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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1902.

Id-uz-zuha	On the 21st March; but if the moon be visible on the 12th March, then on the 22nd March.
Muharram	On April the 19th and 20th (Sunday); but if the moon be visible on the 9th April, then on the 18th and 19th April.
Fatiha-e-Duazdaham . .	On the 19th June; but if the moon be visible on the 8th June, then on the 20th June.

II.—Hindu holidays.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas . . .	October 6th, 7th, 12th (Sunday), 13th, 14th, and 15th.

III.—Other holidays.

The third, fourth, and fifth days following Christmas	28th (Sunday), 29th, and 30th December.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th December 1901.

No. 1074.—The services of Mr. L. W. King, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 6.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. McConaghey, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

No. 9.—Surgeon-General B. Franklin, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in succession to the late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., F.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bengal), with effect from the 1st January 1902.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 2nd January 1902.

No. 2.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Allahabad, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta, and the Patna Division and the Hazaribagh and Sonthal Parganas Districts in Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Magh Mela during the months of January and February 1902:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III. of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasra and Bamhrauli on the East Indian Railway shall be sold during the months of January

and February 1902 within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Calcutta, and the Patna Division and the Hazaribagh and Sonthal Parganas Districts in Bengal, the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 18.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

(F. & H. 17579.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 3, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following Telegram, dated December 2, from His Majesty's Representative at Athens :—"Alexandria quarantine reduced to four days."

No. 19.—The following telegram is published for general information —

Telegram dated Pera, the 27th December, 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine reduced to five days on pilgrim ships from Persian Gulf not calling Karachi or Muscat and from Suez.

No. 24.—The following translation of a Decree, issued by the Government of Reunion, is published for general information :—

Board of Health.

Decree ordering that all passengers of Asiatic and African nationality should be disinfected and furnished with a certificate of health.

We, the Governor of the Island of Reunion, at the request of the Health Officer and on the recommendation of the Sanitary Council, have decreed and do decree—

1. That on arrival in the Colony passengers of Asiatic and African nationality, arriving from any country washed by the Indian Ocean and adjoining Seas, from the Far East, from Malaysia, and from Australia, whatever may be the Bill of Health of such countries, shall be disinfected together with their luggage and personal effects, and shall also, if necessary, be vaccinated (inoculated ?) either at the Health Office or on board.

Special precautions will be taken in the case of immigrants.

2. After this disinfection, each passenger will be furnished, by the Health Officers, with a passport showing the date of disinfection, the name of the passenger, and the address to which he is bound and to which he must proceed as quickly as possible.

This passport must be presented at the office of the Mayor of the Commune selected for residence, within 24 hours of arrival in the Commune.

The same authority also warns the Mayor of the place of destination of the departure of this passenger, and calls his attention to the necessity for keeping him under medical observation for 7, 12 or 15 days, as the case may be, from the date of his disinfection.

3. Breaches of this decree will be reported by the responsible authorities and punished according to the law.

No. 25.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 24th December 1901.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Egypt quarantine. Quarantine reduced to four days.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th December 1901.

No. 1771.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Hyde, Barrister-at-Law, to be Administrator General in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 1st January 1902, *vice* Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, retired.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 4.—The services of Messrs. Behari Lal Gupta and F. B. Taylor, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 18th and 13th November, 1901, respectively.

POLICE.

The 3rd January 1902.

No. 2.—The services of Mr. E. Priestley, a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties of Assistant at Hyderabad to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1—37-28.—The services of Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Government by Notification No. 902, dated 22nd March, 1901, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved from famine duty.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 3—202-6.—Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 4—202-7.—Veterinary Lieutenant W. O. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department, Professor, Punjab Veterinary College, is appointed to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, during the absence on privilege leave of Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger or until further orders.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th December, 1901.

No. 2014-G.—With reference to notification No. 1205-G., dated the 19th July, 1901, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 6th December, 1901.

No. 2015-G.—With reference to notification No. 1206-G., dated the 19th July, 1901, Mr. G. M. Gordon, Consul for Belgium at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 6th December, 1901.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1-G.—With reference to notification No. 1539-G., dated the 20th September, 1901, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Monsieur S. Boeye as in charge of the Consulate General for Belgium at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 9-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John L. Brown as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Chittagong.

No. 13-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Resident of the 2nd class (seconded) and Resident at Indore, is granted furlough for one year, under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th January, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 13-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (*a*), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as in force in British Baluchistan, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the imposition of the following taxes, namely :—

(1) A tax of Rs. 1-8 per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight, on salt imported into British Baluchistan from the Kalat State; and

(2) A tax of Re. 1 per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight, on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said clause has already been paid, imported into the markets of Pishin and Killa Abdulla Khan.

No. 14-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (*a*), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a duty of Rs. 1-8 per maund of 82⅔ pounds avoirdupois weight shall be paid—

(1) on salt imported into such territories from the Kalat State, and

(2) on salt, other than salt in respect of which any duty leviable under the said clause has already been paid, imported into the town of Quetta.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 7-P.—Captain J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., is placed on special duty in the Assay Department, Bombay Mint, with effect from the 6th of January, 1902, and until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd January, 1902.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette, dated the 6th December, 1901, pages 8642 and 8643.*"

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 6th December, 1901

* * * * * * * * *

STAFF.

* * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. R. Porter, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Assistant Adjutant-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colone in the Army, *vice* Colonel G. E. Money, retired. Dated 25th August, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank c Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Alfred Poingdestre. Dated 10th July, 1901.

William Edwin Bunbury. Dated 25th August, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

Captain and Brevet-Major W. R. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in South Africa, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 21st October, 1901.

Veterinary-Major John W. A. Morgan, Inspector-General, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 7th December, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 2.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st January, 1902

Ernest Theodore Paul.

Captains to be Majors.

19th December, 1901.

Edward Hearle Cole.

Alexander James Shaw.

Edmund Saffery Cooper

Lieutenants to be Captains.

17th December, 1901.

Kenrick Horace Lloyd.
Seymour Arthur Delme-Radcliffe.
William St. Clair Muscroft.
deCourcy Ireland.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-General.

1st January, 1902.

Colonel Benjamin Franklin, C.I.E., *vice* Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C B, D.S.O., deceased

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 3.—No 801, Second Class Hospital Assistant Gopal-parshad is permitted to resign the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Aden, *vice* Commander R. Brownlow, on leave, with effect from the 6th December, 1901.

No. 2.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 22 of 1901, the services of Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Government, with effect from the 1st December, 1901.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

Calcutta, the 30th December, 1901.

No. 527.—Mr. P. Rainier, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 10th December, 1901, and until further orders.

No. 528.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 527, dated 30th December, 1901, Mr. T. G. Acres, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 10th December, 1901.

No. 529.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is reverted to Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from the 10th December, 1901, and until further orders.

No. 530.—In continuation of Government of India Notification No. 244, dated the 22nd June, 1900, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a revised estimate, amounting to R22,08,377, of the cost of constructing the Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16 sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the lines of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in the Jherriah coal-fields area.

This cancels the Public Works Department Notification No. 521, dated the 19th December, 1901.

No. 2.—Mr. A. E. Pearse, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 7th October, 1901.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 3.—Lieutenant H. F. E. Freeland, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred permanently to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, in class II, grade 4, with effect from the 20th October, 1901.

No. 4.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Examiner of Accounts, is, on expiry of his privilege leave, transferred from the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to that of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 —

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J P HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th December, 1901.

No. 39.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Henry Mansfield, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for permanent civil employment in that province.

No. 40.—No. 604, first class Military Hospital Assistant Saiyid Turab Ali, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is appointed to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, with effect from the 27th November, 1901, *vice* No. 533, first class Military Hospital Assistant Shiurakhan Lal, transferred to the Survey Department.

The 30th December, 1901.

No. 41.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Edwin Joseph Murphy, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Burma Government, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Central Provinces.

E ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
for Director General, Indian Medical Service.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.		R a. p.		
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
343	Ahmad Shah, 1748—1754 A.D.	Silver .	1 0 0	208	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1902.

G. M. PORTER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 21st December, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up . . .	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities .	76,76,802	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .	1,06,50,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	79,98,911	0	0
	R a p.			Loans on Government and other authorized Securities .	2,30,17,466	9	9
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,42,121 6 0			Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	1,77,89,958	1	10
Public Deposits at Branches	76,97,194 3 2	1,67,39,315	9 2	Bills discounted and purchased	2,23,99,286	8	10
				Balances with other Banks .	15,59,561	14	1
				Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock . . .	15,99,961	10	11
				Stamps	12,277	13	10
				Sundries	7,85,072	3	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .	7,27,29,407	15	3		8,28,39,297	14	6
				R a p			
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .	3,86,130	12	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* .	1,48,32,796 7 10	3,97,11,124	6 10
Sundries	20,45,568	0	10	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,48,78,327 15 0		
RUPEES .	12,25,50,422	5	4	RUPEES .		12,25,50,422	5 4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs. value R 1,67,889 0 0
† Do do. do. „ 69,480 0 0
R 2,37,360 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 28th December, 1901.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 43·21.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th December, 1901.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	84,25,740	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,06,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	79,96,091	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 76,30,494 4 8				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,28,33,614	7	11
Public Deposits at Branches 77,37,774 14 0	1,53,68,269	2	8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,80,66,945	6	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,53,30,114	10	7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,31,95,597	8	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,14,267	8	3	Balances with other Banks	13,84,461	3	2
Sundries	20,41,553	13	1	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	15,99,961	10	11
				Stamps	12,167	10	4
				Sundries	7,89,281	9	3
					8,43,03,770	8	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,50,95,867 13 4	3,97,00,434	10	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,46,04,566 12 11			
RUPEES	12,40,04,205	2	7	RUPEES	12,40,04,205	2	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,61,160 0 0
† Do do do „ 69,627 0 0
₹ 2,30 787 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 2nd January, 1902*

E J BIRCH, *Chief Accountant*

W. D CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent
Percentage 42·52.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 24th of December, 1901.

No. 52.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No VII of 1901, Mr. E. Taj Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr E. Taj Bhan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 53.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr E. Taj Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara District.

By order,

A H. GRANT,

Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th December, 1901.

No. 2[illegible].—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for providing accommodation for Additional Units at Nowshera;

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose —

Specification of Land

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah	Area	Direction	Boundaries	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Nowshera	A. R P 339 3 1 = 339·315 acres	Koval Moria Land to east of Nowshera Cantonment	*North* Right bank of Kabul River *East* Left bank of Kutta Khel Nullah bed *South* Boundary of land belonging to North Western Railway. *West* Existing boundary Nowshera Cantonment	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar District, M W S

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

G K SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 23rd December 1901.

No. [illegible] J.—The following Rules, made by the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), have received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information. These rules shall come into force with effect from the 1st January, 1902

Rules under section 9, sub-section (2), Regulation VII of 1901, relating to legal practitioners in the North-West Frontier Province

1. The following persons only shall be deemed to be qualified to apply for authority to appear and practise in the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts and before Revenue Officers in the North-West Frontier Province, *viz* —

(*i*) Any person who is entitled to practise—

(*a*) as a Barrister;

(*b*) as a Solicitor of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature in England, or an Attorney or Solicitor of any of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in Ireland, or Writer to the Signet, or Solicitor of the Supreme Court in Scotland, or as Attorney of any High Court in India;

(*c*) as an Advocate or Vakil of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Allahabad or as an Advocate or Pleader of the Chief Court of the Punjab;

(*d*) as a Mukhtar admitted by or under the orders of any High Court in India or by the Chief Court of the Punjab.

(*ii*) Extra Assistant Commissioners or Judicial Officers of equal or superior official rank, Tahsildars and Munsiffs, who have retired on pension from the public service in the North-West Frontier Province.

II. For the purposes of these rules, legal practitioners authorized to appear and practise in any of the Courts in the North-West Frontier Province shall be classified in two grades.

The first grade shall comprise Barristers, as specified in Rule I (*i*) (*a*), Solicitors, Attorneys and Writers as specified in Rule I (*i*) (*b*), Vakils and Pleaders of the first grade admitted by any High Court in India or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, and Extra Assistant Commissioners or Judicial Officers of equal or superior official rank, who have retired on pension from the public service in the North-West Frontier Province.

The second grade shall comprise Pleaders of the second grade admitted by or under the orders of any High Court in India or by the Chief Court of the Punjab, Mukhtars of any grade, and Tahsildars and Munsiffs who have retired on pension from the public service in the North-West Frontier Province.

III. Legal practitioners of the first grade authorized under these Rules shall be entitled, to appear and practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate thereto, and also, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1), section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, in the Court of the Revenue Commissioner and in all Courts and Offices subordinate thereto, in the divisions or districts specified in their authority.

Legal practitioners of the second grade authorized under these Rules shall be entitled, subject, in the case of Mukhtars, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to appear and practise in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Court, and also subject to the proviso to sub-section (1), section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, in all Revenue Courts and Offices subordinate to that of the Revenue Commissioner in the districts specified in their authority.

IV. Every application for authority to appear and practise in the Civil, Criminal or Revenue Courts or before Revenue Officers in the North-West Frontier Province shall be made in writing to the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be stamped with the proper Court-fee stamp. Every such application shall show—

(1) the applicant's name, native residence, and present place of residence in full;

(2) his father's name, residence, and occupation;

(3) his age and nationality;

(4) his occupation, if any, and statement whether he has ever been in Government Service;

(5) the qualifications entitling him to apply for authority to practise under these Rules;

(6) the district or districts in which he desires to practise.

The application shall be accompanied by certificates showing the applicant's qualifications entitling him to practise under these Rules, by satisfactory testimonials of good character, and by the fee hereinafter prescribed for an authority to practise in the grade of legal practitioners for which the applicant is qualified. A receipt for such fee will be furnished by the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the amount of the fee will be refunded if no authority is granted to the applicant.

V. On any such application the Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1), section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, grant the authority applied for or may reject the application.

VI. Every person to whom such authority is granted shall be furnished with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, under the signature of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and the seal of the said Court, upon stamped paper bearing a stamp equal in value to the fee prescribed for the grade of legal practitioners in which he has been admitted to practise.

VII. A Register of legal practitioners shall be kept by the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the form given in Appendix B, in which shall be entered the name of every person authorized to practise as a legal practitioner under these Rules

together with the date of his certificate. An Extract from the Register shall be furnished to the Divisional and Sessions Court of the Division and to the principal Civil and Criminal Court of the district in which each legal practitioner proposes to practise.

VIII. The fee payable for authority to practise as a legal practitioner of the first grade shall be Rupees 50, and the fee payable for authority to practise as a legal practitioner of the second grade shall be Rupees 25.

IX. A certificate issued to a legal practitioner under these Rules shall remain in force till the end of the calendar year in which it is issued.

X. Any legal practitioner authorized under these Rules may apply to the Judicial Commissioner for the renewal of his certificate for the ensuing calendar year. Such application shall be made in writing during the month of December, and shall be stamped with the proper Court-fee stamp, and shall be accompanied by the expiring certificate. Upon such application the Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, renew the certificate or reject the application. A renewed certificate shall remain in force till the end of the calendar year for which it is renewed. The fee payable for the renewal of a certificate shall be Rupees 20 in the case of a legal practitioner of the first grade, and Rupees 10 in the case of a legal practitioner of the second grade.

XI. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing Rules, the Judicial Commissioner, on application being made to him by a person, qualified under these Rules to be admitted as a legal practitioner of the first grade, for authority to appear and practise in a single case in a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court or before a Revenue Officer in the North-West Frontier Province, may in his discretion, subject to the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 9 of Regulation VII of 1901, grant such authority on payment of a fee of Rupees 5. Such authority shall be in writing under the hand of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the seal of the said Court, and shall be valid only for the particular case and for the Court or office specified therein.

XII. The Judicial Commissioner may suspend or remove from practice any legal practitioner authorized under the foregoing Rules who is guilty of unprofessional or grossly improper conduct, or who is convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be a legal practitioner.

XIII. If any legal practitioner practising in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Court subordinate thereto, is charged with unprofessional or grossly improper conduct, the Judicial Commissioner or the presiding officer of such subordinate Court shall send him a copy of the charge and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the legal practitioner at least ten days before the day so appointed; and on such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive all evidence properly tendered by or on behalf of the party bringing the charge, and by or on behalf of the legal practitioner, and shall proceed to adjudicate on the charge.

XIV. If the presiding officer of any Court subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner finds the charge brought against any legal practitioner established, and considers that the legal practitioner should be suspended or removed from practice in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof, and shall report the same to the Judicial Commissioner, and the Judicial Commissioner shall proceed to acquit, suspend, or remove from practice the legal practitioner.

XV. Such report, when made by any Court subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Court, shall be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner through the Divisional and Sessions Judge, who shall append to the report any remarks that he may think necessary, and an expression of his own opinion in the case.

XVI. The presiding officer of any Court may, pending the investigation under Rule XIII and pending the receipt of orders from the Judicial Commissioner on a reference made under Rule XIV, suspend the legal practitioner concerned from practising in his Court and Courts subordinate thereto.

XVII. The Judicial Commissioner in any case in which a legal practitioner has been acquitted of a charge investigated under Rule XIII, otherwise than by an order of the Judicial Commissioner, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

XVIII. The Judicial Commissioner may also direct that any charge preferred against a legal practitioner in any Court subordinate to his own shall be transferred for adjudication to his own or to any other Court of equal or superior grade to that in which the charge was preferred.

XIX. A note of the suspension of any legal practitioner shall be made in the Register of legal practitioners, and notice thereof shall be sent to each Divisional and Sessions Court and to the principal Civil and Criminal Court in each district in the North-West Frontier Province.

XX. The name of any legal practitioner removed from practice under these Rules shall be struck off the Register of legal practitioners, and notice thereof shall be sent to each Divisional and Sessions Court and to the principal Civil and Criminal Court in each district in the North-West Frontier Province.

XXI. When any legal practitioner is suspended or removed from practice under these Rules, he shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to the Court before or in which he was practising at the time that he was so suspended or removed, or to any Court or Officer to whom the Judicial Commissioner orders him to deliver the same.

XXII. Rules XII to XXI shall apply, so far as they may be applicable, to any legal practitioner charged before any Revenue Court or Revenue Officer with unprofessional or grossly improper conduct, provided that every report to be submitted under Rule XV shall be forwarded through the Revenue Commissioner, and not through the Divisional and Sessions Judge.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

APPENDIX A.

(1) *Certificate issued to a legal practitioner of the first grade.*

Pursuant to the Rules relating to legal practitioners framed under section 9 (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, I hereby certify that son of of the district of has been admitted as a legal practitioner of the first grade, and is authorized to appear and practice in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and in the Divisional and Sessions Court of the Division, and in all Civil and Criminal Courts in the district of Given under my hand and the seal of the Judicial Commissioner's Court this day of

Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Countersigned for the Court of the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and for all subordinate Revenue Courts and offices in the district of

Revenue Commissioner.

(2) *Certificate issued to a legal practitioner of the second grade.*

Pursuant to the Rules relating to legal practitioners framed under section 9 (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, I hereby certify that son of of the district of has been admitted as a legal practitioner of the second grade, and is authorized to appear and practise in all Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the Divisional and Sessions Court in the district of Given under my hand and the seal of the Judicial Commissioner's Court this day of

Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court

Countersigned for all Revenue Courts and offices subordinate to that of the Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in the district of

Revenue Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

Register to be maintained in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of legal practitioners authorized to practise in the North-West Frontier Province.

Serial Number.	Name of legal practitioner in full	Place of residence.	Father's name, residence, and employment.	Age of legal practitioner on admission	Nationality	Qualifications for admission	Date of admission and of first certificate	Date of renewal of certificate	Courts and districts in which authorized to practise	Signature of Registrar.	REMARKS.

Part I —For legal practitioners of the first grade
Part II.—For legal practitioners of the second grade.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta the 30th December 1901.

No. 46.—Mr. H. H. Spalding, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th November 1901, during the absence of Mr F. T. Millard on combined leave, or until further orders.

No. 47.—Mr. A. J. Chase, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th November 1901, during the absence of Mr. C. Hitchcock on combined leave, or until further orders.

G. F. WILSON, *Colonel R.E.*,
Director.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the 2nd L. M. S. Examination :—

(*In alphabetical order*)

	Bandyopadhyay, Kalibar	Medical College.
	,, Pratapchandra	Ditto.
	,, Sachindranath	Ditto.
	,, Satischandra	Ditto
	Basu, Harilal	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Harihar	Ditto
	,, Pareslal	Ditto.
	,, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Indusekhar	Ditto.
10	,, Kalipada	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Binodbihari	Ditto.
	Das, Dinaranjan	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Jibankrishna	Ditto.
	,, Pyarimohan	Ditto.
	De, Haridas	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Anandalal	Ditto.
	,, Satyendranath	Ditto.
	,, Umaprasanna	Ditto.
20	Guha, Kulachandra	Ditto.
	Laha Jogendranath	Ditto.
	Mahalanabis, Hemantanath	Ditto.
	Mallik, Satyanarayan	Ditto.
	Manna, Manmathanath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Baridbaran	Ditto.
	,, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	,, Haricharan	Ditto.
	,, Niradchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Taraprasanna	Ditto.
30	Raychaudhuri, Kunjalal	Ditto.
	Samanta, Bankubihari	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	,, Gopalcharan	Ditto.
	,, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	,, Jogeschandra	Ditto.
37	Ukil, Nalinikanta	Ditto.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
2nd January, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd December, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Total
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	93,50,400	11,01,16,860	11,94,67,260	3,15,45,904	84,55,202*			4,00,01,106
Allahabad	..	1,32,70,750	1,32,70,750	1,52,68,254	16,82,940	...		1,69,51,194
Lahore	..	2,12,38,855	2,12,38,855	61,16,705	21,12,720	..		82,29,425
Bombay	24,68,535	7,86,47,760	8,11,16,295	1,68,11,421	3,47,34,398	..		5,15,45,819
Karachi	..	86,95,555	86,29,555	13,13,603	22,95,862	..		36,09,465
Madras	12,48,905	2,73,44,530	2,85,93,435	2,00,39,485	44,15,655	.		2,50,55,140
Calicut	...	20,25,750	20,25,750	9,16,245	32,700			9,48,945
Rangoon	..	1,00,98,390	1,00,98,390	3,65,32,375	34,35,750			3,99,68,125
	1,30,67,840	27,13,72,450	28,44,40,290					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			6,31,125					
		Total R	28,38,09,165	12,91,43,992	5,71,65,227			18,63,09,219
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by on Circle on another								25,00,000
							Net Total R	18,38,09,219
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rupees 51,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								99,00,946
							Grand Total	29,37,09,165

* R1,23,94,244 (£826,283) was transferred in Gold Coin the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on December 21st, 1901.

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1902.

No. 38.—The following revised notification is published for general information.—

The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at Capetown the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher, whether of foreign Governments or private persons, to or from British Central Africa, St Helena and Ascension. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship, and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Code messages for the following places, namely, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Seychelles Mauritius, Madagascar, British and German East Africa, Mozambique, Lourenco Marques, to following Offices in Orange River Colony, namely, Edenburg, Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Kroonstad, and Harrismith, and to the following in the Transvaal, namely, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Heidelberg, Standerton, Volksrust, Middleburg, Wakkerstroom, Krugersdorp, and Barberton may, however, be accepted at the sender's risk, and

if the words used are in one or other of the following Code Books which have been deposited with the authorities at Aden and Capetown, namely :—

(1) A. B C. (4th Edition)
(2) A. Z.
(3) Scott's (9th Edition).
(4) A 1.
(5) Telegraphenschluessel of W Staudt and O. Hundius (published by Julius Springer at Berlin).
(6) The Mercuni Code (2nd Edition), enlarged and revised with the first Supplement.
(7) Broomhall's Comprehensive Cipher Code.
(8) Western Union Telegraphic Code and International Cable Directory, Universal Edition, 1900
(9) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1898.
(10) Atlantic Cable Directory of registered addresses and Directory Code, 1900
(11) Watkin's Telegraphic Code with Appendix (17th Edition), 1900.
(12) International Mercantile Telegraph Code (Meyer), 1880.
(13) The General, Commercial, and Mining Telegram Code, 1897, By C A. Morcing and F C. McCutcheon
(14) Bedford McNeill's Mining and General Telegraphic Code, 1899.
(15) Liebers Standard Code
(16) Unicode by Thomas Cook and Son.

Telegrams should be endorsed to the effect that the words used actually represent the corresponding expressions given in the above named Code Books.

As delays occur at Aden in consequence of the difficulty of determining which Code has been employed, senders of telegrams to the above named places in East and South Africa should write on the message draft the name of the Code employed. For instance, A.B.C , A.Z , Scotts, A1, Staudt, Mercuur, Broomhall's, Directory, Atlantic 18981, Atlantic 1900, Watkins, Meyer McCutcheon, McNeill, Liebers, or Unicode This information will be included in the "Official Instructions" and transmitted free of charge

2. Notification No 23, dated the 6th August, 1901, is hereby cancelled

M J BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

NOTICE

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No 17, Elysium Row to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902"

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers
2. Overseers
3. Sub Overseers
4. Draftsmen
5. Press workers
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

I. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal Thomason College

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates,—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১	এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥	আধ ,, ,,	৮॥	,,	৯৲
।	শিকি ,, ,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	,,	R8-8,	,,	R9.
¼	,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the interior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنكونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنكونا فبري فيوج كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك سركاري اور ايك مشت چهه پوند تك ليني والا هر آدمي حسب ذيل خريد كرسكتا هي :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پوند والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون كو يهه دوا بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب ذيل مل سكتي هي - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پوند والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون ميں بهي بكتي هي * سوائے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس والے ٹين ۰ چار آنه ۰ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين كا آٹهه

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act Corrected to 1st May, 1901 F cap. Stitched 6*s* or 6*d* (2*s*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F cap Cloth 14*a* or 1*s* 3*d* (0*s*)

Elementary Mathematics especially edited for Foresters). By A P GRENFELL ESQ Royal 8vo Cloth. R4 or 6*s*. (8*a*)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad By Dr J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India New Imperial Series, Vol XXIV, Super-Royal Cloth R21 or 31*s* 6*d* (R1-2*a*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol II. B C G ROGERS ESQ Super-Royal 8vo Cloth R4 or 6*s*. 6*a*.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st July 1901 Royal 8vo Board 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates) By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr Vincent A Smith, B A (Archæological Survey of India No XXVI Part I of the Imperial Series). Super Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8*a*. or 9*s*. 9*d*. (6*a*.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a*. or 5*s* 3*d* (10*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901 F cap Board. R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (4*a*.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F cap Paper cover. 3*a* or 3*d* (1*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1 8*a* or 2*s*. 3*d* (3*a*.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899 1900 F cap Board. R1-8*a*. or 2*s* 3*d* (6*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4*a* or 5*d* (1*a*) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901 Royal 8vo Boards 12*a* or 1*s* 3*d* (2*a*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo Stitched 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F cap Paper cover. 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F cap Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*a.*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (1*s.*)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891—1892 to 1900-01. Tenth issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (12*a.*)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d* (12*a.*)

Ditto Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (7*a.*)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6*s* (12*a.*)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a.*).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*a.*) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8 or 11*s.* 3*d.* (7*a.*)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover., 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*s.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*s.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6*a.* 9*p.* or 7*d.* (1*s.* 6*p.*)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*) Part B. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (4*a.*) Complete R1-12*a.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* (8*a.*)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.*-6*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (9*d.*)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (3*a.*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d* (2*a.*)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 045259 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for Rs. 100, No. 129141, 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 100, and No. 129140, 3½ per cent. of 1865 for Rs. 100, standing in the name of Panchkori Sen, a Contractor of the Chief Supply and Transport Office, Presidency District, Calcutta, were made over to the Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta, as Security Deposit for his contract. The intimation, of the missing of the notes, has been given to the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.

J. P. SPARLING, *Lt.-Col.*,
Chief Supply and Transport Officer.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th December, 1901.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note B 023570 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last blank endorsed by Gokulbhai Moolchand to Revashankar Jagjivan & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

REVASHANKAR JAGJIVAN & CO.

Residence—105 Tramba Kanta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 010126 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 2,570 standing in the name of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.

Residence—12, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India

1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which have been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Somewhat heavier and better distributed rain has been received over India during the week under review than during the two or three preceding weeks. This change was due to the depression which was noticed in last week's rainfall summary. This depression was apparently developed over Gujarat and thence moved in an east-north-easterly direction through the central parts of the country to the neighbourhood of Sutna, where it filled up during the 27th. It occasioned rain and snow over the Himalayas and rain over the submontane districts, the Gangetic Plain and at a few places in the North-West Dry Area and Central India Plateau on the 27th and 28th;—the largest amounts recorded for these two days having been 2·10″ at Mussooree, 1·13″ at Ranikhet, 1·04″ at Chakrata, 1·03″ at Simla and between one-fifth of an inch and one inch at Bahraich, Bareilly, Roorkee, Umballa, Ludhiana, Dehra, Mainpuri and

After the filling up of the depression on the 27th, high pressure or anti-cyclonic conditions were developed over India, and these conditions remained established until the close of the week. These conditions were unfavourable for rain, and no rain was received in any part of India or Burma from the 28th to the end of the week. Quite at the close of the week strong north-easterly winds were blowing over the south of the Bay and moderately heavy rain fell at Trincomalee, so that conditions were apparently disturbed in those areas, and it is probable that rain would extend from Ceylon to the [illegible] the

The rainfall statement at the close of the week ending January 1st shows effective rain was received during the week in the Bahraich sub-division of the East Himalayas, in both sub-divisions of the West Himalayas, in the Cawnpore sub-division of the West Gangetic Plain and in the South division of the East Coast (at Trincomalee only). The average actual rainfall ranged from 0·80″ in the Simla hills to 0·20″ in the Cawnpore sub-division; over the whole of the remainder of India the week was actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall was heavier than usual in three areas, *viz.*, the Bahraich, the Simla and the Cawnpore sub-divisions, but was lighter than usual elsewhere.

The seasonal rainfall has been deficient in all parts of the country except the Dinajpur, the Bellary and the Mysore sub-divisions, and in the Delta of Bengal, the East Gangetic Plain, the Satpuras and parts of the East Coast (North), Gujarat, the Deccan and the Central India Plateau there has been absolutely no rain since the beginning of December, while in several other districts the fall has been wholly unimportant.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION	Rainfall sub-division	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 2ND JANUARY 1902. Actual rainfall	Normal rainfall	Excess of defect of actual	RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 2ND JANUARY 1902 Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1 July	Excess or defect in inches	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION This week.	Last week
		Inch	Inches	Inch	Inches	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Akyab)		0	0 02	—0 02	0 09	0 37	— 0·28	— 76	— 74
Burma Wet (Toungoo)		0	0 01	—0 01	0 12	0 45	— 0·33	— 73	— 73
Burma Dry (Mandalay)		0	0 01	—0 01	0 19	0 47	— 0 28	— 60	— 59
Delta of Bengal	Narayangunj	0	0 03	—0 03	0	0 45	— 0·45	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0 02	—0 02	0	0 19	— 0 19	—100	—100
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0 08	—0 08	0 15	0 42	— 0·27	— 64	— 56
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0 02	—0 02	0 18	0 13	+ 0 05	+ 38	+ 64
	Darbhanga	0 01	0 03	—0 02	0 01	0 14	— 0 13	— 93	—100
	Pahraich	0 39	0 17	+0 22	0 39	0 41	— 0 02	— 5	—100
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0	0	0	0 11	— 0 11	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 20	— 0 20	—100	—100
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya West.	Simla	0 92	0 46	+0 46	0 68	1 25	— 0 27	— 22	— 92
	Ludhiana	0 25	0 34	—0 09	0 25	0 83	— 0·58	— 70	—100
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0 20	0 14	+0 06	0 20	0 37	— 0 17	— 46	—100
	Lahore	0 04	0 14	—0 10	0 04	0 51	— 0 47	— 92	—100
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)		0 02	0 14	—0 12	0 03	0 34	— 0 31	— 91	— 95
Baluchistan (Quetta)		0	0 17	—0 17	0 01	1 05	— 1·04	— 99	— 99
East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0 08	—0 08	0 05	1 04	— 0 99	— 95	— 95
	Cuttack	0	0 03	—0 03	0	0 38	— 0 38	—100	—100
East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0 04	—0 04	0	0 17	— 0 17	—100	—100
	Raipur	0	0 05	—0 05	0	0 33	— 0 33	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0 11	—0 11	0	0 51	— 0 51	—100	—100
Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0 02	0 11	—0 09	0 02	2	— 0 50	— 96	—100
	Jaora	0 01	0 07	0 06	0 02	0 30	— 0 28	— 93	— 96
	Indore	0	0 08	— 0 08	0	0 23	— 0 23	—100	—100
West Coast	Calicut	0 02	0 30	—0 28	1 31	2 37	— 0 98	— 41	— 34
	Bombay	0	0 02	—0 02	0 01	0 07	— 0 06	— 86	— 80
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 06	— 0 06	—100	—100
	Rajkot	0	0 04	—0 04	0 03	0	— 0 06	— 67	— 40
West Satpuras (Akola)		0	0 13	—0 13	0	0 55	— 0 55	—100	—100
Deccan	Bellary	0	0 09	—0 09	0 86	0 58	+ 0·28	+ 48	+ 76
	Bijapur	0	0 02	— 0 02	0	0 30	— 0 30	—100	—100
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0 11	— 0 11	—100	—100
South India	Mysore	0	0 03	—0 03	0 68	0 32	+ 0 36	+113	+134
	Madura	0 02	0 57	—0 55	1 64	2 77	— 1 13	— 41	— 26
East Coast, South (Madras)		0 54	1 41	— 0 87	5 70	9 17	— 0·47	— 5	+ 5

W. L. DALLAS,

for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
2nd January 1902.

J. B. FULLER,

Superintendent to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th December, 1901.

Madras.—The rainfall was practically nil. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting continue in parts. The state of standing crops generally is good. Harvesting is in progress with fair yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are falling or stationary. Kitchen estimates—Cuddapah—men, 47; women, 164; children, 213; total, 434. Test workers—men, 390; women, 474; children, 63; total, 927. Grand total, 1,351.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur, and Belgaum for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Ahmedabad, is nearly finished in Larkana, Khandesh, and the Karnatak, and is in progress in parts of Satara and Kanara. Threshing continues in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring have been completed in Ahmedabad, and are in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, and Kanara. Standing crops have been slightly damaged by rats, locusts, or insects in parts of Shikarpur, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, Rajkot, Wadhwan, and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Broach, Rajkot, Baroda, Wadhwan, Khandesh, and the Karnatak. Picking is almost over in Khandesh, and is progressing in parts of Broach and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to normal and to the prices of 1900 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters—Ahmedabad, 35; Kaira, 40; Panch Mahals, 34; Sholapur, $42\frac{11}{20}$; Ahmednagar, $36\frac{2}{3}$; Bijapur, $34\frac{1}{2}$. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair, or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 58,948; dependants, 2,987; total on works, 61,935. In poorhouses, 1,766; on village relief, 17,082; total on gratuitous relief, 18,848. Figures for Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 18,802; dependants, 729; total on works, 19,531. In poorhouses, 2,335; on village relief, 372; total on gratuitous relief, 2,707. Figures for Palanpur and Sangli are incomplete. Grand total, 103,021.

Bengal.—There has been no rain during the week except a very scanty fall at Bagaha in the district of Champaran. All the districts in the Patna Division are in need of rain for the spring crops. The harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion. Poppy is doing well. The pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 7 districts, fallen in 21, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Scattered and unevenly distributed showers of rain fell in some districts during the week. The rainfall averaged over one inch in the Himalayan districts, over half an inch in the Western Sub-montane, and over one-fourth of an inch in the Upper and Central Doab, North Central, and Central Sub-montane districts. A few very light showers

were received in some of the South Oudh, Lower Doab, Eastern Sub-montane, and Bundelkhand districts, while no rain was recorded in the South-Eastern districts. The [illegible] spring crops, but more general rain is necessary. Gram, mustard, pulse, and oil-seeds are flowering in places. Prospects are good. Irrigation is in progress. Sugarcane is being crushed. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are steady.

Punjab.—Some rain has fallen in the Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Karnal, Amballa, Jullunder, and Ferozepore districts. The price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Gujrat, and Shahpur, and rising in Mooltan, and is unchanged elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly finished. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing are in progress in some districts. Sowings of spring crops on irrigated lands is still in progress. They have been finished in Karnal. More rain is urgently needed in all districts. Sowings have been stopped for want of rain in the Gujrat district. The condition and prospects of standing crops are good on irrigated lands and bad on unirrigated lands. Crops are suffering greatly for want of rain in some districts. The outturn of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated poor. Recent rain has benefited to some extent the standing crops in Rohtak. Hail fell in the Rohtak district, but did no damage to crops. Crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Amballa and Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Mooltan and Karnal. Test-workers 326; poorhouse inmates 62; otherwise relieved 2,312. Test-works will be started shortly in the Rohtak district also. Prices of cheapest grains in seers per rupee—Hissar, *bijhar* (mixed crops), 22; Rohtak, *bijhar*, 22; Gurgaon, barley, 26.

North-Western Frontier.—The report from Dera Ismail Khan has not been received. No rain fell during the week. Rain is much needed for unirrigated sowings which are retarded owing to continued drought. Irrigated crops are in good condition in Peshawar and fair elsewhere. The condition of dry crops is precarious. Cattle are in fair condition. Fodder generally is sufficient. Prices are steady.

Burma—LOWER BURMA—Reaping of early paddy is nearly completed, and the main paddy crop is progressing. UPPER BURMA.—Plucking of cotton is finished in Sagaing, and is nearly completed in other districts. Agricultural operations and crop prospects are the same as reported last week. In Lower Chindwin crop prospects are poor except in two townships. The price of paddy has fallen sharply in Thaton and slightly in two other districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy, but rainless. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Damage by insects to standing crops is reported from Bhandara and parts of Seoni and Hoshangabad. The cloudy weather has caused some damage in parts of Nimar, Nagpur, and Balaghat. Rain is badly needed in most districts, but the condition of the standing spring crops is at present everywhere fair. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20½, rice 17, and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 3¾, gram 12, rice 7, and *juar* 15¾ seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Plucking of tea is nearly finished, and its outturn is good in Sylhet, Darrang, and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Pruning of tea, gathering of pulse, pressing of sugarcane, and reaping of late rice are in progress. Prospects generally are good. Prospects of mustard are good in Sylhet and Goalpara, and fair elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasia and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasia and Jaintia hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16½, Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati 13, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 12, and Dhubri and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi* and horsegram are being harvested in parts and in

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

E.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the al totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
i-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons ously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 30th November 1901			For the week ending the 7th December 1901.			For the week ending the 14th December 1901.			For the week ending the 21st December 1901.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
uddapah .	1,291,903	1,524	502	2,026	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414
OTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	1,524	502	2,026	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414
Bombay.													
hmedabad .	795,091	485	4,478	4,963	2,867	4,966	7,833	6,021	5,387	11,408	10,633	5,393	16,026
Kaira . .	715,735	144	203	647	774	483	1,257	2,080	633	2,713	3,771	958	4,729
anch Mahals	261,870	5,160	38	5,198	7,911	49	7,960	13,769	64	13 833	18,016	69	18,085
Broach .	291,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	..	251	583	...	583
holapur .	720,978	3,734	762	4,496	3,023	704	3,727	2,931	460	3,391	2,336	898	3,234
hmednagar .	837,774	5,170	7,615	12,785	5,010	7,314	12,324	4,477	7,317	11,794	3,713	7,315	11,028
Bijapur .	735,041	8,380	3,037	11,417	7,667	2,706	10,373	8,194	1,601	9,798	7,832	1,598	8,930
Dharwar .	1,113,426	...	14	14	.	11	11	...	20	20	...	11	11
har and Parkar	304,168	...	29	29	..	72	72	...	99	99	...	162	162
OTAL BOMBAY	5,835,504	24,440	17,507	41,947	27,252	16,305	43,557	37,323	15,951	53 307	46,884	16,404	62,788
Punjab.													
Hissar . .	781,575	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	235	466	70
OTAL PUNJAB	781,575	...		...			...	.		..	235	466	70
OTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	7,908,982	25,964	18,009	43,973	28,439	16,800	45,239	38,406	16,480	54,886	47,606	17,293	64,908
Rajputana States.													
Marwar .	1,935,909	..		...				..	...		983	87	1,070
OTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,909	...	..	.		...	...	...		..	983	87	1,070
Central India States.													
Jaora .	84,000	...	53	53	..	56	56	...	49	49	...	57	57
Ratlam .	83,000	20	176	196	188	66	254	256	37	293	203	37	240
OTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	20	893	913	188	786	971	256	86	342	203	94	297
Baroda .	2,415,396	17,117	10,067	27,184	17,977	10,732	28,709	19,004	10,720	29,724	19,023	10,946	29,961
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar .	2,752,404	7,753	1,404	9,157	8,398	1,589	9,987	8,878	1,591	10,469	9,917	1,453	11,370
Palanpur .	615,526	4,623	525	5,148	5,751	567	6,318	6,618	628	7,246	7,404	685	8,089
Rewa Kantha .	733,506	1,520	53	1,573	884	53	937	625	55	680	1,144	63	1,207
Jamkhandi .	102,162	1,059	307	1,366	1,103	302	1,405	1,060	298	1,358	720	292	1,012
Daphlapur .	8,343	46	7	53	44	7	51	51	7	58	34	..	34
Miraj (Junior)	35,487	12	...	12	13	..	13	17	...	17	16	...	16
Sangli . .	238,945	732	67	799	780	68	848	807	70	877	692	71	763
Mudhol .	61,815	776	756	1,532	812	164	976	678	147	825	716	22	738
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,578,188	16,550	3,143	19,693	17,785	2,750	20,535	18,734	2,796	21,530	20,643	2,586	23,229
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	9,096,493	33,687	14,103	47,790	35,950	14,268	50,218	37,994	13,602	51.596	40,852	13,713	54,565
GRAND TOTAL, BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES .	17,005,475	59,651	32,112	91,763	64,389	31,068	95,457	76,400	30,082	106,482	88,458	31,010	119,468

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON *imported by rail and river and by sea into* CALCUTTA, *the City of* BOMBAY, *and* KARACHI, *in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	54	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Bengal	1,503	1,466	2,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,503	1,466	2,084
N.-W. P. & Oudh	14,570	6,810	7,573	17,532	9,453	32,290	...	...	..	32,111	16,269	39,863
Panjab	6,083	128	126	16,839	..	761	15,346	80	2,885	38,270	208	3,772
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	274	2,947	696	274	2,947
Raj. & C. India	1,178	882	18	9,173	1,074	12,116	...	..	...	10,351	1,956	12,134
Bombay	...	6	...	34,472	26,102	50,512	...	..	...	34,472	26,108	50,512
Cent. Provs	1,707	...	362	951	668	6,774	...	...	...	2,658	668	7,136
Berar	1,674	427	...	9,970	1,685	40,281	...	...	...	11,644	2,111	40,281
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	..	1,796	1,960	...	...	..	...	1,796	1,960
Madras	...	...	...	224	2,025	28	...	...	...	224	2,025	28
Mysore	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	..	56	...	...
TOTAL	26,380	9,725	10,163	89,217	42,892	143,422	16,044	354	5,832	131,641	52,971	159,417
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,008	1,080	553	...	...	370	...	...	..	1,008	1,080	923
Bombay	1,449	1,094	250	1,027	568	210	.	...	...	2,456	1,662	460
Sind	...	...	...	5,033	529	6,823	...	...	...	5,033	529	6,823
Madras	357	.	...	975	425	424	...	...	...	1,332	425	424
Burma	1,661	524	436	248	1,274	..	...	...	...	1,909	1,798	436
Non-Br. Ports in Ind	..	..	...	40,411	14,045	13,411	...	...	...	40,411	14,045	13,411
Foreign countries	2,185	101	4	14,307	12,737	8,815	...	..	...	16,552	12,938	8,819
TOTAL	6,640	3,099	1,242	60,601	29,518	30,042	...	...	...	67,301	32,617	31,284
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,020	12,824	11,405	149,878	72,410	173,464	16,044	354	5,832	198,942	85,588	190,701
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	5,021	11,928	17,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,021	11,928	17,781
Bengal	42,066	90,419	86,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,066	90,419	86,476
N.-W. P. & Oudh	214,000	80,040	191,763	250,190	207,350	310,995	...	...	..	464,305	317,996	502,758
Panjab	52,135	38,801	39,235	78,370	139,772	116,508	180,314	101,211	267,705	311,019	372,784	423,448
Sind	...	4	...	..	...	303	149,336	62,986	170,342	149,336	62,990	170,645
Raj. & C. India	44,715	12,513	10,662	670,035	302,938	331,803	..	...	35	720,780	315,751	342,440
Bombay	...	44	31	2,479,718	507,740	2,132,852	...	...	...	2,479,718	507,790	2,132,883
Cent. Provs.	12,946	5,404	51,706	366,464	201,994	644,068	...	...	...	379,410	207,398	695,774
Berar	95,301	9,993	20,202	1,330,426	153,998	1,800,285	...	...	...	1,425,727	163,071	1,820,487
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	33,082	47,710	131,000	...	...	...	32,082	47,710	131,000
Madras	...	4	...	17,871	59,500	17,114	...	...	...	17,871	59,500	17,114
Mysore	...	...	...	256	717	27	...	...	...	256	717	27
TOTAL	466,220	219,150	420,816	5,231,421	1,680,743	5,545,021	329,850	257,197	438,082	6,027,491	2,157,050	6,403,919
By Sea—												
Bengal	12,616	19,389	22,3[illegible]	...	1,519	1,582	...	...	...	12,616	21,508	[illegible]
Bombay	22,876	5,735	3,9[illegible]	24,253	2,027	2,[illegible]14	350	2,260	...	47,179	10,022	[illegible]
Sind	.	.	.	35,544	67,[illegible]59	64,0[illegible]4	..	...	...	35,544	67,159	[illegible]
Madras	23,315	10,063	288	9,488	1,[illegible]15	4,[illegible]25	...	...	...	32,803	22,801	[illegible]
Burma	39,754	3,[illegible]5	9,427	205	10,[illegible]69	[illegible]20	..	...	...	37,013	25,267	[illegible]
Non-Br. Ports in India	..	...	...	1,204,822	270,[illegible]04	312,[illegible]61	..	...	...	1,204,822	270,304	[illegible]
Foreign countries	2,424	5,8[illegible]1	1,550	35,[illegible]30	20[illegible],[illegible]50	7[illegible],725	...	143	201	37,553	269,199	[illegible]
TOTAL	97,985	51,[illegible]0	37,552	1,306,487	642,4[illegible]0	457,930	350	2,[illegible]14	201	1,404,822	6[illegible],236	[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	564,205	270,[illegible]40	458,368	6,537,908	2,323,[illegible]09	6,002,951	330,200	259,[illegible]11	438,283	7,432,313	2,853,[illegible]2[illegible]	[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweights) of WHEAT *imported by rail and river and by sea into* CALCUTTA, *the City of* BOMBAY, *and* KARACHI, *in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
Bengal	137,[illegible]	93,[illegible]	20,710	100	...	..	..	...	...	177,418	93,735	20,716
N.-W. P. & Oudh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	410	[illegible]	...	..		68,301	70,703	18,447
Panjab	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	137,303	133,065	381,689	146,095	267,016	460,857
Sind	...	...	...	..	..	.	44,579	12,537	35,471	44,579	12,537	35,471
Raj. & C. India	..		..	1,459	790	970	...	...	...	1,459	790	970
Bombay	...	...	...	51,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	..	...	...	54,371	2,753	4,000
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	3,141	1,041	1,[illegible]	...	...	...	3,141	1,041	1,280
Berar	...		...	2	...	1	...	...	..	2	...	1
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,020	...	10	...	.	...	3,620	...	10
Madras	...	...	..	1,073	...	...	...	...	...	1,073	...	...
Mysore	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	202,7[illegible]	104,028	161,[illegible]	75,070	74,854	22,113	181,682	200,602	417,160	400,439	389,184	600,8[illegible]
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	6,[illegible]	...	...	...	..	...	6,834	...	...
Bombay	.	.	...	101	12	1,[illegible]	...	.	...	101	12	10[illegible]
Sind	...	...	...	227,037	197,[illegible]	31,[illegible]	...	...	.	227,037	197,724	312,[illegible]
Madras	...	...	...	.	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Burma	...	..	...	..	1,[illegible]	.	...	..	...		1,308	..
Non-Sh. Ports in India	...	...	...	20,[illegible]	132	3,753	...		...	20,[illegible]	132	8,77[illegible]
Foreign countries		.		10[illegible]	1[illegible]	...	...	9,252	...	10[illegible]	21,149	
TOTAL		..	..	27[illegible]	211,200	31,[illegible]	...	9,252	...	270,759	220,515	321,95[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	202,7[illegible]	104,028	161,[illegible]	346,[illegible]	286,[illegible]	254,[illegible]	181,682	209,854	417,160	731,189	609,702	922,[illegible]
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1,[illegible]	3[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]	10	...	...	..	1,278	51[illegible]	...
Bengal	1,[illegible]34	[illegible]	35[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1,[illegible]740	737,052	330,77[illegible]
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,[illegible]0	[illegible]	1[illegible]	56,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panjab	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,308,735	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sind	..	.	.	...			[illegible]	506,703	83,[illegible]	915,[illegible]	506,703	832,[illegible]
Raj. & C. India	...	...	.	212,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	...	1,741	21[illegible]	10,[illegible]	20[illegible]
Bombay	..	..	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	.	...	[illegible]	38,[illegible]	[illegible]
Cent. Provs.	702	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	...	...	[illegible]	17,225	7[illegible]
Berar	.	...	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	258	128	[illegible]
Nizam's Territory	...		...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
Madras	...		...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...		...	...	[illegible]	372	...
Burma	...	..	...	[illegible]	...	.	...	...	...	[illegible]	..	...
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sea—												
[illegible]	[illegible]	..		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	...		...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	2	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	...	..	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	...	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..		...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	.	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
N.-W. Ports in India	.	..	.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.	8,852	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	17,030	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94	17,032	16,854	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL IMPORTS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349
Bengal	301,240	51,056	91,015	55	...	...	...	...	...	301,295	51,056	91,015
N.-W. P. & Oudh	79,601	10,009	25,300	4,604	4,600	2,049	...	...	...	84,205	14,609	27,349
Panjab	...	...	...	1	103	1,374	9,237	26,525	36,887	9,238	26,628	38,261
Sind	...	...	...	...	..	...	196	...	1	196	...	1
Raj. & C. India	261	...	...	3,201	670	1,362	...	...	...	3,464	670	1,362
Bombay	...	...	...	12,503	5,054	3,311	...	..	...	12,503	5,054	3,311
Cent. Provs.	246	...	295	27,455	30,034	3,539	...	..	...	27,701	30,034	3,834
Berar	...	..	...	4,235	930	2,735	...	...	...	4,235	930	4,735
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,523	1,943	2,915	...	...	...	3,523	1,943	2,915
Madras	...	...	...	401	653	21	...	...	...	401	653	21
Mysore	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	..	..	60	...
TOTAL	381,348	62,065	117,565	56,080	48,172	17,304	9,433	36,525	36,888	446,841	146,762	171,757
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	67	66	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	67	66
Bombay	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	.	8	...	5
Sind	...	...	...	1,179	14,448	5,669	...	...	...	1,179	14,448	5,669
Madras	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	146	82	273	...	..	...	146	82	273
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,780	854	834	..	...	...	1,780	854	834
TOTAL	...	67	66	3,110	15,354	6,781	...	..	...	3,110	15,421	6,847
TOTAL IMPORTS	381,348	62,132	117,631	59,190	63,526	24,085	9,433	36,525	36,888	449,951	162,183	178,604
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	99,381	42,245	40,759	..	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,245	40,759
Bengal	3,977,985	2,911,659	2,905,504	74	13,021	2,500	...	..	...	3,978,059	2,924,680	2,908,004
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,913,709	1,084,591	1,060,502	282,602	301,240	407,116	4,059	.	511	1,930,367	1,385,831	2,468,129
Panjab	249	...	249	291	8,152	23,004	1,937	67,411	72,351	20,477	75,563	95,604
Sind	...	...	.	...	.	...	933	13	139	988	13	139
Raj. & C. India	26,072	...	53,752	3,000	1,000	301,500	...	..	...	329,072	42,500	355,252
Bombay	...	...	...	55,150	43,170	172,321	...	...	...	55,150	43,170	172,321
Cent. Provs.	38,970	248	18,780	439,257	369,013	302,057	...	...	...	478,227	369,261	320,837
Berar	...	...	19,	143,560	73,093	154,597	...	...	...	143,560	73,093	173,597
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	200,512	103,717	150,200	...	..	...	200,512	103,717	150,200
Madras	...	...	...	30,417	31,9	19,718	...	..	.	30,417	31,9	19,718
Mysore	...	...	...	3,072	851	391	...	..	.	3,072	851	391
TOTAL	5,755,886	4,039,070	3,839,820	2,000,061	970,591	1,613,895	24,681	67,424	72,700	7,781,531	4,777,134	5,526,415
By Sea—												
Bengal	308	881	94	3	...	53	...		...	311	881	147
Bombay	...	...	.	1,733	8	1,080	...	...	...	1,733	8	1,080
Sind	...	..	.	1,802	19,727	23,393	.	.	...	1,802	19,727	23,393
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..
Burma	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	.
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	48,207	2,750	10,456		...	..	48,207	2,750	10,456
Foreign countries	...	...	...	2,588	3,550	4,835	13	0	..	2,541	3,550	4,835
TOTAL	308	881	494	54,333	25,575	51,017	13	0	...	54,054	25,456	51,511
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,756,194	4,039,957	3,840,313	2,055,297	996,169	1,665,582	24,694	67,424	72,700	7,836,185	4,802,590	5,577,926

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7	7	107	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	108
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,580	443	533	13	1	...	...	...	...	3,593	444	533
Panjab	132	17	...	...	...	...	827	787	691	959	804	691
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	236	144	629	236	144
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	251	17	1	...	...	...	251	17	1
Bombay	...	...	...	202	...	193	...	...	...	202	...	193
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	314	207	...	...	...	...	314	207
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,719	467	640	466	332	411	1,456	1,023	835	5,641	1,822	1,886
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	969	1,192	811	...	...	...	969	1,192	811
Madras	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	3	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	3	...	133
TOTAL	3	...	...	969	1,195	944	...	...	...	972	1,195	944
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,722	467	640	1,435	1,527	1,355	1,456	1,023	835	6,613	3,017	2,830
Imports to end of October												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	16,885	7,966	9,415	...	...	1	...	...	...	16,885	7,966	9,416
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,061	1,915	5,107	40	35	37	...	...	...	6,101	1,950	5,144
Panjab	132	17	50	2	...	18	4,745	5,148	4,208	4,879	5,165	4,276
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,650	3,248	2,625	4,650	3,248	2,625
Raj. & C. India	...	..	4	388	61	4	...	...	...	388	61	8
Bombay	...	...	...	1,624	163	216	...	...	...	1,624	163	216
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Berar	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	1,055	566	...	...	...	...	1,055	566
Madras	...	...	...	326	133	278	...	...	...	326	133	278
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	23,079	9,903	14,576	2,382	1,447	1,151	9,395	8,396	6,833	34,856	19,746	22,530
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	112	10	194	...	...	...	112	10	202
Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	30
Sind	...	...	...	6,133	5,644	4,024	...	...	1	6,133	5,644	4,025
Madras	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	...	...	4	82
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	4	1	...	35	3	157	...	...	...	39	4	157
TOTAL	4	5	8	6,280	5,661	4,457	3	...	31	6,287	5,666	4,496
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,083	9,908	14,584	8,662	7,108	5,578	9,398	8,396	6,864	41,143	25,412	27,026

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE. TEA,** *and* **RICE** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in October 1901, and from 1st January to 31st October 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1900 and 1900*

Whence imported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in October									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	3,774	5,674	7,203	153,141	185,835	131 816	17,588	4,270	..
Bengal	2,477,903	3,313,377	3,370,533	40,260	55,421	55,707	1,106,862	713,907	639,940
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	277	...	265	.	339	2	139	3,153
Panjab	...	...	...	270	83	...	2	18	30
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	1	...	...	39	...	9,917
Berar	..		...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,481,677	3,319,328	3,377,824	199,952	241 339	187,859	1,124,493	718,334	653,045
by Sea—									
Bengal	753	...	...	1,135	1,345	1,139	8,516	4,846	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	84	.	...	...
Burma	..	.	..	...	...	3	83,640	6,422	...
Non-British Ports in India	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	195	128	84	1,375	1	63
TOTAL	753	...	...	1,330	1,488	1,310	93,536	11,269	63
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,482,430	3,319,328	3,377,824	201,282	242,827	189,169	1,218,029	729,603	653,108
Imports to end of October									
By Rail and River—									
Assam	31,393	41,890	63,481	645,466	635,102	771,984	40,375	235,663	3,5[illegible]0
Bengal	10,353,140	11,693,204	13,258,489	273,768	304,548	285,501	9,228,757	10,347,936	6,840 200
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	205	447	706	3,179	1,390	2,359	891	1,343	4,844
Panjab	...	...	...	1,713	1,061	621	149	112	121
Rajputana and Central India	...	..	13	7	2	1	1	...	..
Bombay	...	...	...	1	15	9	...	...	
Central Provinces	...	1,038	723	2	...	1	36,400	...	27,597
Berar	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31
TOTAL	10,384,804	11,736,579	13,323,212	924,137	1,002,126	1,060,530	9,306,582	10,584 455	6,876,004
by Sea—									
Bengal	10,400	1,684	20,126	11,210	6,365	4,582	124 361	196,146	188 182
Bombay	...	...	...	1	16	47	5	...	...
Madras	...	234	30	133	205	286	14	34	..
Burma	71	...	1,540	0	0	5	112,443	388,439	7,8.160
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Foreign countries	125	...	67	1,375	923	1,013	1,403	100	185
TOTAL	10,596	1,918	21,763	12,725	7,515	5,933	238,286	584,719	900,527
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,395,400	11,738,497	13,344,975	936,862	1,009,641	1,066,439	9,544,868	11,169,174	7,843,191

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	35·36	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28 44	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28 ·32	31·53	55 65	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22 54	26 02	32·32	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	32 9d	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32 49	32·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·12	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	33 16	36·57	34·22	30·33	...	...	...	...	12·93	17·25
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	30·77	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	40	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	15	32·5	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	33·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35	31·25	32·5	38·75	...	...	26·25	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35 and 37·5	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	42·5	37·5	32·5	37·5	...	...	25	23·75	25	22·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	31 87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	33·12	28 12	26·25	26 56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	47·5	30	37·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·66	25·62	33·75	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behár, south—												
Patna	...	...	29 37	23·12	30	27·5	...	...	21·87	17·5	20·62	17·5
Behár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	29·06	26·25	31·56	28·75	...	...	24·37	17·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·84	26 56	31·87	30·78	...	...	20·94	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·84	22·24	34·95	40·16	29·95	34·79	34·95	37·29	23·7	25·47	18·85	21·67
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·67	18·18	31 93	32·66	28·59	32·66	33·33	35·57	20·52	21·04	15 99	16·35
Jhánsi	17·97	15·83	42·03	39·48	30·21	34·79		42·08	24·04	25·83	20	21·93
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	36·35	40	25·33	32·66	29·58	36 41	19·22	27·6	...	19·22
Agra	22·19	25	50	53·33	26·59	34·01	33·33	39·11	20·47	24·06	21·09	19·53
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15	14·79	31·87	31·35	25·78	29·63	...	...	16·41	19·06	17·34	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	17·29	33·33	33·33	29·63	31·93	35·52	37·92	19·06	23·71	16·67	18·23
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	43·28	44·37	30	33·28	...	...	20·47	25	16·04	...

(The figures show prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·12	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·02	26·67	29·36	31·68	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	37·65	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	21·4	...	...	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11·72	8·06	24 04	33·16	55·17	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·05	33·33	50·79	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	38·1	61·54	66·67	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	40	51·25	55	420	440	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	32·5	38·75	45	450	400	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	37·5 to 45	...	375 to 380	420	Midnapur
28·75	33·75	...	...	22·5	17·5	30	32·5	40	40	425	370	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	28·75	37·5	48·44	370	400	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	33·12	46·25	53·12	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	25	32·5	31·25	55	48·75	400	380	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·25	27·5	26·25	31·87	431·25	360	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	17·5	16·25	24·69	20	25	29·37	340	340	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	19·06	17·5	26·25	26·25	38·12	42·19	370	372·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	15·31	18·12	15·31	23·44	25	29·53	36·25	320	336·25	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
20·99	24·01	...	...	19·48	21·82	23·28	28·49	24·69	36·67	355·42	378·49	Benares
												Central—
19·53	20·52	...	...	17·03	16·67	19·53	28·59	...	...	336·82	376·46	Cawnpore
21·04	21·2	...	...	20	19·06	20	25·94	...	34·06	305	357·19	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	19·22	...	...	...	18·59	20	38·12	25	...	371·98	424·17	Meerut
22·19	19·23	...	...	19·53	18·28	21·61	33·23	34·63	42·08	345	426·67	Agra
18·59	19·06	...	...	17·34	15·99	18·12	28·59	17·5	...	370	375 and 380	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
17·03	19·06	...	...	15·36	20	20	28·59	20	...	360	380	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	22·31	...	...	16·04	18·28	19·06	26·72	...	...	360	380	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco-leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·83	11·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18 77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	20	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·38	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24 71	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	23·1	26·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	55	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47·5	55	38·75	37	105	130	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	55	40	37·5	70	100	...	...	1·87	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	3 2 5 to 37·5	50 to 52·5	35·62	35·62	55 and 72·5	75 and 110	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·77 to 2·03
Calcutta	42·5	52 5	33·75	33·75	90	90	...	...	9·22	30	10	8·75
Central—												
Bardwan	37·5	50	33·12	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·62
Pabna	36·25	50	38·75	38·12	80	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	65	40	40	90	70	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5·62	5·31	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	30	37·5	35	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	43·12	35 62	36·87	36·25	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	100	53·28	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	41·41	57·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	42·08	55·16	...	...	67·5	55	100	140	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	57·5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	57·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·91	61·51	...	...	133·33	133·33	112·5	100	5·73	3·33	5	3·75
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	50	44·43	...	...	...	...	110 and 120	135 and 140	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	44·43	56·25	...	...	70	70	...	...	4·01	3·33	3·12	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	38·12										...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Gram, per 80 lbs.		Cotton, per 80 lbs.		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonngoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Musaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
6·67	2·5	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26 25	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 75	50 and 100	...	...	40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·56	1·56	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
...	...	...	...							

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	25	...	...	34·69	44·43	...	...	26·56	33·33	26·56	21·09
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	12·81	19·43	44·37	50	22·19	33·33	28·59	37·81	15 31	22·24	17·34	25
Central—												
Lahore	22·31	22·92	44·43	45·1	22·24	32·5	26·35	35·21	14·06	22·92	17·03	24·27
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·09	25	38·07	40	27·13	33·33	31·98	38·07	17·76	21·04	17·34	15·99
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22·86	23 54	41·04	41·3	21·93	31·35	25	34·06	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	28·54	54·32	53·59	20·94	32·19	22 92	35·47	12·5	23·75	18·44	20
Western—												
Multan	15·88	17·4	25	32·03	25	32·66	30·78	37·29	16·09	24·58	15·26	20·94
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	..	...	31·56	35·62	27·5	35 31	...	...	21·87	...	20·94	24·06
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	25·94	32 5	..	...	18·12	25	...	17·5
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26 25 to 28·12	30·62 to 34·37	53·12	55	20 to 21·25	26·87 to 27·5	17·5 to 19·37	26·87
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	37·45	...	..	48·28	...	...	...	...	22·45	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	40·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25·94	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	..	...	35	36	36	42	44	50	...	...	21	30·37
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	33·25	26·62	38	32	42	...	...	18·25	20
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	..	32	40	30	38	38	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	42·86	51·75	..	..	...	...	17·78	38·46
Akola	.	...	75	75	50	58 5	50	56 25	...	...	17·5	29·17
Ellichpur	...	...	80	88·89	50	61·54	57 14	72 73	...	...	20	47·06
Amraoti	...	...	37·5	47·5	37·5	47·5	42	54·87	...	...	15·62	38·75
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25·8	28·9
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	32·3
Cuddapah	31·8	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·9	32·9
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	29·7	31·1	48·3	49·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·8	32·9	35·4	43·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	27·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	18·41	50·82	41·92	53·02	60	55·66	50·94	87·77	...	...	21	25·6
Bangalore	22 39	29·88	44·72	49·25	41·19	46·62	60·5	60·62	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana—
28 59	25	...	...	28·59	21 09	26·56	44 43	...	...	373·44	496 56	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
21·09	21·04	...	...	17·34	21·04	19·06	34·79	40	57·13	390	435	*Southern—* Ferospur
19·53	21·67	...	...	16·25	19·06	17·81	35·16	39·01	45·73	412 81	400	*Central—* Lahore
21·61	17·08	...	...	18 59	18·59	20·52	30·78	29·63	36·35	387·86	426·67	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	15·99	21·61	17·03	36·35	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
15·94	24·06	...	...	16·25	20	17·34	35·47	38·12	40	320	320	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
18·12	21·61	...	...	18·12	20	22·81	37·97	...	...	426·67	426·56	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
23·75	27·34	...	...	...	...	26·87	42 5	40	...	360	...	Karáchi
...	21·56	...	...	...	...	22·66	41·87	...	...	365·62	420	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	21·25	27·5	...	...	46·25 to 48·12	47·5 to 52·5	330 to 475	360 to 400	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
20·36	30·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Sholapur
...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Poona
21 93	32·5	...	...	...	...	31·82	...	30 94	...	...	366·67	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
...	32·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
25·94	35·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	36	40	50	317	466·62	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	...	...	..	...	22·75	34·75	32	...	310	360	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	38	40	...	280	400	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
20·81	38·33	...	...	...	...	30	41·62	50	50	333·33	457·71	Akola
25·81	44·44	...	...	...	...	38·09	50	53·33	66·67	336·84	640	Ellichpur
17·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	32·5	40	43·75	55	340	4_0	Amráoti
												Madras—
19·9	23·3	...	...	...	...	39·2	58·9	...	...	434·3	325·7	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	445·2	359·6	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·8	...	380·9	380·9	*Central—* Bellary
20·4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	3_5 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	26	33·4	...	...	...	...	27·2	37·8	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	37·2	...	...	395	573·5	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	24·9	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	34·2	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	20 41	31·34	...	...	30·66	30·21	74	98·74	409	380·67	Mysore
...	...	27·89	27·11	...	...	20·57	27·11	62·57	64·05	435·63	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER - concluded

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57·34	66·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44 37	57·13	...	...	80	50	133·28	160	3 28	5	3·91	8·91
Central—												
Lahore	47 03	50 7 8	...	..	6 .06	64·01	106·67	139·11	8·91	7·66	4·43	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	50	46·98	..	...	80	80	130	160	5	4·01	4·01	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	47 03	44·43	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·19	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	50	...	...	40	50	114 27	133·33	5	5	5·31	7·24
Western—												
Multan	53·33	53·23	...	...	80	80	133 33	160	5	3·49	3·65	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	85·62	...	..	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	50·1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	67 97		...	..	135·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	67·97	80·68	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	69·5	90	106·62	145·37	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	40	100	200	100	150	..	..	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	122·5	...	...	145	152	114·28	140	1·82	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	114·29	...	...	200	400	160	200	30	10	...	...
Amráoti	80	100	...	...	110	225	120	160	6·17	2·06	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	48	51·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem	..	...	...	...	171·2	128·4	75·4	102·8	...	...	9	6 7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	...	...	...	...	70 7	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	52·7	74 8	107·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51·8	49·4	..	...	123·4	123·4	67·5	118·5	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	68·57	...	...	305	333 93	103·61	120·67	4	4	5	5
Bangalore	51·37	68·23	...	...	342·5	342 5	146·75	146·75	7 61	5·71	7·31	7·25

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	..	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	5	...	...	50	50	..	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6 67	5	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	4·0'	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
5	4·37	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Shikárpur
...	...	6·87	7·69	40 to 140	40 to 140	..	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Surat
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	..	...	55	50	...	...	35	30	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Básim
2·75	3·3	...	...	75	70	...	...	80	70	Akola
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	80	45	...	...	100	90	Amráoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	60	55	60	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
5	7	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 2, 1902

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-Month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 8	...	...	15 4	14 8	17 —	16 10	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	.	...	...	...	10 —	10	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	..
Bassein	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 .	12 2	12 2	...	...		.
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	.	...	...
Tounguo	9 9	9 9	...	...	13 3	13 .	14 9	14 9		...	...	...
Thayetmyo					10 12	10 9	15 5	13 13	24 8	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	11 3	..	...	11 6	11 9	11 13	11 13	9 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	..	...	8 14	10 10	13 5	10 11	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	13 12	12 12	..	..	..	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	10 14	16 —	12 4	27 —	20 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	..		..	13 8	11 10	16 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	..	11 10	11 4	12 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	..	...	...	10 8	8 4	15 12	12 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	.
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	6 2	6 —	...	...	5 1	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	..			8 .	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	27 —	25 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	11 —	11 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Darrang	8 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	..	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Sibsagar			...	...	5 8	6 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	..	...	..	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 12½	9 — and 13 5	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Mamensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	10 10 and 11 4	11 4 and 12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	.	...
Calcutta	11 6	10 10	14 8	16 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	14 8	11 13	13 4	11
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	..	...	.	...	9 4	9 4	...	...		...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	17 12	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 13	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	...	...	11 10	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 8	12 —	18 10	20 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR BUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	12 10	12 10	19 —	19 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Tounguo
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 8	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	32 —	33 —	7 3	7 4	14 8	14 12	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 5	...	...	7 9	6 5	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	10 10	8 15	34 11	24 —	5 14	5 14	11 6	10 9	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	9 8	9 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 6	13 —	6 1	6 —	8 1	8 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	Naga Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 3	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Mymensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	11 4	10 11	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 6	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 10	10 8	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 13	16 —	16 —	9 6	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 8	10 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 12	16 13	...	...	8 14	9 11	11 6	11 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 12	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figure*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...			11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4			...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	15 —	14 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —							...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 8	15 —	21 8	24 8	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	11 4			...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	21 —	21 —	..	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	13 —	13 8	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...		..	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	13 5			...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 —	...	...	.	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..		...	6 8		...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 12	9 3		...	...	15 12	13 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 2	...			...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	9 —	10 —	...	8 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 8	12 12	24 —	20 —	...	...
Ranchi	8 — to 10 —	7 12 to 10 —	16 —	16 —		...	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 2	10 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 6	12 6	..	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	10 12	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 — and 13 8	11 8 and 14 —	...	...	...	...
Behar, south—												
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	14 11	15 12	...	...	13 1	12 —				
Gaya	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	19 —	15 8	...	...
Patna	13 —	12 8	18 —	17 —	...	...	13 8	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...		...	...
Behar, north—											...	...
Purnea	13 —	13 —	...		...	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	12 12	12 10	16 6	19 —	...	...	13 14	11 6	..			
Darbhanga	12 —	12 —	18 11	17 9			12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	13 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	19 —	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Benares	13 3	13 —	15 11½	15 3	8 15	8 15	10 9	10 5	20 10	19 —	18 7	18 7
Ghazipur	11 6	11 12	15 2	15 14	7 —	6 14	9 2	9 4	20 2	16 2	15 2	15 6
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	...
Allahabad	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 8	11 —	11 —	25 —	23 —	19 —	18 8
Central—												
Banda	12 —	11 8	21 —	17 —	5 4	5 4	11 —	9 4	27 —	25 —	21 8	22 —
Fatehpur	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	20 —
Hamirpur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	27 8	23 —	22 —	23 —
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	17 —	19 —	18 —
Cawnpore	13 4	13 8	19 —	19 —	..		10 12	11 —	24 8	...	20 —	20 8
Jhansi	13 —	13 —	18 12	18 9	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 12	15 8	18 12	18 10
Etawah	13 4	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	15 —	19 —	19 —
Farukhabad	13 10	13 10	19 1	20 7	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	21 1	...	20 7	19 12
Mainpuri	14 4	14 2	20 4	19 8	...		11 8	10 —	20 8	22 4	19 4	19 12
Etah	15 6	14 —	21 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	14 8	14 —	19 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Agra	12 12	13 —	19 —	19 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8
Muttra	13 8	13 —	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	20 —	18 8	5 4	5 4	...		21 —	19 8	20 —	19 —
Bulandshahr	15 6	15 2	21 8	20 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	25 —	24 —	20 8	19 —
Sevmeadiana, east—												
Balia	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 —	17 —	16 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 12	11 4	16 8	16 —	6 10	7 —	11 12	12 2	17 14	...		
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 4	18 —	16 10	9 —	9 —	12 3	13 4	22 8	22 2	20 11	19 8
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 1		

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	11 4	11 —	10 12	11 —	Bankura
..	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10	10 —	11 4	11 8	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	...	...		16 —	14 —	...	...	11	11 8	12 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	..	12 5	12 5	24 —	21 —	12 5	12 5	10 -	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12	12 —	...	..	8	8 4	10	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	.	13 8	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 -	9 —	9 -	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 10	10 11	10 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10	10 —	10 -	10 -	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 -	...	...	10 —	10 -	20	18	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
					13 2			8 6	8 8	13 8	13 6	*Orissa*— Puri
...	...	...	...	14 7(*a*)	14 7(*a*)	...	...	14 7	14 7	13 —	13 -	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	8 - and 11 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...		9 -	9 -	32 —	30	8	8 —	9 —	9	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	12	12 8	20 —	24 —	9 -	10 -	10 - -	10	Manbhum
26	29 8	...	...	10 8 to 11 8	10 8 to 12 -	21 —	22 —	5 12 to 6 8	6 to 7 -	9	9 -	Ranchi
23 10	20 4	...	...	12 6	11 4	19 2	18 9	16 14	14 10	9	9 —	Palamau
22 8	22 —	...	..	12 8	12 8	20 —	20 -	9	9 —	9	9 -	Hazaribagh
												Bihar, south—
...	...	..	...	16 12	15 12	21 —	19 15	16 12	16 12	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	17 -	15 8	16	15 -	20 —	19 —	12	12 8	10 8	10 10	Gaya
..	...	20 —	19 8	16 -	15 8	22	14 —	15 8	15 -	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	..	...	16 -	16 —	19 —	19 —	12	12 -	10 8	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 - -	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 2	15 4	21 4	20 4	10 10	10 4	11 —	10	Bhagalpur
22 —	20 14	...	...	17 9	17 9	22 —	20 14	12	12 -	11 -	11	Darbhanga
..	..	..	..	16 —	16 -	21	20 -	13 —	13 —	10 —	10	Muzaffarpur
21 —	19 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	21	20 -	14 8	14 —	10 12	10 8	Saran
21 —	21 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	24 -	22 12	18 13	18	10 —	10 —	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	16 -	16 —	24 —	21 —	12 8	12 8	10	10	Mirzapur
...	...	16 4	15 11½	16 8	16 11½	19 9	19 9	14 2¾	14 2¾	10 -	10	Benares
...	...	13 2	13 2	15 4	15 4	18 14	18 4	12 8	12 -	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
22 —	16 —	...	18	20 —	19 —	21 - -	21 -	15 - (*b*)	15 (*b*)	11	11 -	Jaunpur
...	...	16 —	16	19 8	19 —	18 -	12 —	13 -	12 8	10 —	10 8	Allahabad
												Central—
..	...	...	..	21 —	24 —	...	..	16 (*b*)	16 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bánda
..	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	15 - (*b*)	15 — *b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
..	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	..	12	12 —	10 -	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	21 -	23 —	20 -	20 8	23	23 - -	14 (*b*)	15 - (*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	..	..	19 12	18 1	19 12	20 12	15 12	21	11	11 -	Jhansi
22 —	22 —	11 -	10 —	19 -	19 —	23 -	23 -	14 -	14	11 -	11 -	Etawah
...	...	27 4	25 14	20 7	19 1	24 8	23 3	14 5	13 10	11 4	11 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	18 4	17 12	25 8	23 8	15 8(*b*)	15 8	11 —	11 -	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	19 8	18	25 —	24 —	15 —	15 -	11 8	11 8	Et
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	19 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 -	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	13 8(*b*)	13 8(*b*)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	22 8	22 -	13 - (*b*)	12 - *b*)	11 —	11 —	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 12	17 12	21 —	23 —	14 — (*b*)	14 —	11 —	10 8	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east
...	...	14 —	12 —	16 —	15 8	19 —	19	12 12	12 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	..	16 —	16 1	20 14	20 14	12 8	12 14	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
23 6	21 4	21 10	19 8	18 —	17 12	22 15	20 13	14 12	16 8	10 7	10 6	Gorakhpur
19	19 6	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	12 12	12 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

(*a*) Kalai. (*b*) Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15 8	15 12	24 8	24 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 8	23 —	22 —	21 8	22 —
Budaun	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	22 —	22 8	19 —	19 —
Pilibit	14 5	14 5	23 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 —	...	...	..	...
Bareli	14 1	14 11	23 2	23 2	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 14	23 12	23 12	19 6	20 —
Moradabad	14 6	14 10	22 8	22 8	5 2	5 2	10 12	10 2	20 8	20 8	20 4	18 12
Bijnor	15 3	15 3	25 5	25 5	...	4 8	10 2	10 2	..	..	19 11	19 2
Muzaffarnagar	15 10	15 12	25 4	25 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 2	20 14	19 13	19 13
Saharanpur	15 13	15 13	23 10	23 10	5 5	5 5	10 12	10 3	21 8	21 8	19 5	19 5
Debra-Dun	13 8	13 8	20 8	20 8	5 8	5 8	8 12	8 12	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	15 8	15 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	16 —
Almora	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 8	11 —	11 8	...	..	...	...
Garhwal	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	12 —	12 8	20 —	19 8	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	22 —		21 —	20 —
Sultanpur	14 4	14 4	21 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	24 —	19 8	...	..
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	25 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Unao	13 —	13 —	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	24 —	22 —	21 8	21 —
Lucknow	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	15 4	15 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	20 —	20 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 —
Barabanki	13 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	22 —
Gonda	14 8	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	20 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	23 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	9 8	28 8	27 —	23 —	21 —
Sitapur	14 —	14 4	21 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	23 —	22 —	22 4	22 —
Kheri	14 8	15 —	24 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	24 —	25 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 4	10 9	12 8	10 —	4 8	4 8	8 14	8 8	14 —	14 12	14 4	14 12
Banswara	9 8	9 8	12 —	..	3 —	4 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 10	11 12	14 8	14 10	7 4	7 5	7 12	7 13	13 15	14 10	13 15	14 2
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 4	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	4 12	4 12	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 12	13 —	12 —
Erinpura	11 13	11 12	14 12	14 12	5 9	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	13 12	13 8
Ajmer	12 8	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 3	5 8	8 —	8 —	15 8	15 —	14 8	14 —
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 3 and 11 7	14 2	13 10	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 5	14 3	...	12 9	12 4
Kishangarh	13 8	13 4	17 4	17 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	17 8	...	15 —	17 8
Bundi	12 —	11 2	21 2	20 14	6 —	5 9	7 —	7 8	15 4	23 10	17 1	19 8
Kotah	10 12	10 8	23 12	16 —	6 14	6 4	7 4	6 12	21 —	17 4	14 12	14 8
Jhalawar	10 6	10 —	17 1	11 8	5 15	5 15	7 2	7 2	18 13	15 6	14 2	...
Tonk	11 4	9 1	16 —	14 11	6 8	5 15	7 —	6 4	16 8	16 3	15 8	13 12
Jaipur	12 5	12 2	17 13	17 6	6 8	6 9	7 7	7 9	20 1	19 11	17 3	16 12
Karauli	10 15	10 10	20 10	20 —	6 3	7 13	7 8	8 12	20 —	20 —	18 12	19 6
Dholpur	12 10½	12 10½	19 2	18 3½	7 — ½	7 — ½	8 7	8 10½	20 6½	17 7½	18 14	18 12½
Bharatpur	13 10	13 2	19 11	18 11	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 6	20 9	19 2	18 3
Alwar	13 9	13 1	19 2	19 —	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	19 14	19 —	17 14	17 6
Deoli	12 6	12 7	16 6	16 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	18 4	16 —	16 4
Nasirabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Balmer	11 13	11 6	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	17 11	16 8	15 3	14 11
Anadra	10 13 and 11 4	10 9 and 10 13	...	...	5 5	5 4	8 —	8 1	...	...	12 2	12 —
Dhalpura	9 12	9 12	14 6	14 6	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 8 and 10 14	10 10 and 12 —	14 5	13 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 14	14 6	13 2	12 13
Jaisalmer	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 12	7 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 4
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	14 11½	14 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	..	..	12 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 4	10 12	15 8	14 12	8 4	8 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	17 —	15 —	13 8
Nimach	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	15 —	14 —	13 —
Gwalior	11 — ½	11 2	17 — ½	16 4	5 15	5 15	6 11	6 11	17 1	16 5	16 2	16 3
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	15 8	23 —	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	17 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 15	16 12	27 8	28 8	...	...	8 10	8 14	22 8	22 8	19 8	20 8
Gujranwala	16 4	16 4	30 —	32 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	19 —	16 —
Gujrat	16 —	16 —	31 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	24 —
Jhelum	19 8	18 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Maru or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Remarks
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces – *continued*
												Submontane, east –
...	...	26 —	26 —	22 8	22 —	23 —	23 —	17 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...		22 —	19 5	26 —	26 —	14 8	14 8	11	11	Pilibit
...	...	23 12	25 —	19 11	20 —	25 —	25 10	17 8	15 2	11 9	11 9	Bareli
...	...	17 8	18 —	17 8	17 4	25 2	24 2	13 10	13 14	11	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	19 2	18 9	20 4	20 4	13 8	13 8(a)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	20 5	20 —	23 2	23 2	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
23 10	23 10	21 8	21 8	19 13	19 13	21 8	21 8	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur
19 —	19 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	13 —	9 6	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills –
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	8	8 —	Naini Tal
14 8	14 8	...	...	12 —	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwal
												Oudh –
												Southern –
25 —	26 —	...		21 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	11 8	11 —	Fattehgarh
...	...	...		24	22 —	22 8	22 8	14 (a)	14 (a)	11 —	11	Sultanpur
28 —	26 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23	20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	11	11 —	Rae Bareli
24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20	25	23 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	25 —	20	21 —	20 —	20 —	24	24 —	14 — (a)	13 8(a)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	23 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10	Hardoi
												Northern –
...	25 —	19 —	19 —	20 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	15 (a)	14 — (a)	10 3	10 8	Fyzabad
...		12 —	15 —	21	21 —	25	24 —	14 — (a)	13 8(a)	10	10 —	Haraiankri
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 8	19 —	26 8	25 8	13 10	13 10	10 12	10 12	Gonda
29 —	...	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	14 8	14 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehgarh
24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	15 8(a)	15 (a)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	26 —	14 4	13 —	10 8	10 8	Kheri
												Rajputana –
												Eastern –
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 6	14 12	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	Fatehgarh
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	13 —	13 —			10 —	9 8	Banswara
...	...	7 12	7 13	13 11	13 13	14 8	14 10	9 13	8 14	10 9	10 15	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 —	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	Prompara
...	...	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 13½	15 5½	15 5½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	13 11	13 11	8 8	7 13	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	17 —	12 8	17 4	16 4	...	...	12 12	12 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	22 8	20 14	22 8	20 14	...		11 4	10 4	Bundi
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 4	18 4	16 12	7 4	7 4	10 2	9 4	Kotah
...	...	...	...	16 6	14 5	18 —	15 13	7 2	7 2	9 8	9 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	15 1	12 13	16 —	15 4	...	...	11 —	10 10	Tonk
...	...	19 8 and 17 8	19 11	16 3 and 17 1	16 6 and 17 1	18 14	19 —	16 13	17 1	12 15	13 2	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	22 —	20 —	15 10	21 4	...	17 8	15 10	10 10	10 15	Karauli
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 8	19 1½	...	...	15 4½	16 1½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	12 12	20 4	19 —	18 8	18 3	11 8	11 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 7	18 —	18 11	18 7	21 —	21 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	14 14	18 —	18 12	14 10	...	...	12 6	12 5	Deoli
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...		8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 2	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bilmer
...	...	...	...	12 5	12 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 10	11 8	Shahpura
												Western –
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	14 15	13 12	8 12	9 6	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	21	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India –
...	...	...	...	15 8	14 4	19 8	17 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 12	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	11 14	11 14	17 13	17 10	17 6½	16 10	12 9	12 9	10 12	10 12	Gwalior
												Panjab –
												Southern –
..	...	...	...	22 —	21 8	...	...	...	...	11	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 —	22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozepore
												Central –
...	...	20 8	22 8	21 8	23 —	23 8	25 8	9 12	9 8	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	22 —	22 12	23 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gurat
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 8	22 8	22 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(a) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figur*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	14 —	13 12	21 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 8	23 8	18 —	18 —
Delhi	14 4	13 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	17 8
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	16 8	16 8
Karnal	15 —	14 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	23 —	24 —	17 —	18 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 8	16 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	17 —	17 12	23 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	24 —	18 —	21 —
Jalandhar	19 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	18 —	28 —	32 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	..	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	22 —	24 —	18 —	19 —
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	9 3	9 14	18 —	18 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —
Kangra	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	18 —	18 —	31 —	29 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	29 —	27 —	24 —	23 —
Western—												
Shahpur	20 8	20 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	23 —	20 —	23 —	23 —
Jhang	18 —	18 4	29 —	28 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	30 —	29 —	26 —	24 —
Multan	15 12	15 12	24 —	24 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	18 12	18 4	26 —	26 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	24 —	...	...
Muzaffargarh	18 —	17 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	17 8	16 9	23 12	23 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	25 —	21 14	22 8
N.-W Frontier Province—												
Hazara	15 —	15 —	23 —	24 —	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	6 10	6 5	9 9	9 9	29 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Kohat	14 13	15 5	25 8	25 8	5 2	5 2	10 13	10 13	...	20 6	22 5	22 5
Bannu	19 11	19 11	27 8	24 11	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	23 12	22 8
Dera Ismael Khan	14 4	15 —	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	21 4	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20	18 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	24 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	16 8	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Kanara	6 7	6 7	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Ratnágiri	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 6	...	...	11 11	11 4
Alibag	7 10	7 10	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 12	9 —	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	13 8	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 1	8 10	..	..	11 5	9 15	13 3	10 6	15 10	15 10	16 9	13 12
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	...	12 10	10 8	13 2	11 —	16 1	15 9	15 10	12 11
Satara	8 11	8 11	...	..	11 13	10 5	12 11	...	18 6	16 15	19 7	19 7
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	.	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	17 14	17 14	19 3	19 11
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	10 15	17 4	17 4	18 —	18 —
Poona	7 11	7 11	...		8 8	8 8	9 10	9 —	13 10	13 10	13 13	12 10
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	8 11	...		8 2	7 6	9 1	9 1	16 5	15 2	16 1	14 10
Nasik	9 2	9 2	..	...	6 9	6 9	10 8	9 12	...	12 12	14 11	14 —
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	..		7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	15 12	15 12	15 6	14 8
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	..		6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13
Broach	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	14 —
Kaira	8 —	8 —	...	..	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Baroda	9 —	9 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	14 8	14 —	13 8
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	14 8	17 —	14 8	16 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...		7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
Disa	12 12	13 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 15	5 15	10 —	10 —	15 10	14 8	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 2	8 8	17 7	16 —	...	...
Khandwa	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 8	6 4	9 —	8 8	16 —	15 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 4	...	...	7 3	6 8	9 6	9 —	18 7	14 2	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 10	9 10	18 14	15 1	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	13 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 15	10 15	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 14	8 14	17 12	22 14	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	*South-eastern*—
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	18 12	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Gurgáon
...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 12	Delhi
24 —	19 —	15 —	14 8	20 8	19 8	22 —	21 8	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Rohtak
												Karnál
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	23 8	23 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	*Submontane*—
...	...	17 —	17 8	22 8	22 4	25 —	22 8	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	Ambala
...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	21 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 8	22 —	21 8	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Jalandhar
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	18 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	10 —	9 12	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	...	...	20 8	21 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Amritsar
												Siálkot
15	15 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	9 12	10 —	*Hills*—
...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Simla
												Kángra
...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 12	*Northern*—
												Ráwalpindi
14 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	*Western*—
40 —	80 —	40 —	35 —	19 —	19 8	31 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Sháhpur
...	...	24 —	22 —	17 4	17 4	21 —	22 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Jhang
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 4	24 —	24 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	Multan
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 2	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	Muzaffargarh
												Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	22 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	**N.-W. Frontier Province**—
...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	20 —	29 —	29 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Hazára
...	...	...	...	18 10	19 12	22 15	22 15	...	...	18 8	19 12	Peshawar
	..	6 4	6 4	22 8	21 9	32 8	32 8	7 8	7 8	20 10	21 4	Kohát
	...	...	...	18 2	17 8	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	16 4	16 4	Bannu
												Dera Ismael Khan
	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	**Sind and Baluchistan**—
	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad
	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Shikárpur
												Upper Sind Frontier
	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 4	17 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
6	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	*Konkan*—
5	11 12	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 1	7 7	11 11	11 11	Karwar
	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Ratnágiri
—	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 11	9 11	Alibág
	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	8 3	7 5	12 4	12 4	Bombay
												Tanna
2	18 9	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 4	9 3	11 12	10 14	*Deccan*—
—	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	9 8	9 8	Dharwar
	...	...	...	11 15	10 14	...	...	9 13	8 6	11 6	11 —	Belgaum
	...	...	...	13 1	13 8	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 —	11 —	Satara
	...	...	...	12 4	13 9	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 —	12 —	Sholapur
	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 11	7 10	11 13	11 13	Bijapur
												Poona
	...	...	...	12 5	12 8	...	...	9 13	9 1	12 6	12 6	*Khandesh*—
6	15 15	...	...	12 4	11 8	...	...	8 9	7 13	11 15	11 4	Ahmadnagar
	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	Násik
												Dhulia
	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	*Gujarat*—
	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	12 12	12 12	Surat
—	19 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Broach
—	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Kaira
	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	Baroda
—	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Ahmadabad
	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	8 4	8 8	13 —	13 —	Godhra
												Disa
	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	110 —	110 —	*Káthiawár*—
												Rajkot
	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 10	6 6	11 5	11 5	**Central Provinces**—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	*Western*—
	...	...	...	14 6	15 4	...	...	8 15	8 2	10 11	10 11	**Nimar**
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	**Khandwa**
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 11	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	**Hoshangabad**
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 —	10 —	**Betul**
...	...	...	...	12 6	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	**Chhindwara**
												Nagpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1901—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Saugor	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	...
Damoh	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14	8 14	19 4	19 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 —	11 —	21 —	...	...	...
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bálághát	11 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	8 12	11 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	10 2	9 12	...	...	9 12	...	11 11	18 14	17 9	16 4	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 —	10 10	16 —	14 3	...	...	...	...
Raipur	12 8	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 4	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	15 8
Básim	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 14	5 14	9 5	9 5	23 2	22 8	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	21 8	21 4	19 —	19 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	18 12	15 —	15 —
Amraoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —
Wun	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	22 8	22 8	12 —	12 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 14	6 —	10 9	10 7	3 9	4 6	8 15	8 13	11 7	11 15	16 4	16 —
Boláram	6 6	6 —	...	...	5 5	5 5	10 2	10 —	14 14	14 14	...	...
Chadarghát	6 4	6 8½	...	...	5 4	4 12	7 —	7 2	14 —	13 1	18 12	16 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 6	16 8	19 2	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 14	15 8	14 11	13 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	14 6	14 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	14 6	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 11	13 13	13 13	17 6	15 10
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	17 2	16 13	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 8	...	...	19 13	19 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	9 14	17 6	14 6	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 6	14 6	14 2	13 6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	18 8	20 2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 13	...	...	18 13	21 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 14	13 5	13 5	15 3	13 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 5	14 5	13 2	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 11	14 10	16 3	13 3	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 7	6 2	...	...	8 1	8 —	9 5	9 2	20 1	20 3	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	7 15	...	...	7 12	7 7½	8 14½	8 14½	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumaur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	7 6	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 2	10 4	11 9	21 —	18 13	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	12 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	6 —	6 8	6 —	9 —	9 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4

State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or nunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	9 2	9 2	*Central*—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	17 2	17 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 2	9 2	Sangor
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 4	13 12	...	...	...	7 8	9 4	9 4	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 5	...	...	9 6	8 7	9 —	9 —	Bhandára
												Chánda
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	*Eastern*—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	9 —	9 8	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	Raipur
												Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 —	**Berar**—
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	8 5	8 4	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Basim
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	Amraoti
												Wun
16 4	16 3	...	...	10 5	10 —	...	...	12 12	12 8	8 15	8 13	**Nizam's Territories**—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 1	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 4	...	...	8 2	7 12	8 12	8 15	Bolárum
												Chadarghát
												Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	*Malabar Coast*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	Malabar
												S. Canara
19 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	*South, central*—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Coimbatore
17 2	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Nilgiris
												Salem
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	*Central*—
												Bellary
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	
15 —	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Anantapur
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Cuddapah
												Karnul
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	*East Coast, north*—
19 3	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Ganjam
18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Vizagapatam
												Godavari
13 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	*East Coast, central*—
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Kistna
												Nellore
4 8	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	*East Coast, south*—
3 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
3 11	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	Chingleput
6 11	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	N. Arcot
9 10	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	S. Arcot
5 2	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Tanjore
												Trichinopoly
5 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	*Southern*—
6 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Tinnevelly
												Madura
9 4	18 2	...	...	9 8	10 1	...	...	10 12	7 —	10 8	11 —	**Mysore**—
4 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	6 4	12 1	11 13	Mysore
4 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
5 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
6 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 —	Tumkur
6 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan
1 —	19 15	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	7 6	11 —	9 15	Kadur
7 —	17 —	18 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	Shimoga
												Chitaldrug
1 —	19 8	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	**Coorg**—
												Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.									Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year 1900-01.	1900.	1901.	22nd December 1900.	21st December 1901.	1900.	1901.	22nd December 1900.	21st December 1901.			22nd December 1900.	21st December 1901.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	667	669	1,873	1,873	13,05,492	13,18,000	745	746	3,17,98,867	3,39,02,000	21,03,133	...	4,91,16,250	5,20,01,000	28,84,740	...
Bengal Central	201	188	139	139	20,209	21,500	147	179	7,08,616	7,31,000	23,384	..	10,05,733	10,05,000	40,261	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2'6") (*a*)	148	174	1,589	1,607	2,93,330	2,48,000	178	154	54,04,749	53,40,000	...	58,749	97,80,912	87,30,000	...	10,50,912
Great Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,561	1,561	10,59,394	10,87,000	679	696	1,41,56,532	1,50,18,000	8,61,468	...	2,37,63,764	2,74,99,000	37,35,036	..
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	181	215	872	872	1,55,874	1,70,000	213	195	37,23,220	33,43,000	...	3,80,220	66,16,134	59,79,000	..	6,37,134
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	310	21	21	6,632	5,000	310	238	1,49,643	1,16,000	...	33,643	2,54,185	1,91,000	...	63,185
North Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2'6")	189	196	3,079	3,129	6,91,334	8,78,000	285	281	1,44,98,810	1,96,30,000	51,31,190	...	2,23,23,094	3,08,43,000	85,16,906	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	201	1,115	1,115	2,30,205	2,40,000	207	215	47,72,630	57,44,000	9,91,370	...	79,57,207	94,81,000	15,23,793	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	450	390	848	854	3,45,145	3,21,000	409	379	93,43,086	86,80,000	...	6,63,086	1,27,93,084	1,19,99,000	...	8,00,084
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	3,16,851	3,13,000	687	692	71,08,793	59,59,000	...	11,49,793	1,20,60,349	1,13,80,000	...	6,80,349
Madras	253	259	844	874	2,07,970	2,37,000	281	271	52,28,412	53,11,000	82,588	...	80,95,743	81,68,000	72,257	...
,, North-East line (*a*)	142	152	497	508	92,353	79,000	189	156	19,64,127	20,83,000	3,18,873	...	26,11,741	32,78,000	6,66,259	..
Hardwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	2,766	3,000	83	113	85,331	99,500	14,169	...	1,35,246	1,59,000	23,754	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5'6")	262	255	1,736	1,786	5,17,957	4,67,000	289	261	1,12,47,555	1,10,37,000	...	2,10,555	1,96,32,715	1,96,34,000	1,285	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	863	800	51	47	19,709	13,500	...	6,209	32,436	25,300	...	7,136
South Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	1,05,129	2,23,000	190	210	41,42,469	47,34,000	5,99,531	...	64,81,950	74,12,000	9,30,050	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	86	86	54	54	4,955	5,000	75	93	1,14,136	1,38,000	23,864	...	1,75,279	2,19,000	43,721	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. GI.-M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,21,343	1,12,000	105	97	2,09,395	25,89,000	..	3,17,395	40,33,991	43,51,000	..	5,80,991
Mysore section (Southern Mahrattá)	85	94	296	296	23,129	23,700	78	144	6,10,451	6,99,000	88,549	...	10,45,579	10,55,000	9,421	...
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,162	1,200	1,41,024	1,80,000	12	143	31,05,783	39,69,000	8,63,217	...	55,82,608	69,16,000	13,33,392	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	21,503	24,000	108	120	4,69,116	5,06,000	36,884	...	8,43,477	9,23,000	79,523	...
Assam-Bengal	70	74	430	555	34,634	43,000	78	70	8,03,241	9,39,000	1,35,759	...	12,01,217	14,73,000	2,71,783	...
Burma	172	197	1,124	1,178	2,07,348	1,92,000	184	163	47,01,849	48,90,000	1,88,151	...	74,27,312	77,85,000	3,57,688	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	57	59	59	3,230	4,100	55	70	87,248	1,06,000	18,752	...	1,09,190	1,45,000	35,810	...
Shadipalli-Baletra (British section)	13	29	124	124	5,285	9,300	43	75	77,713	1,40,000	62,287	...	1,30,284	1,74,000	43,716	...

Delhi-Umbalia-Kalka	152	167	102	102	27,203	29,300								10,02,732	13,[illegible],000	3,65,268	...
Tarkeswar	249	291	22	22	4,463	4,700	203	214	1,37,111	1,37,000	...	111		2,38,930	2,34,000		
South Behar	164	115	79	79	8,333	8,300	105	105	2,07,481	2,51,000	43,819	...		3,36,788	3,72,600	38,312	4,036
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	68	81	425	425	36,448	32,300	86	76	6,66,781	9,33,000	2,63,220	...		11,81,794	17,54,000	5,72,206	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	128	128	107	107	11,907	[illegible]	112	101	4,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	73,097	...		4,82,559	6,20,000	1,37,441	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	86	...	2,300	...	29	...	80,400	86,400	...		...	(b)1,47,000	1,47,000	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	249	268	334	334	87,288	84,400	261	253	20,32,106	17,37,000	...	2,95,106		34,23,743	28,27,000	...	5,96,743
Tapti Valley	64	79	156	155	13,453	20,100	86	130	2,38,781	2,49,000	10,219	...		4,52,895	3,82,000	...	70,895
Potlád-Gambay	129	131	13	33	1,533	2,200	118	67	43,150	47,000	3,850	...		66,984	81,000	14,016	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	89	103	34	34	2,659	1,200	78	35	71,043	35,000	...	36,043		1,47,413	78,500	...	68,913
Bina-Gcona-Bárán	44	53	148	148	3,886	5,300	26	35	1,60,078	1,05,000	...	55,078		3,32,193	1,78,000	...	1,54,193
Bhopal-Ujjain	102	133	114	114	11,165	8,300	98	73	2,30,312	1,31,000	...	99,312		5,98,065	3,53,000	...	2,45,065
Kolar-Gold-fields	460	430	10	10	5,712	3,000	571	300	1,13,716	1,05,000	...	7,716		1,05,685	1,54,000	...	11,685
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	6,[illegible]	5,400	93	82	2,07,[illegible]	2,30,000	22,314	...		3,21,836	3,75,000	53,164	...
Segowli-Raxaul	27	30	18	18	945	700	53	39	9,591	15,900	6,309	...		17,729	26,100	8,371	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	60	60	53	53	2,994	3,800	56	72	72,022	82,400	3,378	...		1,15,311	1,15,000	...	311
Bengal-Dooars	230	178	36	36	7,426	4,700	206	131	1,96,929	1,66,000	...	30,929		2,62,156	2,24,000	...	38,156
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	10	14	66	75	716	5,000	11	67	13,339	1,28,000	1,14,661	...		(c)13,758	1,59,000	1,45,242	...
Dibru-Sadiya	218	226	78	78	15,020	15,100	193	194	4,39,775	4,59,000	39,225	...		6,58,538	7,27,000	68,462	...
Nilgiri	212	240	17	17	3,790	2,600	223	153	65,876	98,600	32,724	...		1,28,174	1,71,000	42,826	...
Ahmedabad-Párantij	72	85	55	55	3,835	3,000	70	55	1,05,980	61,300	...	44,786		1,86,157	1,15,000	...	71,157
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	89	93	93	8,771	7,200	94	77	1,87,730	1,35,000	...	52,730		3,00,247	2,60,000	...	40,247
Kolhápur	78	87	29	29	1,691	1,500	58	52	35,910	43,700	...	12,210		95,780	31,100	...	14,680
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	57	66	67	67	2,766	4,400	41	60	94,444	1,04,000	9,556	...		1,64,965	1,64,000	...	965
Birur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,194	2,000	31	53	29,058	31,400	2,342	...		47,419	40,000	...	1,419
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	73	75	385	392	36,814	37,000	95	94	5,03,900	8,12,000	2,18,[illegible]	...		8,27,365	14,52,000	6,24,635	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	88	102	334	334	28,[illegible]	27,000	89	80	7,[illegible]47	5,03,000	...	1,52,847		13,13,573	10,60,000	...	2,53,573
Jetalsar-Rajkot	77	84	40	40	3,242	2,900	70	63	88,000	71,300	...	16,700		1,45,803	1,19,000	...	26,803
Jamnagar	45	54	54	54	2,279	2,100	42	39	56,250	55,100	...	1,150		1,08,032	92,700	...	15,332
Dhrangadrá	44	48	21	21	655	800	31	38	21,495	15,400	...	6,095		37,000	31,300	...	6,300
Jodhpur-Bikaner	55	64	551	612	25,383	40,400	46	76	6,41,016	8,72,000	2,30,984	...		12,39,227	13,02,000	63,773	...
Udaipur-Chitor	69	79	67	67	4,909	4,800	70	72	1,13,595	99,300	...	14,295		1,97,028	1,51,000	...	46,028
Darjeeling-Himalayan	285	294	51	51	15,570	14,000	305	275	3,59,320	3,65,000	5,671	...		6,99,928	5,85,000	...	2,14,928
Cooch Behar	55	57	34	34	1,794	2,100	50	62	44,715	1,48,000	3,285	...		67,737	1,00,000	32,263	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	58	79	79	3,850	4,500	49	62	93,400	90,000	...	8,860		1,73,503	1,82,000	8,497	...
Rajpipla	20	24	37	37	606	900	16	24	19,583	15,500	...	4,033		34,640	32,500	...	2,140
Morvi	79	85	94	94	8,640	6,300	92	94	1,74,542	1,53,000	...	38,542		3,24,839	2,52,000	...	72,839
Barsi	79	172	21	21	2,743	2,400	133	124	40,409	48,500	8,091	...		70,873	1,04,000	27,127	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,995	4,170	4,04,227	4,20,300	101	101	93,71,512	98,[illegible],000	5,07,488	...		1,58,74,038	1,64,80,200	[illegible]	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	240	24,408	25,005	65,46,981	67,27,800	268	269	13,62,57,101	14,56,42,400	93,85,299	...		22,00,70,707	23,[illegible]4,38,[illegible]	[illegible]	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 10th April to 21st December, 1901.
(c) From 20th April to 22nd December, 1900.

CALCUTTA, the 3rd January 1902.

NEVILLE PRINSEP,
Offg Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Whereas the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has, in accordance with the Regulations published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, recommended Mr. Montagu C. Turner, President of the said Chamber, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Mr. Montagu C. Turner to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th January 1902.

No. 15.—The services of Mr. E. S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL

The 4th January 1902.

No. 17.—The services of Lieutenant Pandit Piaraylal Atal, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th January 1902.

No. 56.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

(F. & H. 17066.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, November 26, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notice issued by the Governor of Malta:—

Government Notice (No. 292).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 277 of the 7th November, 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *viz.*:—

A.—Medical Inspection.

1 All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B.—Vessels without a Clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health are allowed, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, to enter the quarantine harbour in order to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique whenever they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or when 10 days have elapsed from date of departure.

C.—Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 21 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D.—Vessels from Infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, from Smyrna or Salonica, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless ten days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a Notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E.—Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an inspector of marine police, or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna or Salonica within ten days; whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo a period of quarantine *to complete ten days from date of departure.*

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto, to undergo a period of quarantine of ten days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments.

(*b*) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health;

(*b*) Rags;

(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels, referred to in sections B, C, and D;

(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists;

(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;

(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins, raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(*b*) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, November 19, 1901.

N. B.—Government Notice No. 277 of the 7th November 1901 has been amended as shown in italics in paragraph 14 of this Notice.

The 10th January 1902.

No. 68.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated the 4th January 1902,

From—The Honourable Sir F. M. DARLE, Kt., Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

My Government request me to inform you that two cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Sydney, one on 10th November and the other on 14th November.

No. 73.—The following notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :—

(F. and H. 17959.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 11th, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notices (Nos. 302 and 303 *) issued by the Governor of Malta :—

Government Notice (No. 302).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 292 of the 19th November 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *viz.* :—

A. Medical Inspection.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B. Vessels without a Clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health are allowed, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, to enter the quarantine harbour in order to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique whenever they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or when 10 days have elapsed from date of departure.

C. Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 21 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D. Vessels from Infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

* Not published.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, from Smyrna or Salonica, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless 10 days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E. Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an Inspector of Marine Police, or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt, Constantinople, Smyrna or Salonica within ten days ; whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo a period of quarantine to complete ten days from date of departure.

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto to *complete* a period of quarantine of ten days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows :

(*a*) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique ; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments ;

(*b*) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health.

(*b*) Rags.

(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C and D.

(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists.

(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves.

(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins, raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones, and juit goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(*b*) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 5, 1901.

N. B.—Government Notice No. 292 of the 19th November 1901 has been amended as shown in italics in paragraph 15 of this Notice.

(F. & H. 18250.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 16, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of the following telegram, dated December 15, from His Majesty's Representative at Rome :—"Marine Sanitary Ordinance of yesterday declares Sydney and Brisbane infected with plague. Arrivals from those ports subject to Ordinances 3 and 6 of 1897, 6 and 7 of 1899, 8, 10 and 20 of 1900, and Articles 2 and 3 of 18 of 1901.'

No. 74.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 8th January 1902

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Two days quarantine on arrivals from Beirut. Smyrna released from quarantine.

JAILS.

The 4th January 1902.

No. 2.—The services of Captain M B. Pinchard, I.M S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th January 1902.

No. 45.—Major D. Taylor, 33rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong.

POLICE.

The 10th January 1902.

No. 25.—The services of Mr. E. H. Corbett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th January 1902.

No. 2.—The Reverend T. M. H. Wood, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th December 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

No. 44-112.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, combined with three months' furlough, under article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Dr. J. W. Leather, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, with effect from the 15th April, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EMIGRATION.

The 9th January, 1902.

No. 36—98-4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule E appended to and referred to in rule 98 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94 E., dated 18th March, 1886, as subsequently amended, after the words and brackets "saltpetre (nitrate of potash)" the words "unless stowed in a separate compartment, so as to prevent its coming in contact with any inflammable substance," shall be added.

FAMINE.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 48-61.—With reference to Resolution No. 13—61-16, dated the 13th September, 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to be a Member of the Irrigation Commission, with effect from the 14th January, 1902.

FORESTS.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 17-*F.*—228-7.—On return from furlough, Mr. A. P. Grenfell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is transferred to the Madras Presidency in the interests of the public service.

No. 21-*F.*—252-10.—Mr. J. H. Lace, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, with effect from the 19th December, 1901, but will continue to hold the appointment of Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, until further orders.

No. 26-*F.*—3-2.—On the termination of Mr. J. L. Pigot's appointment of Conservator of Forests in the Mysore State, his services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for a further period of six months, with effect from the 3rd January, 1902, for deputation to the Alwar State.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 27-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1251-G., dated the 26th July, 1901, Herr Ernst Ritter von Maurig Sarnfeld, Consul-General at Calcutta for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, resumed charge of his office on the 2nd January, 1902.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 80-*I. B.*—Major W. A. Watson, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 15th October, 1901.

No. 81-*I. B.*—Captain D. H. Cameron, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

No. 82-*I. B.*—Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, Commandant of the Bikaner Imperial Service Corps, is appointed to be Native Adjutant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, with effect from the 19th November, 1901.

The 9th January, 1902.

No. 37-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. John Bathgate as Consul for Mexico at Calcutta.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902.

No. 158 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 6208 S. R., dated the 12th December, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows with effect from the 1st February, 1902:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb.
	a. *p.*
1. Blankets and blanketings, raised	8 0
2. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼" .	7 0
3. Dangari cloth, including khadi	7 0

	Tariff value per lb. a.	p.
4. Dhutis, cholas or sallas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over ¼"	7	6
5. " " " " " " " " (calendered)	7	9
6. " " " " " " " " with borders over ¼" but not over 1½"	9	0
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings with borders not over ¼"	7	0
8. " " " " " " (calendered)	7	3
9. Drills and jeans, plain	7	6
10. Fents	5	9
11. Jaconets, unbleached	10	9
12. " bleached	11	9
13. Madapollams, unbleached	9	0
14. " bleached	9	9
15. Mulls, unbleached	10	6
16. " bleached	11	6
17. Printers	7	6
18. " (bhagavad)	7	3
19. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	8	0
20. " " bleached	9	0
21. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	7	0
22. Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7	0
Figured or coloured goods.		
23. Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table cloths, with borders not over ¼"	7	6
24. " " " " " " coloured warp or weft	8	6
25. " " " " " " coloured warp and weft	9	6
26. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	8	3
27. Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	6
28. Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	12	6
29. " not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern	10	0
30. Cholis and saris (coloured)	10	0
31. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	10	0
32. Cotton tweed, known as English checks, trouserings, and coatings	10	0
33. Drills and jeans, striped	8	3
34. " " " checked	8	9
35. " " " khaki dyed	11	0
36. Fents	7	0
37. Leno and ventula cloth	8	9
38. Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	9	6
39. Lungis, coloured	12	0
40. Madras cloth	9	3
41. " " (imitation)	9	0
42. " " twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft	10	0
43. " " handkerchiefs or lungis	12	0
44. Napkins, unbleached	7	6
45. " bleached	8	6
46 Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes	8	3
47. " " " weft	8	9
48. " " fancy dobby pattern and ordinary susi checks	9	3
49. " " " " " coloured warp or weft	10	3
50. " " flannel pattern, grey weft	8	6
51. " " " " coloured weft	9	0
52. Towels, Turkish, unbleached	8	9
53. " " bleached	9	9
54. " " honeycomb, unbleached	7	6
55. " " " bleached	8	6
56. Zephyr cloth	9	6

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 77-*P.*—Mr. J. A. Robertson is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor-General, with effect from the 23rd of December, 1901.

The 7th January, 1902.

No. 109-*P.*—The leave on medical certificate for six months granted, in continuation of privilege leave, to Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Notification in this Department, No. 1555-P., dated the 19th March, 1901, is extended by eight days.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 140-*P.*—Mr A. G. Barr, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 2nd of January, 1902.

No. 141-*P.*—Mr F. C. Brewin is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 175-*P.*—Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days combined with furlough for eight months and fifteen days, with effect from the 23rd of January, 1902.

Mr. L. W. King, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Dane or until further orders.

No. 180-*P.*—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902.

No. 181-*P.*—Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 27th of December, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 4.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant G. A. Akers-Douglas, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Dated 23rd December, 1901.

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain E. A. Fagan, 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse). Dated 18th December, 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

William Francis Boucher Edwards, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 24th Punjab Infantry. Dated 14th November, 1901.

Hardwicke Holderness, 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment, Double Company Officer, 11th Rajput Infantry. Dated 21st November, 1901.

Lernard Henry Howard, 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 47th Sikh Infantry. Dated 3rd December, 1901.

Second-Lieutenants—

Alfred Ross Withers, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 32nd Punjab Pioneers. Dated 5th November, 1901.

Robert John Wingfield Heale, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 46th Punjab Infantry. Dated 21st November, 1901.

Reginald Godfrey Strong, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Double Company Officer, 11th Rajput Infantry. Dated 2nd December, 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

31st Punjab Infantry.

No. 6.—G. G. O. No. 951 of 1901 notifying the appointment of Dasaundha Singh as a Jemadar, on probation, is cancelled.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 7.—Major-General D. J. S. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O., Madras General List Cavalry, temporarily commanding a district of the first class in the Bengal Command, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th October, 1901, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., appointed to command the Forces in the Punjab.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 8.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 651 of 1901, the following appointment is made to the Staff of the Force remaining in China :—

Lieutenant R. S. St. John, 40th Punjab Infantry, to be Special Service Officer (graded as Staff Captain) for Intelligence, *vice* Major H. E. F. Goold-Adams, Royal Artillery.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 9.—Second-Lieutenant E. T. Every-Miller, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted leave out of India for nine months, with effect from the 28th October, 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 10.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th December, 1901, page 8715.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 10th December, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and for the following appointments to the

Distinguished Service Order and Promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in China :

These rewards to bear date of 29th November, 1900.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :—

Captain Herbert Campbell Holman, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant James David Stirling, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant James Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Herbert Armstrong Williams, Indian Medical Service.

BREVET.

* * * * * * * * * * *

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

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Major F. W. P. Angelo, Indian Staff Corps.
Major A. Phayre, Indian Staff Corps.

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To be Majors.

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Captain (now Major) J. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain (now Major) H. Hudson, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain R. B. Low, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.
Captain G. H. G. Mockler, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain D. R. Adye, Indian Staff Corps.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major C. C Manifold, Indian Medical Service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

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The King has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the undermentioned Nursing Sisters in recognition of their services to the sick and wounded during the operations in China :—

Miss Agnes Mary Waterhouse.
Miss Marian Jeannette Hislop.

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"London Gazette," dated the 13th December, 1901, page 8840.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 13th December, 1901.

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STAFF.

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The following appointments to the Staff made in South Africa are confirmed :—

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Captain A. St J. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff Captain. Dated 16th October, 1901.

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"London Gazette," dated the 17th December, 1901, pages 8918, 8919 and 8920.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 17th December, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 9th November, 1901 :—

General George Nicholas Channer, V.C., C.B.
Lieutenant-General Arthur Gore Handcock, C.B.

Indian Army, Lieutenant-General George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 9th November, 1901.

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MEMORANDA.

Major H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed on the Frontier between Persia and Beloochistan. Dated 15th November, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

India Office, 17th December, 1901.

The King has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and the Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps.—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Harland FitzLyddon Farrant. Dated 1st October, 1901.

To be Major.

Henry Churnside Beaumont Dann. Dated 20th October, 1901

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th September, 1901.

Charles William Keene.

Frank Martin.

Dated 4th October, 1901

John Stewart Mortimer Harcourt.

Dated 19th October, 1901.

Alured De Laune Faunce.

James Muscroft.

Albert Gardener Ames.

Charles Forster Connell.

Reginald Edwin Bond.

Thomas Kershaw Gaskell.

Dated 23rd October, 1901.

William John Phaelim Preston.

Dated 25th October, 1901.

John Deane Reece.

To be Captain.

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Dennis John Meagher, Supply and Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 2nd November, 1901.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Rudolph Edward Trower Hogg, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 22nd July, 1901, but to rank from 21st September, 1899.

Lieutenant Gerald Alister Jamieson, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 20th July, 1901, but to rank from 21st September, 1899.

Lieutenant Henry Reginald von Donop Hardinge. Dated 16th July, 1901, but to rank from 15th November, 1899.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Hugh Robert Norman Pritchard. Dated 20th August, 1901.

William Bradley Roberts. Dated 25th August, 1901.

Alfred Patrick Sandeman. Dated 2nd September, 1901.

Napier George Barras Goodfellow. Dated 2nd September, 1901.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Andrew Montague Dunlop, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 23rd July, 1901. but to rank from 12th August, 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Charles Tancock, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 31st July, 1901, but to rank from 12th August, 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur William Marsh Kemmis, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 21st July, 1901, but to rank from 20th January, 1900.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 1st October, 1901.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

James Barry Gibbons.
Donald St John Dundas Grant.
Dirom Grey Crawford.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Robert Bradley Roe.
John Smyth, M.D.
Hugh Greany, M.D.
Edward Pettingall Youngerman.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 30th September, 1901.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Henry Bruce Melville.
Joseph Charles Stoelke Vaughan.
Alexander Leonard Duke.
Joshua Chaytor White, M.D.
Harry William Elphick.
Charles Henry Bedford, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Louis Williams, M.D.
Wilfrid Constant Vickers.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

John Blackburn Smith.
Henry Francis Cleveland.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

To be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, George Curtis, Miscellaneous List, Bombay. Dated 27th March, 1901.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Conductor Arthur Whitbread, Miscellaneous List, Bengal Dated 27th March, 1901.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers —

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Egerton. Dated 22nd August, 1901.

(The above notification supersedes that of the transfer to the half-pay list of Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton made in the *London Gazette* of 4th October, 1901.)

Captain Reginald Joseph Bentinck, half-pay list. Dated 25th April, 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Manook Zorab. Dated 9th October, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fréderic Daly Cæsar Hawkins. Dated 26th October, 1901.

(The above notification supersedes that of the transfer to the half-pay list of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins made in the *London Gazette* of 26th November, 1901.)

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Mullane, M.D. Dated 1st November, 1901.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Daniel Thomas Baker. Dated 25th July, 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, John Lalor, Public Works Department, Madras. Dated 2nd November, 1901.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Grevelink, Supply and Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 24th June, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 11.—Conductor Joseph Higgins, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 22nd December, 1901

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 12.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

2nd September, 1901.

Percy Macclesfield Heath.

19th October, 1901.

Neil Charles Bannatyne.

George Willoughby Hemans

2nd November, 1901.

Roger Lewis Campbell Sweeny.

12th November, 1901.

Charles Andrew Montague Dunlop.

Alexander Charles Tancock.

7th December, 1901.

Thomas Claude Catty.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 13.—Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Richard Dickson, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Allen Mitham, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Sexton to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor Alexander J. Robertson, Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Henry Topham to be Conductor; and

Store Sergeant Jonathan Balmforth to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 15th November, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Proudfoot Bennie, retired.

No. 14.—Sub-Conductor Frederick James Utting to be Conductor; and

Store Sergeant Thomas Charles Hauley to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 8th November, 1901, *vice* Conductor John Green, appointed Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, and *seconded*.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 15.—No 799, Second Class Hospital Assistant Pars Ram is permitted to resign the service

Madras Command.

No. 16.—No. 1237, Second Class Hospital Assistant J M. Ponnusawmy is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 17.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Owen, C.M.G., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 18.—Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Napoleon Rogers-Harrison, Indian Medical Service (Madras), District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Medical Officer, Central Jail, Salem, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 19.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Government of Bengal shall be deemed to be the local Government with respect to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps, for the purposes of the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, on and with effect from the date on which the transfer of the head-quarters of the corps from Nagpur to Kharagpur takes place.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 20.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Captain St. George Atkinson Showers to be Major, with effect from the 6th September, 1901, *vice* Dolby, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 21.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

William Lewis Wheims Renny, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd February, 1901, on augmentation.

No. 22.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Percival Cecil Richard Dillon resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd December, 1901.

No. 23.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Arménda Joseph Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th October, 1901, *vice* Tiery, resigned.

No. 24.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain (Honorary Major) James Craven, V.D., Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 25.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Parsal Burt, supernumerary list, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles and is appointed Commandant of the latter corps with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 11th April, 1901, *vice* Bonham-Carter, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 26.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Major Alexander Muirhead resigns his commission.

No. 27.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers*—G. G. O. No. 277 of 1901, notifying the resignation of his commission by Captain Houldcroft, is cancelled.

No. 28.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant William Arundell Tagg Arundell resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th November, 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for one month.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 21st December, 1901, and 10th January, 1902 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department .	Conductor David William John.	22nd December, 1901.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps.	Conductor William Gillespie.	30th December, 1901.	Wellington .	...	...
Unattached List .	Conductor John Arthur Rowlands.	5th January, 1902.	Bombay .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st December, 1901, and 10th January, 1902.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Robert Abbott Carpenter. (*a*)	Lieutenant .	7th Bombay Infantry.	3rd May, 1901.	Intestate .	₹ a. p. 2,095 10 2	9th March. 1902.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin* :
Father—R. S. Carpenter, Esq.
Address—9 Grove Road, Wellesden Green, London.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1902.

No. 5.—Mr. Alan Hope Joscelyne is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 6.—Mr. Harold Linter Cole is appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 7.—Mr. E. I Shadbolt, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, till further orders

No. 8.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, will, on relief of his duties by Mr. E. I Shadbolt, revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, in his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade.

The 9th January, 1902.

No. 10.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being made by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company for a line of railway from Gya *vid* Kodarma, Baidyanath, Nonihat and Ahmadpur to Katwa, a distance of about 246 miles.

A BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902

No. 9.—Lala Jwala Prasada, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th October, 1901, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 10th January, 1902.

No. 11.—The following promotions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 21st December, 1901 :—

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion.
W. E. Curry . . .	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Permanent.
G. H. leMaistre . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade (*supernumerary*).	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (*supernumerary*).	Sub. *pro tem.*
S. K. L. Yeats . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Do.
F. C. W. Dover . .	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Permanent.
C. S. B. Sinclair . .	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Do.
T. W. T. Wheeler . .	Deputy Examiner, class I, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, class I	Do.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India*, will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 140 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th January 1902:—

No. 490 of 1901.—K. K. Bernard, professor, government college, Jubbulpore, Central provinces. *Effective and economical manufacture of ice cream without the use of ice.*

No. 491 of 1901.—Shaik Gulam Sadik, manufacturer and merchant, proprietor of the firm of Khan Bahadur Shaik Gulam Hussun & Co., carpet manufacturers, of Amritsar. *Improvement in manufacturing floor cloth, to be called "masnad carpet."*

No. 492 of 1901.—Hugh Iorwerth Roberts, consulting engineer, of Victoria chambers, 42 Castle street, Liverpool, England. *Improvements in boxes for presses.*

No. 493 of 1901.—Horace Drummond Deane, tea planter, of Stagbrook tea estate, Peermaad, Travancore, and Charles George Landseer Judge, journalist, of 47, Free school street, and No. 5/1, Council house street, in the town of Calcutta, both in British India. *A centrifugal drier for steamed tea leaf.*

No. 494 of 1901.—Joseph Lee, caterer, of No. 410, Boylston street, Boston, county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Machines for mixing and kneading dough or analogous materials.*

No. 1 of 1902.—Thomas Watson, engineer and secretary, Ahmednagar municipality, Ahmednagar. *Improvements in single latrines.*

No. 2 of 1902.—Gustav Huhn, manufacturer, of 15, Cuxhavenerstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *Metallic packing rings.*

No. 3 of 1902.—Frederic Barlet, engineer, of 12, Place de l' Hotel de Ville, St. Etienne (Loire), France. *Improvements in looms.*

No. 4 of 1902.—John Sedgwick Peck, electrical engineer, of 604, South Dallas street, Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 5 of 1902.—Heinrich Christian Schlichter, chemist, of Singen and am, Bodensee, Baden, Germany. *A water filtering and cleaning plant.*

No. 6 of 1902.—Samuel Henry Johnson, metallurgical and chemical engineer, of the engineering works, Carpenter's road, Stratford, county of Essex, England. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.*

No. 7 of 1902.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in internal combustion engines.*

No. 8 of 1902.—Harichand Muncharam, merchant and manufacturer, Bombay. *Improved fire and thief proof treasure safes.*

No. 9 of 1902.—Cornelius Edward Cardew, engineer, of Insein township, Hanthawadi district, Lower Burma. *A lid or cover for axle boxes, otherwise known as journal boxes, such as used in engines, tenders, cars or other vehicles running on railways or tramways.*

No. 10 of 1902.—Constant Eliet, engineer, of 24, Rue Belle Fontaine, Lorient, in the republic of France. *Improvements in the construction of floors, girders, joists, partitions and the like from trussed beton.*

No. 11 of 1902.—William Joshua Foot, knife cleaning machine manufacturer, of 114, New North road, Islington, England. *An improved method of and means for the fixation of the track rails of tramway and railway lines.*

No. 12 of 1902.—James Edward Whiting, civil engineer, of Satara, Bombay presidency. *Improvements in and relating to sluice gates for waterways.*

No. 141 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 7 D of 1901.—Sreenath Shaha, merchant in piece goods, grey dhooties and saries, of No. 37, Sibtollah street, in the town of Calcutta. *Broad and narrow panels used as an ornamentation on cotton, woollen or silk goods, or a combination or mixture of such materials.*

No. 8 D of 1901.—Sreenath Shaha, merchant in piece goods, grey dhooties and saries, of No. 37, Sibtollah street, in the town of Calcutta. *Broad and narrow panels used as an ornamentation on cotton, woollen or silk goods, or a combination or mixture of such materials.*

No. 142 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1 of 1901.—William Spencer, gentleman, of Lothersdale near Keighley, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in kilns for burning or calcining limestone or like substances.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 65 of 1901.—Henry Vincent Williams, engineer, and patent agent, of No. 1, Grants lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in and relating to punkah pulling machines.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 202 of 1901.—Casimir Wurster, chemist, of Dudley mansions, 29, Abbey road, St. Johns wood, London, England. *An improved pulping and kneading machine.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 216 of 1901.—Herbert Henry Frost, engineer, of the Manchester Water Meter Company, of Tipping street, Ardwick, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in liquid meters.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 217 of 1901.—Pedro Victor San Martin, chemist, of 253, Calle San Martin, Bue—nos Aires, Argentine republic. *An improved process for tanning.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 221 of 1901.—Franklin George Benson, engineer, of Cheltenham street, Malvern, in the state of south Australia. *Improvements in sprayers for perfume, antiseptics and the like.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 244 of 1901.—John Storer, chemical engineer, of Broken hill chambers, 31, Queen street, Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in or connected with cans or receptacles for kerosene and some other oils and liquids.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 296 of 1901.—George Crecker Smith, mechanist, of 57, Odessa street, St. Kilda, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *A new or improved grip or fastening apparatus for the windows and louvres of railway carraiges, tram cars, and other vehicles; also applicable to doors, drawers, gates and the like.* (Specification filed 19 December 1901.)

No. 329 of 1901.—Joseph William Gilbert Alford, auctioneer, of No. 173, Gilles street, Adelaide, state of south Australia, commonwealth of Australia, and Bridget Catherine Martin, spinster, of Broken hill, state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and relating to ventilation by window openings.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 332 of 1901.—Herbert Samuel Reading, furniture dealer, Percy Archibald Reading, pianoforte tuner and Owen Elcome Reading, manager of paper mills, all of 10, Albion road, Turnbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in pianofortes.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 340 of 1901.—Michel Lion Lion, manufacturer, of Lion's corner, Widegate street, Bishops gate, in the city of London, England, and Thomas Cowburn, engineer, of Spring Villa, Brook street, Gloucester, in the county of Gloucester, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes and fastenings and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 426 of 1901.—Johannes Christiaan Wegerif, engineer, of Rawreth rectory, Battles bridge, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in roller mills for crushing and grinding.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 435 of 1901.—Benjamin Garnett Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford Avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in windings for electrical machines.* (Specification filed 21 December 1901.)

No. 143 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booth's Cycle Agency, Limited. *Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light-vehicles.* (From 21 February 1902 to 21 February 1903.)

No. 170 of 1894.—Hugh Thompson Reid. *Improvements in oil and gas engines.* (From 4 January 1902 to 4 January 1903.)

No. 186 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *Working and locking railway switches, and indicating by a signal their exact position, and also for supporting switch heel joints in a simple manner.* (From 2 January 1902 to 2 January 1903.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1902 to 31 January 1903.)

No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Whitening articles of buff or buck-skin leather.* (From 28 January 1903 to 28 January 1904.)

No. 144 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 395 of 1896.—Charles Thomas Crowden. *Improvements in or relating to tubular joints.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 15 of 1897.—James Shennan Kirkpatrick *An improved starting interlocking block semaphore.* (Specification filed 8 September 1897.)

No. 34 of 1897.—George Alexander Davis. *A device termed "a heat disseminator" for the prevention of breakage of lamp chimneys from excessive heat.* (Specification filed 8 September 1897.)

No. 65 of 1897.—William Thomas Page. *Improvements in railway signalling apparatus.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 91 of 1897.—Arthur Reginald Adams *Improvements in or relating to electric batteries.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 94 of 1897.—John Jones. *Improvements in blast pipes or apparatus for inducing draft in boilers of locomotive, portable, traction and other such engines.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 105 of 1897.—Douglas Gardner and Edward Bertrand Hartley *An adjustable handle-bar for cycles.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 106 of 1897.—William Arthur Cameron Waller. *Improvements in the construction of tiles.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 114 of 1897.—Solomon Bennett. *Improvements in the treatment of wood, paper, fabrics, fibres and like materials to render them impervious and inalterable by moisture and climate and other influences.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 124 of 1897.—Edward Castildine Martin. *A pneumatic seat-support principally applicable to bicycles.* (Specification filed 13 September 1897.)

No. 239 of 1897.—Francis Alexander Stuart King. *The crown wash table.* (Specification filed 10 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 60 of 1896.—Thomas Frederik Doyer. *A process and machine for husking coffee.* (Specification filed 9 September 1896.)

No. 94 of 1896.—Bernard Hawkins. *The safe, clean and rapid packing of crockery and glassware, such as is generally used by public officers when on tour and by military messes.* (Specification filed 10 September 1896.)

No. 198 of 1896.—Thomas Gare and Thomas Septimus Hardeman. *An improvement in the manufacture of coiled lock nuts* (Specification filed 9 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1901.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	60,60,400	11,36,94,720	11,97,55,120	3,11,97,490	84,01,892	...	...	3,95,72,301
Allahabad	...	1,28,90,845	1,28,90,845	1,56,45,956	16,82,805	...	...	1,73,28,764
Lahore	...	2,00,20,385	2,00,20,385	62,41,502	21,12,863	...	...	83,24,365
Bombay	45,93,230	7,24,13,000	8,00,07,200	1,07,53,564	3,65,46,220	...	...	4,72,99,784
Karachi	..	83,48,925	83,48,925	18,35,453	22,93,342	...	...	41,28,795
Madras	17,79,405	2,57,96,520	2,75,75,925	1,96,71,525	44,04,090	...	...	2,40,75,615
Calicut	...	20,37,915	20,37,915	9,42,750	30,630	...	...	9,73,380
Rangoon	...	92,00,100	92,00,100	3,50,61,575	34,00,110	...	...	3,90,88,685
	1,24,33,035	26,82,58,900	28,06,91,635					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*					
Total ₹			28,06,91,635	12,10,10,827	5,53,80,862	...	...	18,07,91,689
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								1,00,000
Net Total ₹								18,06,91,689
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total								28,06,91,635

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . .	49,80,000	11,20,07,005	11,69,87,905	2,99,72,379	83,00,042	...	...	3,83,71,421
Allahabad .	...	1,47,17,505	1,47,17,505	1,75,84,099	10,31,395	...	...	1,86,15,094
Lahore . .	...	2,09,96,340	2,09,96,340	55,30,700	21,16,335	...	...	76,47,035
Bombay . .	32,43,255	7,30,07,050	7,53,10,005	1,14,41,279	3,04,80,445	...	...	4,19,21,724
Karachi . .	...	81,37,340	81,37,340	25,44,105	22,92,240	...	...	48,06,435
Madras . .	20,19,875	2,86,86,805	3,07,06,680	1,68,69,305	50,70,870	...	..	2,19,40,235
Calicut . .	...	10,97,335	10,97,335	6,44,035	29,735	..	...	6,73,870
Rangoon . .	...	97,82,100	97,82,100	3,35,93,810	33,65,880	...	...	3,71,59,690
	1,02,43,130	26,80,93,040	27,83,36,170					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,69,720					
Total ₹ .			27,67,66,450	11,83,91,062	5,93,75,442	...	..	17,77,66,504
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								10,00,000
Net Total ₹ .								17,67,66,504
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹ .								27,67,66,450

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 23rd Field Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Trimulgherry, this 1st day of January, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—17670, Driver Henry Dent.
Age,—23 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, brown.
Trade—Fisherman.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd December 1896.
Place of Enlistment,—Colchester.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Mary's, Yarmouth.
Date of desertion or absence,—27th December 1901.
Place of desertion or absence,—Trimulgherry.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Under 6 years' service

C. R. NEWMAN, *Captain,*
Commanding 23rd Field Battery, Royal Field Artillery

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, 3rd January, 1902.

No. 59-G.—The medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 24th November, 1901, from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shunker Khushalrai Mehta in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital to 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Shama Charan Verma, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Abu.

No. 60-G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Sunker Khushalrai Mehta, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, assumed charge of the Detachment of the Mewar Bhil Corps forming the escort of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 3rd December, 1901.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th December, 1901.

No. 38.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Hyde, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Mian Mir, is granted leave in India from 7th to 25th October, 1901; and one year's leave out of India on medical certificate, under the furlough rules of 1889, with effect from the 26th October, 1901. This cancels this office Notification No. 34, dated the 21st October, 1901.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,

for *Director-General, I.M.S.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr. J. H. W. Krüger, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 2.—Mr. N. C. McLeod, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 3.—Mr. R. A. O'Connor, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

R. N. BURN.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 4th January, 1902.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant F. Dobson for one year.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director of the Royal Indian Marine*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 39.—Mr. E. J B. Hudson, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, having resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 25th November 1901 on his return on combined privilege leave and furlough, the following reversion is ordered, with effect from the same date:—

Name.	From	To
Bagshawe . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1902.

77.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Lalla Bhagmall, Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Tahsildar of Quetta, is granted leave for two months, with effect from 17th November, 1901.

78.—Munshi Hurmat Ali Shah, Naib Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, is appointed to act as Thasildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Quetta during the absence of Bhagmall on leave.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assist

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1902.

No. 65.—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Munsiff of Sibi, is granted privilege-leave for one month, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 66.—L. Dida Ram, Sarishtedar of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Munsiff of Sibi, during the absence, on privilege leave of M. Bashir Ali Khan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

A. D. G. RAMSAY, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr. F. Furnivall, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave, without pay, for two days, in extension of the six months' combined leave granted by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 17, dated the 28th May 1901.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 42-Ap.—Mr. W. Hurst, Postmaster, Meerut, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the 24th December, 1901.

Mr. J. S. Goss is appointed to act as Postmaster, Meerut, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Hurst, or until further orders.

A. C. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1.—Captain H. A. Cameron, R.E., District Traffic Superintendent, Class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 264A, 277, 291 and 338 (11) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and eighteen days combined with furlough under the Civil Leave Rules for nine months, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 15th of May, 1901, treasure marginally noted was found in Revenue Survey No. 258 of village Sorola Pathar, Taluka Sangamner, District Ahmednagar. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent at the office of the Mamledar of Sangamner on 28th June, 1902, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamledar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

	Weight R	a.	p.
1 Silver Kada	7	14	0
3 ,, Dandolya (Half finished)	20	8	0
1 ,, Dandoli (finished)	12	0	0
1 ,, Wire	10	4	0
1 ,, Sari	1	14	0
19 Chandod Rupees cash.			

Rupees 80 Chandvadi at present converted as follows :—

R. A. LAMB,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR,
28th December, 1901.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 60,19,385 6 8			
Public Deposits at Branches 74,04,915 1 2	1,34,24,300	7	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,01,65,511	11	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,39,235	8	2
Sundries	15,84,611	7	9
RUPEES	12,26,13,659	2	10

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	78,14,426	0	0
Other authorised Investments	78,66,846	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,33,62,325	7	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,74,79,743	3	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,47,90,713	13	7
Balances with other Banks	23,53,621	3	9
Bullion	.....		
Dead Stock	15,89,133	11	2
Stamps	12,075	3	11
Sundries	11,96,180	7	4
	8,64,65,065	2	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,54,71,313 9 10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,06,77,280 6 5	3,61,48,594	0	3
RUPEES	12,26,13,659	2	10

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 1,52,280 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 68,110 0 0
R 2,20,390 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 39·45.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1901.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1834-35.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1879	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th December, 1901	1,57,95,900	2,27,25,600	11,93,01,800	3,05,68,900	1,31,43,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,67,35,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	29,500	34,500	38,85,39,934
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 24th December, 1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 23rd December, 1901	5,000	...	88,500	...	...	...	...	88,500	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1901	8,500	...	..	3,700	...	...	...	3,700	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	12,200
	1,58,09,400	2,27,25,600	11,93,90,300	3,05,72,600	1,31,43,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,68,27,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	40,800	5,700	74,234	5,000	29,500	34,500	38,97,45,634
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	20,300	2,75,000	5,000	50,000	..	...	2,50,200	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	..	...	...	2,50,500
Balance on 31st December, 1901	1,58,09,400	2,27,05,300	11,91,15,300	3,05,67,600	1,30,93,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,64,77,300	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	38,94,95,134

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1901, enfaced from India 11,027 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,354 lakhs
" 1st Nov., 1901, " 15th Nov., " ditto 4 " ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 4 " ditto 7 "
" 1st Dec., " " 15th Dec., " ditto 3 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 3 "

11,039 lakhs. 10,372 lakhs.
10,372 "

Balance against India 667 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd January, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,885	4	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	94	26	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	2	4	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	42	14	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	29	25	54	33	18	15	...	...	1	17	...	...	15	6	2	8	45	27	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	10	7	17	19	9	10	...	...	...	6	1	1	11	1	1	2	62	69	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	9	6	15	7	3	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	2	2	4	128	60	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,488	6	1	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	81	23	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	10	18	28	32	12	20	...	...	...	19	...	...	13	5	9	14	68	77	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	3	...	3	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	...	2	17	28	10
		Total	...	75	67	142	103	48	55	...	...	2	52	2	1	46	17	16	33	54	39	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 2nd January, 1902.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,835	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	67	27	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	3	5	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	56	7	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	3	...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	29	19	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	21	15	36	27	15	12	...	...	...	18	...	...	9	2	3	5	30	22	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	7	4	11	10	7	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	2	2	40	36	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	4	7	11	9	4	5	...	...	..	4	1	...	4	1	2	3	94	77	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,485	1	4	5	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	3	58	46	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	7	9	16	22	16	6	...	...	...	16	3	..	3	2	1	3	39	53	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	22	18	40	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	221	11	10
		Total		71	64	135	81	47	34	...	...	1	46	5	..	29	7	11	18	51	31	...

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is invested with powers to try cases summarily under section 260 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 4.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th November, 1901.

No. 3.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Bhai Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th November, 1901.

No. 2.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. G. Connor, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November, 1901.

No. 5.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. H. A. Sams, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th November, 1901.

The 3rd January, 1902.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon Munshi Sultan Mahmud, B.A., Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Kohat, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act; such powers to be exercised by the said M. Sultan Mahmud within the local limits of the Kohat District.

By order.

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTING.

Dated Peshawar, the 23rd December, 1901.

No. 2-*J.*—Lala Jiwan Mall, Munsiff, on transfer from the Punjab, is posted to Mardan, in the Civil District of Peshawar, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th December, 1901.

POWERS.

The 23rd December, 1901.

No. 3-*J.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, VII of 1901, Lala Jiwan Mall is appointed, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, a Munsiff of the second class, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th December, 1901.

The 24th December, 1901.

No. 4 J.—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1902, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information.

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province subordinate thereto, during the year 1902.

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days excluding Sundays.
General	New year's day	1st January	Wednesday	1
Mohammadan	Juma-ul-Wida	10th January	Friday	1
Do.	Id-ul-Fitar	11th and 12th January	Saturday and Sunday	1
Hindu	Lohri	12th January	Sunday	
Christian	Ash Wednesday	12th February	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	13th February	Thursday	1
Do.	Sheorátri	8th March	Saturday	1
Do.	Somáwati Amawas	10th March	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Id-ul-Zuha	20th and 21st March	Thursday and Friday	2
Hindu	Holi	22nd to 24th March	Saturday to Monday	2
Christian	Good Friday	28th March	Friday	1
Do.	Saturday before Easter	29th March	Saturday	1
Do.	Easter Monday	31st March	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Maharram	10th to 19th April	Thursday to Saturday	9
Hindu	Baisákhi	13th April	Sunday	
Do.	Durga Ashtami	15th April	Tuesday	1
Do.	Moon Eclipse	23rd April	Wednesday	1
General	The late Queen-Empress' birthday.	24th May	Saturday	1
Mohammadan	Akhri Chahar Shamba	4th June	Wednesday	1
Hindu	Nirzala Ekadshi	10th June	Monday	1
Mohammadan	Bara Wafat	19th June	Thursday	1
Hindu	Biás Púja	20th July	Sunday	
Do.	Salono	19th August	Tuesday*	1
Do.	Janam Ashtmi	26th August	Tuesday	1
Do.	Anant Chaudas	16th September	Tuesday	1
Do.	Dasehra	9th to 12th October	Thursday to Sunday	3
Do.	Diwáli	30th and 31st October	Thursday and Friday	2
Do.	Jam Dutia	2nd November	Sunday	
General	Emperor's birthday*	...	...	1
Hindu	Deo Uthan	11th November	Tuesday	1
Do.	Tukri	15th November	Saturday	1
Mohammadan	Shab-barat	17th November	Monday	1
Christian	Christmas vacation	24th to 31st December	Wednesday to Wednesday.	7
Hindu	Somawati Amawas	29th December	Monday	1

* The day which may be fixed for its observance will be a public holiday.

NOTE.—1. The last Saturday of every month will be observed as a holiday, provided that there are no arrears of work.
2. Local Holidays are not entered in this list.
3. All Civil Courts will remain closed during the month of September.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, 7th January, 1902.

No. 25.— Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat .	Kohat .	Nakband .	4·06	East to West .	As per plan . .	In the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

No. 26.— Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Khushalgarh-Kohat Thal Railway, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat .	Kohat .	Kurd .	18·97	As per plan .	As per plan .	In the Court of Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
		Khawaja Khizan .	6·44			
			25·41			

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamohopadhya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Sreegopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1901-1902, will deliver his third lecture of the fifth year on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 11th January, 1902, at 4 P.M. The above lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be in Bengali, and will be open to the public.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd January, 1902.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M. A. Examination:—

ENGLISH.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Mitra, Nandakisor	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Chittaranjan	Rajchandra College.
3	Dasgupta, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
4	Chakrabarti, Harendrakisor	Private student.
5	Aikat, Amulyachandra	Presidency College.
6	Sarkar, Girindra	Private student.
7	Kar, Pulinbihari	Presidency College.
8	Chakrabarti, Abinaschandra	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Majumdar, Gokulchandra	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Phanindranath	Ditto.
3	Ghosh, Upendrachandra	General Assembly's Institution.
4	Hor, Kunjabihari	Private student.
5	Ghosh, Arabindaprakas	General Assembly's Institution
6	Bandyopadhyay, Kshirodeswar	Ditto.
7	Gupta, Nalinikanta	Presidency College.
	Abul Hashem Khanchaudhuri	Ditto
9	Mukhopadhyay Makhanlal	Ditto.
10	Salui, Krishnadas	Duff College.
11	Bandyopadhyay, Santoshil	General Assembly's I[illegible]
12	Sarkar, Madhusudan	Ditto.
13	Ray, Ambikacharan	Victoria College, Cooch-Biha[illegible]

SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Pandeya Ramavatara Sarma	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Basu, Manishinath	Sanskrit College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abul F'hair Muhammad Ishaque	Patna College.

HISTORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bandyopadhyay, Durgacharan	Duff College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit*)

1	Mukhopadhyay, Radha Kumud	Private student.
2	Chattopadhyay, Manmathakumar	Presidency College.
3	Bagchi, Upendranarayan	Duff College.
4	Gupta, Kesabchandra	Ditto.
5	Mitra, Jaminimohan	Private student.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gupta, Surendranath . . . . Duff College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Basu, Pannalal	Presidency College.
2	Syed Ameer Ali	Ditto.
3	Sen, Rameshchandra . . .	Ditto.
4	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath .	Duff College.
5	De, Jatindramohan . .	Presidency College.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Charuchandra .	Duff College.
7	Sen, Nisikanta	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra . .	Ditto.
9	Ghoshal, Sirsikumar . .	Private student.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath .	Duff College.
11	Basak, Sasimohan . . .	Private student.
12	Ray, Jaminikisor	Duff College.
13	Sarkar, Jyotirmay . . .	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit*)

1	Brajendra Prasad	Duff College.
2	Dasgupta, Nalininath . . .	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Makhanlal . .	Ditto.
4	Khasnabis, Jogeschandra . .	Ditto.
5	Gupta, Abinaschandra . .	Private student.
6	Datta, Mahendranath . .	Duff College
	Sinha, Tarakinkar . . .	Ditto.
8	Niyogi, Atulkrishna . . .	Ditto.
9	K. V. Lakshman Rao . . .	Private student.

MATHEMATICS.

(Group A.)

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Bandyopadhyay, Bankimdas . .	Private student.
2	Ghosh, Lalitkumar . . .	General Assembly's Institution.
3	Majumdar, Sridhar . . .	Ditto

MATHEMATICS.

(Group B)

SECOND DIVISION.

(*In order of merit.*)

1	Gangopadhyay, Saradakanta . .	Presidency College.
2	Ray, Dinescharan . . .	Ditto
3	Basu, Abinaschandra . . .	Ditto.
4	Sengupta, Prabodhchandra . .	Ditto
5	Ray, Upendranath . . .	Ditto

THIRD DIVISION.

(*In order of merit*)

1	Niyogi, Jaminimohan . . .	Presidency College.
2	Sinha, Gopendrakrishna . .	Rajshaye College.
	Dube, Kamalakar . . .	Private student.
4	Nandi, Muthurakanta . . .	Presidency College.
5	Karmakar, Srikanta . . .	Ditto
6	Basu, Debendranath . . .	Ditto
7	Chattopadhyay, Taraprasanna .	Private student

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Niyogi, Abaniprasad	Presidency College.
2	Ray, Ramsasi	Ditto.
3	Dattagupta, Hemchandra	Ditto.
4	Sain Das	Ditto.

PHYSICS (C).

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Chakrabarti, Bagalaprasanna	Presidency College.
2	Sinha, Surendrabinod	Ditto.
3	Damodar Marati Bakre	Morris College.
4	Kar, Upendranath	Private Student.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit)

1	Bhawani, Radhagobinda	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Surendranath	Ditto.
3	Haldar, Pulinbihari	Ditto.
4	Maitra, Surendranath	Ditto.
5	Datta, Amulyachandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Bihar.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Guha, Akhilbandhu	Presidency College.
2	Ghosh, Upendrachandra	Private Student.
3	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Presidency College.
4	Basak, Gangagobinda	Ditto.

BOTANY.

Third Division.

	Basu, Jagadbandhu	Bangabasi College.

N. B.—The result of the M. A. Examination in Pali will be published later on.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 9th January 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th January, 1902.

No. 13—65—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1902 :—

No.	Name of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1902	Wednesday	1
2	Good Friday	28th March, 1902	Friday	1
3	The late Queen Empress' birthday	24th May, 1902	Saturday	1
4	Emperor's birthday	10th November, 1902	Monday	1
5	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1902	Thursday to Wednesday	7
				11
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shive Ratri	8th March, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Holi	24th and 25th March, 1902	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsaptmi Fair	31st March, 1902	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	22nd May, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	19th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	26th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
7	Savatri Fair	10th September, 1902	Wednesday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	12th September, 1902	Friday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	13th September, 1902	Saturday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	16th September, 1902	Tuesday	1
11	Dasera	10th and 11th October, 1902	Friday and Saturday	2
12	Dipmalka	30th and 31st October, 1902	Thursday and Friday	2
13	Yamduj	1st November, 1902	Saturday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	11th to 15th November, 1902	Tuesday to Saturday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
1	Idul Fitar	11th January, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Idul Zuha	21st March, 1902	Friday	1
3	Moharram	17th to 19th April, 1902	Thursday to Saturday	3
4	Bara Wafat	19th June, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Sahib	7th to 9th October, 1902	Tuesday to Thursday	3
6	Shabi Barat	15th November, 1902	Saturday	1
				10

No. 15—65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and offices under the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as *public holidays in the year 1902* :—

No.	Name of holidays.	Dates.	Days of week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	New Year's day	1st January, 1902	Wednesday	1
2	Good Friday	28th March, 1902	Friday	1
3	The late Queen Empress' birthday	24th May, 1902	Saturday	1
4	Emperor's birthday	10th November, 1902	Monday	1
5	Christmas	25th to 31st December, 1902	Thursday to Wednesday	7
				11
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shive Ratri	8th March, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Holi	24th and 25th March, 1902	Monday and Tuesday	2
3	Silsaptmi Fair	31st March, 1902	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	22nd May, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	19th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	26th August, 1902	Tuesday	1
7	Savatri Fair	10th September, 1902	Wednesday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	12th September, 1902	Friday	1
9	Jaijhulni Ekadshi	13th September, 1902	Saturday	1
10	Anant Chaudas	16th September, 1902	Tuesday	1
11	Dasera	10th and 11th October, 1902	Friday and Saturday	2
12	Dip Malka	30th and 31st October, 1902	Thursday and Friday	2
13	Yam Duj	1st November, 1902	Saturday	1
14	Pushkar Fair	11th to 15th November, 1902	Tuesday to Saturday	5
				21
		Mahomedan Holidays.		
1	Idul Fitar	11th January, 1902	Saturday	1
2	Idul Zuha	21st March, 1902	Friday	1
3	Moharram	17th to 19th April, 1902	Thursday to Saturday	3
4	Bara Wafat	19th June, 1902	Thursday	1
5	Urs Khwaja Sahib	7th to 9th October, 1902	Tuesday to Thursday	3
6	Shabi Barat	15th November, 1902	Saturday	1
				10

Note.—(1) In English and Vernacular Offices where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month may be observed as a holiday.

(2) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

(3) Mohammadan holidays depend on the Moon being visible and fall on the day following that event.

(4) With regard to Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the Sun and the Moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs and those for the latter for the day following.

This year there will be one eclipse of Moon on Tuesday, the 22nd April, 1902, and the holiday will be observed on Wednesday, the 23rd April, 1902.

(5) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, when there are no arrears of work.

(6) The Civil Court vacation commences on the first of August, 1902, and ends on 30th September, 1902. No fresh suits shall during that period be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing up cases instituted before the 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০	
॥ আধ ,, ,,	৮৷৷	,,	৯৲	
। শিকি ,, ,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸০	

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, R17,		or, post-free,	R17-12.	
½	,,	R8-8,	,,	R9.
¼	,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنى تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنى باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب درخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هى :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنى باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب درخ ديل مل سکتى هى - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتى اور ديسى دواخانوں ميں بهى بکتى هى — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا بارہ آنه *

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 6d. (1a. 6p.)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto Quarter bound R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1a. 9p. or 2d. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (3a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

Ditto In Hindi. R1-5 (5a.).

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (4a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, ESQ. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (8*a.*)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31*s.* 6*d.* (R1-2*a.*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, ESQ. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (6*a.*)

List of Officers in he Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8*a.* or 9*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (3*a.*)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900 F'cap. Board. R1 8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*a.*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. R1-8. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

Ditto. Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (7*a.*)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6*s.* (12*a.*)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a.*).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*a.*) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo Cloth. R7-8*a.* or 11*s.* 3*d.* (7*a.*)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6*a.* 9*p.* or 7*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*) Part B. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (4*a.*) Complete R1-12*a.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* (8*a.*)

Signalling Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (9*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June 1901. F'cap. Paper cover R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (3*a.*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note B 023570 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for rupees five hundred, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last blank endorsed by Gokulbhai Moolchand to Revashankar Jagjivan & Co., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

REVASHANKAR JAGJIVAN & CO.

Residence - 105 Tramba Kanta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 010126 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R2,500 standing in the name of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.

Residence—12, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th January, 1902:—

No. 1 OF 1902.

A Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

WHEREAS an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the first schedule, was expressed to be made, on the tenth day of April, 1901, between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, of the first part, the president and members for the time being of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of the second part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the third part;

And whereas an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the second schedule, was expressed to be made, on the twentieth day of December, 1901, between the Calcutta Public Library, of the first part, the vice-president for the time being of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the second part, the members for the time being of the council of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the third part, and the said Secretary of State in Council, of the fourth part,

And whereas the said indentures respectively purport to grant and transfer, for consideration, unto the said Secretary of State in Council absolutely the land described therein, or in the schedules thereto, respectively, and the building, with out-buildings, known as the Metcalfe Hall, situate in the town of Calcutta in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

And whereas the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society and Calcutta Public Library have been registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; XXI of

And whereas it is expedient that any doubt as to the legal effect of the said indentures should be removed, and that the said indentures should be confirmed and declared to be valid and binding in law for all the intents and purposes expressed therein respectively, and especially for the purpose of vesting the said property in His Majesty absolutely so as to be made available for the purposes of an Imperial Library to be established in the said town of Calcutta, or for any other use or purpose to or for which the same may be, or may be intended to be, hereafter applied,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the indentures whereof copies are set forth in the first and second schedules, respectively, to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been so transferred absolutely as and from the dates of the said indentures respectively; and the said several indentures are hereby declared valid and operative as from the said dates respectively.

XI of 1860. Validation of indentures set forth in schedules.

(2) The said indentures shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, valid and binding for all purposes whatsoever, and as against all persons whomsoever claiming any right to, or any interest in, or any relief respecting the property, or any portion thereof, expressed or intended to be transferred thereby respectively, either as members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India or of the Calcutta Public Library, or otherwise howsoever.

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the said indentures respectively shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, vested in His Majesty absolutely and free from all incumbrances, trusts, powers, equities or obligations of any kind or nature whatsoever.

Property to vest absolutely in His Majesty.

[*s.* 32 & Vict., c. s. 3.]

4. (1) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the president of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society under the indenture set forth in the first schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

Certain receipts to discharge the Secretary of State in Council from liability.

(2) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the vice-president of the said Calcutta Public Library for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Calcutta Public Library under the indenture set forth in the second schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part *Henry Cooper Eggar* of 1 Alipore Lane in the Suburbs of Calcutta Solicitor President of the said Society *David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C.* Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden Sibpur in the District of Howrah and a Major in the Indian Medical Service the Honourable *Francis Alexander Slacke B.A. J.P.* Member of the Indian Civil Service Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments *Robert George Girard* of Ghoosery in the District of Howrah Collector of Income Tax Bengal and *Joygobind Law C.I.E.* of 24 Sukeas Street Calcutta Zemindar the four Vice-Presidents of the said Society *His Grace the Most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S. J.* Archbishop of Calcutta the Palace 12 Park Street Calcutta *Protapa Chundra Ghosha* of 26 Baranasi Ghose's Street Calcutta Zemindar *Francis Granville Clarke* of 4 Alipore Lane Calcutta Agent *Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I.* of Utterpara in the District of Hooghly Zemindar *Edward Jeremiah King* of 9 Victoria Terrace Calcutta Broker *William Graham* of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta Barrister-at-Law *Prosonno Coomar Banerjee Rai Bahadur* of Ariadah in the District of the Twenty-four-Pergunnahs Zemindar *John Ross Bertram* of 101 Clive Street Calcutta Merchant *William Dickson Cruickshank* of 2 Esplanade West Calcutta Banker *Owen Brockwel Griffiths* of 3 Mangoe Lane Calcutta Broker *Kailas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E.* of 72 Sookeas Street Calcutta Doctor of Medicine and *George Burgh McNair* of 1 Hastings Street Calcutta Solicitor, all Members of the said Society of the second part, and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the third part.

Whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India as then constituted and the Society known as the Calcutta Public Library were contributors, it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two storeys which should be devoted as to the lower storey thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper storey thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* application having been made by the said Committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* thereafter by application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said Committee of subscribers augmented by further-substantial contributions by the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Agricultural and

Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library was erected on the [illegible] of land which building on the completion thereof was designated and has ever since been known as the Metcalfe Hall *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India and the said Society so registered is the said Society party hereto of the first part *And whereas* the said Society and the said Calcutta Public Library as at present constituted are possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall and other the out-buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* the said persons parties hereto of the second part are the present Council and governing body of the said Society *And whereas* the Secretary of State being desirous of acquiring the said Metcalfe Hall and other the land and buildings aforesaid an offer was recently made by the President of the said Society to and accepted by the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for the sale and transfer of the undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings aforesaid to the Secretary of State for the price or sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash and a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand per annum such offer and acceptance being made subject to the approval and confirmation thereof by the said Society in general meeting *And whereas* at general meetings of the said Society duly convened and held in accordance with the bye-laws and regulations of the said Society on the fourteenth day of March one thousand and nine hundred and the twenty-seventh day of April one thousand and nine hundred the following resolution was passed namely that the conditional offer made by the President to and accepted by the Government of Bengal for the transfer to the Government of India of the right title and interest of this Society in the Metcalfe Hall property in consideration of a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand unfettered by any conditions affecting its enjoyment and a sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash be and is hereby adopted and confirmed and that the President be and is hereby authorized to carry such transfer into effect *Now this indenture witnesseth* that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Secretary of State to the said Society (the receipt whereof the said Society and the said persons parties hereto of the second part hereinafter called the said governing body do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns) and also in consideration of the permanent annuity or clear yearly sum of Rupees six thousand to be henceforth paid by the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns to the said Society or its assigns at the times and in the manner hereinafter mentioned the said Society and the said governing body respectively do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State *All* that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and the building known as the Metcalfe Hall and all the other out-buildings erected and being thereon *And also* of and in all ways passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And* all the estate right title and interest claim and demand of the said Society into or upon the premises or any part thereof *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns for ever *And* the said Society and the said governing body for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns *And* that the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises and every part thereof shall remain and be to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the manner aforesaid and shall be quietly entered into and upon and held and enjoyed without any interruption claim or demand by the said Society or any person or persons claiming under or in trust for them *And* that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all incumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons claiming or to claim through under or in trust for the said Society *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns as shall be reasonably required *And* the Secretary of State doth hereby for himself and his successors in office covenant with the said Society and their assigns that he the said Secretary of State and his successors in office will henceforth and for ever pay to the said Society or their assigns an annuity or yearly sum of Rupees six thousand on the first day of April in every year and will make the first of such payments on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and one and will make all the said payments without any deduction.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1 biggah 2 cottahs and 2⅔ chittacks or thereabouts situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and forming a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the South Division of the said Town and on which said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof a building known as the Metcalfe Hall has been erected and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage godowns and premises known as No. 2 Church Lane belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the South partly by the premises No. 11 Strand Road occupied by the Government Stationery Office and partly by the premises Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Church Lane in the occupation of the Government Jail Depôt and Stationery Office and on the West by the Strand Road.

In witness whereof the said society have subscribed their name by their President and Secretary and the said persons hereto of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The name of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has been subscribed by Henry Cooper Eggar the President for the time being of the said society and P. Lancaster the present Secretary of the said society in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by

H. C. EGGAR,
President.
P. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Henry Cooper Eggar in the presence of

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

H. C. EGGAR.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C. in the presence of

E. J. BUTLER,
Botanist
Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

DAVID PRAIN.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed The Honourable Francis Alexander Slacke, B.A. J.P. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT

F. A. SLACKE.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Robert George Girard in the presence of

OPENDRA CH. MOZOOMDAR,
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,
Income Tax Office.

GEO. GIRARD.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Joy Gobind Law C.I.E. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

JOY GOBIND LAW.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed His Grace The most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S.J. Archbishop of Calcutta in the presence of

L. PHILIPPART, S.J.,
Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta.
12 Park Street.

† P. GOETHALS, S.J.,
ARCHBISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Protapa Chandra Ghosha in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

PROTAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA *by his Attorney*
BHUPENDRA CH. GHOSHA.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Francis Granville Clarke in the presence of

GEORGE L. SIDEY,
Merchant

F. G. CLARKE.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Raiah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Edward Jeremiah King in the presence of

THOS. NICOLL,
Broker, Calcutta.

E. J. KING.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed William Graham in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Prosonno Coomar Bannerjee Rai Bahadur in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

PROSONNO COOMAR BANNERJEE.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed John Ross Bertram in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

J. R. BERTRAM.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed William Dickson Cruickshank in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Owen Brockwel Griffiths in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

O. B. GRIFFITHS.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Kalas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E. in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

KALAS CHUNDRA BASU.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed George Burgh McNair in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

GEO. B. MCNAIR.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

H. ST.CLAIR FREITAS,
Cosy Nook,
Simla.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Received the day and year first above written of and from the abovenamed The Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of rupees twenty-five thousand being the amount above expressed to be paid by him in cash to the said society.

Rs.
25,000.

Witness—

M. ABBOTT.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by

H. C. EGGAR,
President.

P. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

H. C. EGGAR.

KAILAS CH. BASU. PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE PROTAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA *by his Attorney* BHUPENDRA CH. GHOSHA. JOY GOBIND LAW.	Witness to the signatures of John Ross Bertram, Francis Alexander Stacke, Owen Brochwel Griffiths, William Graham George Burgh McNair and William Dickson Cruickshank.	J. R. BERTRAM. F. A. STACKE. O. B. GRIFFITHS. WILLIAM GRAHAM. GEO. B. MCNAIR. J. W. D CRUICKSHANK.
	M. ABBOTT, *Solicitor, Calcutta.*	
	THOS NICOLL, *Broker, Calcutta.*	E. J. KING.
	GEORGE L. SIDLY *Merchant.*	F. G CLARKE.
	OPENDRA CH MOZOMDAR, *Dy. Magistrate and Dy Collector*	GEO. GIRARD.
	E. J. BUTLER. *Botanist, Sibpur.*	DAVID PRAIN.
	L. PHILIPPART. S. J., *Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta.*	† P. GOETHALS, S. J., *Archbishop of Calcutta*

12 Park Street.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Calcutta Public Library* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1850 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K.C.I.E* of No 2 Raja Nubkissen Street Calcutta Zemindar the Vice-President of the said Society and as such the continuing trustee of the property of the said Society under the said Act and the Rules of the said Society of the second part the said *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krisona K C I E* as such Vice President as aforesaid *Charles Prain Dis ent* of 61 Wellesley Street Calcutta Government Pensioner *Jogen Chunder Dutt* of 171 Maniktollah Street Calcutta Attorney-at-law and *Kali Charan Palit* of No. 2 Jagadishnath Roy's Lane Calcutta Vakil who collectively constitute the present Council of the said Society of the third part and *the Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the fourth part *Whereas* in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Calcutta Public Library as then constituted and a Society known as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India were contributors it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two stories which should be devoted as to the lower story thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper story thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* application having been made by the said committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the second Schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Calcutta Public Library and Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* thereafter by the application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said committee of subscribers augmented by further substantial contributions by the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was called and has ever since been known as "The Metcalfe Hall" *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* on the twenty third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one the said Calcutta Public Library was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Governor General in Council *And whereas* the said Secretary of State recently purchased from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India the interest of that Society in the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall *And whereas* the said Society party hereto and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India until the said purchase by the Secretary of State were possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as The Metcalfe Hall and other the out buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* by the Rules of the said Society party hereto it was in effect provided that any person who at the date of the making of the said Rules should be possessed of one or more Original shares in the Society (shares which came into existence prior to the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine) or who at the date of making the said Rules might have become or should thereafter become possessed of any share or shares in the said Society should be deemed a proprietor of the said Society *And whereas* the several persons named and described in the first Schedule to these presents are the present proprietors of the said Society *And whereas* by the said Rules it was also provided that the property of the said Society should be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the proprietors and the ratepayers of Calcutta represented by the Corporation of Calcutta as subscribers to the said Society and that the President and Vice-President for the time being should be such Trustees *And whereas* in accordance with the Rules of the said Society and until such time as the said Corporation of Calcutta withdrew their subscription to the said Society (as sometime since happened) the President of the said Society was nominated by the said Corporation and the Vice-President of the said Society was from time to time nominated by the said proprietors and on such nomination the said Officers were elected by the Council of the said Society in annual general meeting *And whereas* since the withdrawal by the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society there has been no nomination and election of President of the said Society and the office of President has been and is now still vacant and the present Vice-President of the said Society party hereto of the second part is now the sole continuing trustee of the property of the said Society *And whereas* it was by the said Rules further provided that the management of the said Society should be entrusted to a Council consisting of twelve members of whom six should be elected by the said Corporation of Calcutta and the remaining six should be elected from amongst the said proprietors and the subscribers to the said Society any three of such members of Council to form a quorum *And whereas* since the withdrawal of the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society as aforesaid the full number of members of the Council of the said Society has not been maintained and the persons parties hereto of the third part are the present members of the said

Council *And whereas* the Government of India being desirous of forming an Imperial Library and for the purposes thereof of acquiring the said undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings and also the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Government of India a short time since accepted an offer made by the said parties hereto of the third part on behalf of the said Society for the sale and transfer to the Secretary of State of the said immoveable and moveable property of the said Society in consideration of the payment by the Government of India to the parties hereto of the third part of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred (being at the rate of Rupees five hundred for each of the fifty-seven proprietors shares in the said Society) for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or their heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Government of India to the said persons parties hereto of the third part the payment and receipt whereof in manner aforesaid the said parties do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in Office and Assigns the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the second Schedule hereunder written and the building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof and known as the Metcalfe Hall and all other the out-buildings erected and being thereon And also of and in all ways paths passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And* all the estate right title interest claim and demand of the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts into or upon the said premises or any part thereof *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns forever *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby assign and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL and singular the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in and upon the premises hereinbefore expressed to be granted and transferred *And* all the right title and interest of the said Society to and in the same *To have hold* receive and take the said premises hereby assigned and transferred or expressed so to be unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns absolutely *And* the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns and to assign and transfer the said books and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns *And* that the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the said equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and every part thereof and the said books shelves and premises and receive the rents issues and profits thereof respectively without any lawful eviction interruption claim or demand whatsoever from or by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming under or in trust for them *And* that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all incumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming as aforesaid *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office or Assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and the said books and premises unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns respectively in manner aforesaid as shall be reasonably required *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid it is hereby agreed by and between the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the several persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents and the Secretary of State for himself and his Successors in Office and Assigns as follows :—

1. From and after the formation of the said Imperial Library each of the said several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall during his life-time and while he shall be in Calcutta have the privilege of taking out of the said Imperial Library for perusal at his place of residence such of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred as he may from time to time require provided always that the books so taken at any one time shall not exceed six books or twelve volumes in number that all books so taken out shall be returned to the said Imperial Library within one calendar month and that the person or persons taking out any book or books in exercise of the aforesaid privilege shall be responsible for and shall make good to the Secretary of State all loss that may be sustained by reason of the non-return of any book or books or the return of any book or books in a damaged condition.

2. If after the formation of the said Imperial Library any of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred shall not be required by or for the purposes of the said Imperial Library notice thereof together with a list of such books as shall not be required shall be given or sent to the parties hereto of the third part and if within such time as the Government of India shall deem reasonable a majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall create and open a Library in Calcutta for the reception thereof the books mentioned in the said list together with the shelves containing the same shall be made over and delivered by the Government of India free of cost to a Committee of the said persons appointed to receive the same for the purposes of the said Library subject to the express condition that the said books shall not be sold given away parted with or used for any purpose other than those of the said Library.

3. Should no library such as is referred to in the last preceding clause hereof be opened by the persons and within the time aforesaid or should such a library be opened and thereafter be disused or closed the books included in the list hereinbefore referred to but not the shelves containing the same may be distributed amongst or made over to such libraries or library in Calcutta as

either upon the recommendation of the majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents or in their own discretion the Government of India may select, such as may be willing to receive the same.

The First Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture

PART I.

List of Proprietors holding Transferable shares.

1. Apcar, J. G., Esq ... Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Calcutta.
2. Biswas, Kaliprasana, Babu . Banian, Calcutta
3. Chatterjee, Amarendra Nath, Babu . Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
4. Deb, Satya Priya, Babu ...Asst., Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
5. DePenning, G A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
6. Dey, Nilmoney, Babu ... Gentleman, Cossipore.
7. Dhur, Ashutosh, Babu ... Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
8. Dutt, J. C., Esq, M.A, B.L — do. — do.
9. „ Joges Chandra, Babu ..Gentleman, Calcutta.
10. „ Kader Nath, Babu ... — do. — do.
11. „ Khetra Mohan, Babu .. Banian, Calcutta.
12. „ Manq Mohan, Babu,... Vakil, High Court, M.A., B.L. Calcutta.
13. „ Satis Chandra, Babu... Gentleman, Calcutta.
14. Ghosh, Jogendra Chandra, Babu. ... Zemindar, Garden Reach
15. „ Munindra Chandra, Babu. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
16. „ Nabu Krishna, Babu .. Gentleman, Salkeah, Howrah.
17. Ghosha, Pratapa Chandra, Babu, B. A. ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
18. Howe, Rivers T. L., Esq. ... Asst. Controller Genl. in charge of Paper Currency Dept, Calcutta.
19. Law, Jaygobind, Babu, C.I.E .. Zemindar, Calcutta.
20. Martin, John, Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. John Davies & Co., Calcutta.
21. Mitra, Prakas Chunder, Babu, L.M.S. ...Medical Profession, Calcutta.
22. Mullick, Binod Behari, Babu... Zemindar, Calcutta.
23. Narendra Krishna, Maharajah Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E. } Zemindar, Calcutta.
24. Palit, Kali Churn, Babu, B.L. ... Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta.
25. Pandit, Ram Chundra, Babu...Gentleman, Bhowanipore.
26. Ray, Annada Mohan, Babu.. Zemindar, — do. —
27. „ Gobinlal, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
28. Rowland, Mrs. Geo. Henry ...Calcutta.
29. Sen, Narayan Kissen, Babu...Store-Keeper, Stamp Office, Calcutta.
30. Set, Balailal, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
31. „ Giris Chandra, Babu, M.A., B.L. ...Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
32 & 33. Sircar, Mohendrolal, Dr. M.D, D.L., C.I.E., (holds 2 shares). } Medical Profession, Calcutta.
34. Sturmer, Miss Anne ...Zemindar, Calcutta.
35. Tagore, Debendra Nath, Babu. ..Zemindar, Calcutta.
36. „ Jagadindra Nath, Babu. — Do. — do.
37. „ Jotendra Mohun, Maharajah Bahadoor, Sir, K.C.S.I. } — Do. — do.
38. Thomson, Walter Alex. John, Esq. Chandmari Tea Estate, Nagra Kata P O, via Jalpaiguri, West Dooars
39. Woodburn, Hon'ble Sir John, K. C. S I ... Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
40. Robinson, C. C., Esq ... Barrister-at-law, Calcutta.
41. Stuart, J. N, Esq. ...Of the firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
42. Westland, Sir James, K.C.S.I. Late Finance Minister, India.

PART II.

Transferable shares in Abeyance.

43. Basu, Dwarkanath, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta; died in 1898.
44. Hollingberry, Robert Heatly Esq. .. — Do. — do.— died in 1896.
45. Mitra, Gopi Kissen, Babu ... — Do. — do.— died in 1896.
46. „ Romes Chundra, Sir, Kt. . . — Do. — do.— died in 1899.
47. Sen, Beni Madhab, Baboo .. Gentleman, Calcutta, died in 1899.
48. Mittra Jagganath, Baboo ... Assistant, Appellate Side, High Court, Calcutta, died in 1901

PART III.

List of Proprietors holding non-transferable shares.

49. Baker, J W., Esq. ... Of the Firm of Messrs. Barry & Co, Calcutta.
50. Bonnaud, A., Esq. ... Merchant, Calcutta.
51. Dissent, C. E, Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
52. Duncan, W. N., Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.
53. Ghosh, Kali Krishna, Babu... Gentleman, Bankipore, Patna.
54 Manuk, Mrs. M. ... Calcutta.
55 Robertson, J. A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Chandernagore.
56. Tagore, Kali Kissen, Babu ... Zemindar, Calcutta.
57. Mitter, Jotendranath, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.

The Second Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture.

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the Southern Division containing an area of 1 bigha 2 cottahs and 2⅔ chittacks or thereabouts whereon or on some part whereof has been erected a building known as the Metcalfe Hall and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage and godowns belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the South by the premises occupied by the Government Stationery Office and on the West by Strand Road.

In Witness whereof the said Society have subscribed heir name by their Vice-President and Secretary and the said dersons hereto of the second and third parts have

be continued the Lords and Seal and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting in the behalf of the Secretary of State has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered by the Calcutta Public Library by the above named Maharaja Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K.C.I.E. the Vice President for the time being of the said Society and Surat Chunder Dutt the present Secretary of the said Society in the presence of

M. ABBOTT
Solicitor, Calcutta.

The Calcutta Public Library by,
NORENDRA KRISHNA,
Vice-President.
S. C. DE,
Honorary Secretary, C. P. Library

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. as party hereto of the second and third parts in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

NARENDRA KRISHNA

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Charles Elwin Dissent in the presence of

A. BOOTH, *Spinster*,
of Wellesley Street,

C. E. DISSENT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Jogen Chunder Dutt in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

J. C. DUTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Kali Churn Palit in the presence of

M. ABBOTT.

KALI CHARAN PALIT.

Signed sealed and delivered by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

H. C. EGGAR,
Solicitor to the Government of India.

JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

Received the day and year first above written of and from the Government of India the sum of Rupees Twenty-eight thousand and five hundred being the full consideration money above expressed to be paid by him to us for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or their heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said Schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned 28,500

Witness—
M. ABBOTT.

The Calcutta Public Library by
NARENDRA KRISHNA,
Vice-President.
S. C. DE,
Honorary Secretary, C. P. L.
NARENDRA KRISHNA.
C. E. DISSENT
J. C. DUTT.
KALI CHARAN PALIT

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects of, and reasons for, this legislation are fully set forth in the preamble to the Bill

T. RALEIGH.

The 21st December, 1901.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th January, 1902:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 378, dated 13th December, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2431, dated 28th December, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
Telegram from Mr. Sorabjee Manuckjee Panty, President, Committee of House-owners, Kamptee, dated 12th January, 1899 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 162 L. & L.—159—J., dated 17th January, 1899 [Paper No. 4].
From Government of Burma, No. 288, dated 12th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 144—C., dated 15th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
Memorial from Owners of Houses in the Cantonment of Rawal Pindi [Paper No. 7].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 590, dated 21st January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 832, dated 6th February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 182, dated 4th February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government of Bombay, No. 802, dated 21st February, 1899, and enclosures [PapersINo. 11].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 63, dated 22nd February, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 491, dated 24th February, 1899, and No. 251, dated 31st January, 1899 [Papers No. 13].
From Government of Madras, No. 205, dated 18th February, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 382, dated 28th March, 1899 and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Government of Bengal, No. 168—T., dated 26th April, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1034—XII-141E., dated 21st June, 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 16].
From Government of the Punjab, No 289S., dated 17th June, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 1142, dated 22nd October, 1889 [Papers No 17].
From Government of Bengal, No 854 J., dated 8th February, 1899, and enclosures, and No. 1019 J—D, dated 19th June, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].
Memorial of House-owners in the Poona Cantonment, dated 25th October, 1899 [Paper No. 19].
Memorandum from Military Department, No. 3768 C., dated 23rd December, 1901, and enclosures, being Memorials from House-owners in the Rawal Pindi, Lucknow and Fyzabad Cantonments, dated 17th and 19th December, 1901, respectively [Papers No. 20].

Preamble.—We are of opinion that paragraph 3 of the preamble, and with it so much of the Bill as relates to civil officers, should be omitted. This seems to us to be advisable—

(*a*) because the main argument on which it is possible to justify the measure—the argument that cantonments are military stations in which military considerations must always have been regarded as paramount and can never have been intentionally put on one side—does not apply where civil officers are concerned and cannot be used to support their inclusion within the scope of the Bill;

(*b*) because there are comparatively few civil officers whose accommodation in cantonments is necessary and the Government can meet the requirements of any such officers without invoking the aid of this measure; and

(*c*) because the exclusion of civil officers will, in certain cases, provide a disinterested agency through which to administer the provisions of the proposed Act regarding references to Committees of Arbitration.

For the protection of civil officers in actual occupation, executive action, supplemented, if necessary, by orders such as those contemplated by clause 12 (*d*)—re-numbered 11 (*d*)—of the Bill, will, no doubt, be sufficient.

We propose to adhere to the expression "military officer," which is defined, and to discard the reference to "officers of the army".

Clause 2.—If our recommendation that the measure be confined to military officers is accepted, the definition of "civil officer" will not be required, and we have omitted it.

In the definition of "grantee" we have introduced the precise date on which the Rules here referred to in the Bill actually came into force. We have also inserted the words "or occupied by" in order to cover the case of the Government holding land in a cantonment, as we are informed it does in some instances, under what purports to be a perpetual lease from the original proprietors.

We have qualified the definition of "house" by inserting the words "suitable for

occupation by a military officer." This will exclude, for example, temples, and will suffice for the purposes of the proposed Act.

The latter part of this definition, as proposed by the Bill, we have removed and re-introduced in a separate sub-clause (*2*) as a substantive provision. It seems to us to have been inappropriately included in the definition.

We have simplified the definition of "repairs" by taking advantage of the definition of "house" and using that word.

The definitions have been rearranged in the usual alphabetical order, and the references to "Her Majesty" here and elsewhere throughout the Bill have, of course, been altered.

Clause 3.—In sub-clauses (*2*) and (*5*) we have inserted references to "parts" of a cantonment.

The very important inquiries contemplated by sub-clause (*3*) should, in our opinion, be entrusted to civil officers of some standing and possessed of judicial experience, and we have, therefore, substituted the words "a judicial officer not lower in rank than a District Judge" for the general expression "an officer."

We propose to extend the period for the admission of claims from fifteen to thirty days.

We think that it should be made clear in sub-clause (*5*) that the rule of evidence there laid down is to prevail, not only for the purposes of the executive inquiry provided for, but also for the purposes of any civil suit or other proceeding in which the question of title to land in notified cantonments is in issue. And it appears to us that the titles referred to in sub-clauses (*3*) and (*5*) should plainly be limited to such as are proprietary.

Clause 4.—We have altered this clause so as to refer to "any written instrument evidencing a deposition of immoveable property in a cantonment and executed by, or on behalf of, the East India Company or the Government before the first day of October, 1899, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act." The proposed measure will affect only "grantees" and their "houses," and it follows from the definition of those expressions that it will not in any way derogate from the somewhat more stringent conditions of a lease executed under the Cantonment Code, 1899. The saving here is, therefore, rightly limited to instruments executed before the commencement of that Code.

Clause 8.—This clause disappears along with the third paragraph of the preamble to the Bill and other references to civil officers. The omission of such references will not be noticed again.

Clauses 9 and 10 (re-numbered 9 and 8).—We doubt the wisdom of leaving applicants free to offer whatever rents they choose, and we notice that many house-owners are apprehensive that the opportunity will be taken to propose insufficient rents. We would insist that a reasonable rent shall be offered, and we have inserted an additional explanation in clause 10—re-numbered 8—laying it down that the rent (if any) entered in the cantonment registers is to be presumed to be the reasonable rent, unless and until the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority. Clause 9 should then provide that the notice shall set forth the amount of the monthly rent so determined and proposed as reasonable for the particular house concerned.

In clause 10 (*2*) (*a*)—re-numbered 8 (*2*) (*a*)—the word "ought" seems to be too vague, and we have substituted a reference to necessity or expediency. Another factor which, we think, might be taken into consideration, is the number of persons dependent upon and residing with the officer seeking accommodation, and we have suggested an addition on that account.

Clauses 11 and 12 (re-numbered 10 and 11).—We would accept the suggestion that these provisions be extended to hospitals, and we think that in sub-clause (*c*) of the latter clause the words and figures "and was so occupied before the Cantonment Rules, 189 , came into force" should be omitted. It seems to us that a grantee should not be required to vacate the house which belongs to him and of which he is the occupier.

Clause 15 (re-numbered 14).—The later regulations avoid conferring upon grantees the option of offering their houses for sale; but it is urged that the language of the earlier regulations is not so clear. We have, therefore, recast this clause so as to give grantees the benefit of any regulations under which this right can be shown to have been acquired by them.

Clause 15 (as re-numbered).—We are strongly of opinion that there should be some provision to safeguard grantees against loss where a tenant under a comparatively long lease is required to vacate in favour of a military officer whose tenancy is to be from month to month under clause 16. We propose, therefore, that this new clause dealing with the matter be inserted here.

Clause 16.—It seems to us that the proviso to sub-clause (*3*) is in one respect too much in favour of the grantee and in another rather lenient towards the tenant. On the one hand, we do not see why, when it has been decided by a Committee of Arbitration that a house has become unfit for occupation, the tenant should be called upon to pay rent for a single day after he vacates. On the other hand, a week's notice to vacate—for that is what the proviso amounts to—is, in our opinion, somewhat less than is reasonable under any circumstances, and we would make the tenant liable for half a month's rent even where he is unfortunate enough to be compelled to depart at a moment's notice on duty or under medical certificate. We have, therefore, proposed the omission of the proviso altogether and have re-cast sub-clause (*1*).

In sub-clause (2) we would omit the words "free of charge" as being unnecessary; and we would add a sub-clause to render an officer taking advantage of the proposed Act liable for the rent as soon as the house applied for has been vacated in his favour

Clause 18.—Where the reasonableness of the rent is disputed, the proposed tenant should, we think, be at liberty to enter into occupation pending the settlement of the difference by arbitration. But it should be made clear that the award is to have retrospective effect as from the commencement of the tenancy, and we have with this object amplified sub-clause (3).

Clause 22 (b).—We think that the fixing of the period within which necessary repairs are to be executed, should rest with the Committee of Arbitration rather than with the Cantonment Authority.

We consider that it should not be left to a tenant himself to have the necessary repairs executed, and we have altered the latter part of the clause so as to provide that the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant, cause the repairs specified in the notice or in the award, as the case may be, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, the latter being allowed to deduct the cost thereof from the rent or otherwise to recover it from the grantee.

Clause 23.—We have recast this clause so as to meet the objections taken to it, and in doing so have adopted, as far as possible, the language used in Condition V of the Conditions laid down in the fifth schedule to the Cantonment Code of 1899.

Clauses 25 and 26.—We see no objection to giving the Commanding Officer power, where the applicant is a military officer, to reject what he considers to be a groundless or frivolous application. But, where a grantee is the applicant, we would allow the Commanding Officer no such discretion, and we have suggested the amendments necessary to give effect to this view.

The additional references in clauses 25 (*b*) and 26 (*c*), respectively, are consequential on the amendment which we have already explained in connection with clause 22 (*b*).

Clause 27.—It is desirable that proceedings under the proposed Act should be expeditious, and we have inserted the word "forthwith" in three different places.

Clause 28.—We suggest that Magistrates of the first class should also be eligible to serve on Committees of Arbitration. At the same time we would expressly exclude the Cantonment Magistrate.

We would provide for the case of the parties themselves appointing some one, in whom they mutually place confidence, to be the chairman of their Committee. Such an arrangement would, besides being satisfactory to all concerned, tend to relieve the District Magistrate and his staff. We have, therefore, inserted a proviso on the subject.

The duty of appointing to a Committee of Arbitration a member to take the place of the nominee of one of the parties in case of default is a duty which should, we think, be entrusted to the District Magistrate, instead of to the Commanding Officer.

Clause 29.—We would eliminate the Commanding Officer of the cantonment from this clause, and give the power to disqualify a nominee on the ground of personal interest to the District Magistrate. And we propose to substitute the word "direct" for the word "personal" in this connection.

Clause 30.—We think that it will be safer to relax the stringency of this provision. The words "as soon as may be thereafter" have, therefore, been proposed in lieu of "within seven days from the service of the notice." This amendment will, moreover, avoid the difficulty which might be raised where the notices are not served simultaneously on the different members.

We think that the matters referred to in clause 39 (2) (*b*) should be provided for by the proposed Act itself, instead of being left to be dealt with by rules. We have, therefore, added a sub-clause to empower Committees of Arbitration to take evidence on oath and to secure, through the Cantonment Magistrate, the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

Clause 31.—By somewhat amplifying clause 28 (*a*) we are able to suggest the curtailment of this provision; but we have at the same time proposed an addition to provide for the fixing and adjournment of meetings by the chairman.

Clause 33.—This provision appears to be unnecessarily complicated, and we see nothing to be gained by the reference in it to the market-value of the house concerned. We have recast and considerably shortened the clause.

Clause 34.—It is essential to guard against devices calculated to defeat the provisions of the proposed Act, but this clause, as it stands, would give a recalcitrant party or his nominee a means of preventing, or at least delaying, a decision. We deem it absolutely necessary to allow a Committee to proceed in the absence of one member, and also to provide that, where there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

Clause 39 (as re-numbered).—We regard as very reasonable the proposal that facilities should be afforded for the recovery of rents from tenants by grantees, and we have inserted this additional provision on the subject.

Clause 40 (as re-numbered).—As suggested in several quarters, we have omitted sub-clause 39 (2) (*d*) of the Bill—see clause 41 as re-numbered—and added as clause 40 a substantive provision regarding the manner of serving notices and making requisitions under the proposed Act.

Clause 42 (as re-numbered).—We propose to accept the suggestion that the provisions regarding imprisonment should be omitted from clause 40 of the Bill as introduced. The further amendment of sub-clause (4) follows on the omission of sub-clause (2) (*d*) of clause 39 of the Bill—see clause 41 as re-numbered.

Clause 43 (as re-numbered)—We have inserted the word "merely" in clause 41 of the Bill as introduced.

Clause 44 (as re-numbered).—We have here amplified clause 42 of the Bill so as more clearly to give protection to a grantee forced by the operation of the proposed Act to commit a breach of his agreement with his original lessee.

2. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	5th November, 1898.
Fort St. George Gazette	31st January, 1899.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th November, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	16th November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th November, 1898.
Burma Gazette	25th November, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Assam Gazette	26th November, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	22nd December, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	28th February, 1899.
	Telugu	21st February, 1899.
	Malayalam	14th February, 1899.
Bombay	Marathi, Gujarathi	4th February, 1899.
Bengal	Bengali	31st January, 1899.
	Hindi	19th January, 1899.
	Uriya	9th March, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	17th December, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	15th December, 1898.
Sindh	Sindhi	5th January, 1899.

3. The alterations necessary to give effect to our recommendations are indicated by antique type in the Bill as reprinted, and such of them as have not been specifically referred to above seem scarcely to require explanation. The amendments which we propose tend on the whole to moderate the stringency of the measure in its application to grantees, and the Bill has not, in our opinion, been so altered as to require re-publication. We, therefore, recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. R. ELLES.
C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
SRI RÁM.*
G. K. GOKHALE.*
L. P. PUGH.*
R. G. HARDY.

The 7th January, 1902.

* Subject to minute of dissent annexed.

I dissent from the provisions of clause 3, sub-clause (5), for that the introduction of a presumption in suits not instituted in respect of the inclusion of any land in a notification under sub-clause (1), is outside the scope of the Bill, and for that, whilst providing for exclusion of any land (*a*) proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to have been held by any person or his predecessors by a lawful proprietary title prior to the formation of the cantonment or the inclusion in it of that part in which this Act is to be operative, or (*b*) proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction, pending the inquiry or at any time thereafter, to be held under such lawful proprietary title, it does not provide for the exclusion of land proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction at any time to be held by any person under any lawful proprietary title.

L. P. PUGH.

I sign the Report subject to the same remarks as those made by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh.

G. K. GOKHALE.

I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's remarks and sign this Report subject to the note of dissent recorded by him.

SRI RÂM.

No. II.

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

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The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 3.)

[As stated in the Report, the portions printed in antique type indicate the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments.

WHEREAS various conditions, rules, regulations and orders have from time to time been laid down by, or by the authority of, the Government, in regard to the grant of land and the occupation of land and houses in cantonments, with the object of securing, amongst other things, that houses built on such land should be made available when required for the accommodation of military officers;

And whereas, notwithstanding the said conditions, rules, regulations and orders, difficulties have frequently been experienced in obtaining house-accommodation in cantonments for military officers, and it is expedient to make better provision for that purpose;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of British Baluchistan), except Aden; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once, but it shall not become operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment until the issue, or otherwise than in pursuance, of a notification as hereinafter provided by section 3.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Cantonment Authority" means a Cantonment Committee, or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a Committee has not been constituted, or has ceased to exist, or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

(*b*) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided:

(*c*) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer commanding the forces in a Command:

(*d*) "grantee" means a person who has been granted permission, before the first day of October, 1899, to occupy, for the purposes of a building site, land belonging to, or occupied by, the East India Company or the Government in a cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a grantee:

(*e*) "house" means a house suitable for occupation by a military officer erected on land occupied as aforesaid by a grantee, and includes the land and buildings appurtenant to such house:

(*f*) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of His Majesty's regular forces on military duty in a cantonment, and includes a Chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may at any time, for the purposes of this Act, place on the same footing as a military officer: and

(*g*) the expression "repairs" to a house includes such repairs as are usually made to houses in the neighbourhood, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations, except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the grantee's consent.

(*2*) If any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to a house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final.

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Cantonments, or parts of cantonments, in which Act to be operative.

3. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act to be operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment situate in the territories under its administration, other than a cantonment situate within the limits of a Presidency-town.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 4. Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 5-8.)

(2) Before issuing a notification under sub-section (1) in respect of any cantonment or part of a cantonment, the Local Government shall cause local inquiry to be made with a view to determining how the land in such cantonment or part of a cantonment is held.

(3) The Local Government shall cause public notice of every such inquiry to be given in the cantonment. Such notice shall specify, if this Act is to be operative in a part only of the cantonment, the particular part of the cantonment in which it is to be operative, and shall require all persons claiming to hold any land in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, as the case may be, by a lawful proprietary title acquired by them or their predecessors in title prior to the formation of the cantonment or the inclusion in it of that part in which this Act is to be operative, to appear, personally or by agent, before a judicial officer not lower in rank than a District Judge, to be named in the notice, at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than thirty days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their claims and their objections (if any) to the land being included in the area in which this Act is to be operative.

(4) On the day so fixed, or any other subsequent day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the officer so named shall proceed to enquire into any claims and objections which any person has stated pursuant to the notice given under sub-section (3), and shall make a report thereon to the Local Government.

(5) For the purposes of every inquiry made under this section, and for the purposes of every civil suit or proceeding instituted in respect of any land included for the time being in a notification issued under sub-section (1), all land in such a cantonment or part of a cantonment as aforesaid shall be presumed to be the property of His Majesty; but, if any person proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he holds any such land by a lawful proprietary title acquired by him or his predecessors in title prior to the formation of the cantonment or the inclusion in it of that part in which this Act is to be operative, then such land shall be excluded from the area of the notification; and in like manner if, pending the inquiry or at any time thereafter, any such land is proved by the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction to be held under such lawful proprietary title, it shall be excluded from the area of the notification by a further notification to be published in the same manner as the original notification.

Saving of former written dispositions of immoveable property in cantonments executed by the Government.

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written instrument evidencing a disposition of immoveable property in a cantonment and executed by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government before the first day of October, 1899, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act.

CHAPTER III.

APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES FOR OCCUPATION BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

Liability of houses to appropriation for occupation by military officers.

5. Every house situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), is for the time being in force, shall be liable, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, to appropriation at any time for occupation by a military officer.

Appropriation of house for military officer, where not already occupied by a military officer.

6. Where the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, by notice—

(a) require the grantee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and

(b) require the existing occupier (if any) to vacate the same.

Appropriation of house for regimental military officer, where already occupied by departmental military officer.

7. If a house is already occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may, by notice, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house; and may, if necessary, by further notice require the grantee to accept the change of tenancy.

Procedure to be observed before appropriating house.

8. (1) Where a military officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental military officer) the local head of his department, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(CHAPTER III.—*Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.*—*Sections 9—13.*)

(2) On receipt of an application made under sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice applied for unless it is satisfied—

(a) that it is necessary or expedient for the military officer to reside in the cantonment, or, if this Act is in force in part of the cantonment only, then in that part;

(b) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention;

(c) that the monthly rent proposed for the house is reasonable; and

(d) that the house is suitable for the residence of the officer and, if it is occupied, that there is no vacant house in the cantonment or the said part of the cantonment, as the case may be, which is suitable for his residence.

Explanation I.—Where the rent of a house is registered in the office of the Cantonment Authority, the rent so registered shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be the reasonable rent for the house.

Explanation II.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of a military officer, regard shall be had to—

(i) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie,

(ii) his rank, and

(iii) the number of persons dependent upon, and residing with, him.

Notice to state that reasonable rent is offered.

9. Every notice to a grantee issued under section 6 or section 7 shall state the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the house.

Sanction to be obtained before a house is occupied as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration.

10. (1) No house in any cantonment or part of a cantonment in which this Act has been declared by a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), to be operative shall, unless it was so occupied at the date of such notification, be occupied for the purposes of a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(2) Before application is made for such sanction as aforesaid, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

(a) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers, or

(b) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

Houses not to be appropriated for military officers in certain cases.

11. No notice shall be issued under section 6, if the house—

(a) was occupied prior to the date of a notification under section 3, sub-section (1), declaring the Act to be operative in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, or is occupied, with the sanction required by section 10, as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or

(b) was occupied prior to the date of such a notification as is referred to in clause (a), or is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway administration, or

(c) is occupied by the grantee, or

(d) is appropriated by the Local Government with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

12. (1) If a house is unoccupied, a notice issued under section 6 may require the grantee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(2) If a house is occupied, a notice issued under section 6 or section 7 shall not require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

Surrender of house when to be enforced.

13. If the grantee fails to give possession of a house to the proposed tenant in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, or if the existing occupier fails to

(*Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 14—17.*)

vacate a house in pursuance of such a notice, the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, shall enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

Option for owner on whom notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 to call upon the military officer concerned or the Government to purchase.

14. (*1*) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 stands on land which is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government, or is proved by a decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, to have been granted by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government—

(*a*) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bengal prior to the eighth day of December, 1864, and conferred on the grantee the option of offering the house for sale to the military officer applying for its appropriation for his occupation or to the East India Company or the Government, or

(*b*) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bombay prior to the first day of June, 1875, and conferred such an option as in described in clause (*a*),

then the grantee shall have the option of either complying with the notice or offering the house for sale to the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, or to the Government.

(*2*) If the grantee elects to sell the house, and such military officer or the Government is willing to purchase it, the amount of the purchase-money to be paid shall, in the event of disagreement, be determined by a Committee of Arbitration.

Provision where tenant required to vacate holds under a long lease.

15. (*1*) If a house is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, or from year to year, no notice shall be issued under section 6 or section 7 without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(*2*) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall, for the term of one year from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice, or for the unexpired term of the lease, whichever is the shorter, be liable to the grantee for the rent payable under this Act or, if no rent is so payable, for the rent fixed by the registered lease.

(*3*) If a house, in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease from year to year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable as aforesaid for the term of six months from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice.

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(*a*) to render the said Secretary of State in Council so liable unless an application in writing in this behalf is made by the grantee to the Cantonment Authority within fifteen days from the service of the notice ; or

(*b*) to limit or otherwise affect any agreement between the said Secretary of State in Council and the grantee.

Terms of tenancy applicable to military officers.

16. (*1*) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between a grantee and a military officer, and to the provisions of this section, every lease of a house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable—

(*a*) without notice, in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding, as hereinafter provided, that the house has become unfit for occupation,

(*b*) by half a month's notice to the grantee in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, and

(*c*) by one month's notice to the grantee in any other case.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the military officer so desires, cause the notice required by sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), to be served on the grantee.

(*3*) Where a military officer has, in pursuance of sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), given up his occupation of a house without notice and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month.

(*4*) Where a notice in respect of a house has been issued under section 6 or section 7 and the house has been vacated in pursuance thereof, the tenancy of the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which the house was vacated.

Sub-lease voidable at option of grantee.

17. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the grantee, the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the grantee.

[illegible] Bill.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 18-23.)—Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 24-25.)

Power for grantee to require reference to arbitration on question of rent.

18. (*1*) If the grantee considers that the rent stated in a notice in accordance with section 9 is not reasonable, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(*2*) If the grantee does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(*3*) The rent fixed by a Committee of Arbitration or accepted by the grantee under this section shall be deemed to be the rent payable by the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, as from the commencement of his tenancy, and the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in section 21, clause (*a*).

Power for grantee to require reference to arbitration on question of repairs.

19. (*1*) If the grantee fails to execute any repairs to a house which the tenant, being a military officer, considers necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice require the grantee to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(*2*) If the grantee objects to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (*1*), he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for military tenant to require reference to arbitration on question whether house has become unfit for occupation.

20. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for either grantee or military tenant to require reference to arbitration on other questions.

21. If the grantee and the tenant of a house, being a military officer, disagree—

(*a*) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(*b*) as to any matter relating to rent or repairs not otherwise provided for by this Act,

either the grantee or the tenant may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for military tenant to have repairs executed and recover cost.

22. Where—

(*a*) the grantee fails to comply with a notice issued under section 19, sub-section (*1*), and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or,

(*b*) a Committee of Arbitration decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and specifies the period within which they are to be executed, and the grantee fails to execute them within such period,

the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant of the house, being a military officer, cause the repairs specified in the notice or, if the matter has been referred to a Committee of Arbitration, in the decision of the Committee, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, and the tenant may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the grantee.

Notice to be given of devolution of interest in house in cantonment.

23. Every person on whom devolves, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, the interest of a grantee in any house, or in any part of any house, situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), is for the time being in force, shall be bound to give the Cantonment Magistrate notice of the fact within one month from the date of such devolution, and, if he, without reasonable cause, fails to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration in cases falling under section 14, sub-section (*2*).

24. In the event of any disagreement as to the amount of the purchase-money of a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (*2*), the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine it.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of grantees.

25. Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a grantee under section 18, section 19 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(*a*) to determine [illegible]

to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(*c*) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of military officers.

26. (*1*) Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a military officer under section 20 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(*a*) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(*b*) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(*c*) to determine whether any, and, if any, what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(*d*) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(*2*) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by sub-section (*1*), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous.

Procedure for convening Committees of Arbitration generally

27. (*1*) Where a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall forthwith by notice require the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29.

Constitution of Committees of Arbitration.

28. Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of—

(*a*) a chairman, who shall be the District Magistrate, or, if the District Magistrate is unable to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of the first class, and not being the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

a member to be nominated by the military officer concerned; and

a member to be nominated by the grantee concerned:

Provided that, if the military officer and the grantee, at any time before the meeting of the Committee, join in nominating, by notice to the Cantonment Magistrate, any other person as chairman, such person shall be the chairman instead of the District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate under clause (*a*); and

Provided, also, that,—

(*i*) if the officer or the grantee fails, without reasonable cause, to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,

(*ii*) if any member, who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the officer or the grantee, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so,

the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of the nominee of the officer or grantee, as the case may be.

Members of Committees of Arbitration to be persons who have no direct interest and whose services are immediately available.

29. (*1*) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(*2*) If any person who has been nominated, has, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a direct interest in the matter under reference, or if his services are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the officer or the grantee, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called on so to do, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 28.

Meeting and powers of Committees of Arbitration.

30. (*1*) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

(*2*) The Committee shall have power to receive evidence and to administer oaths to witnesses, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

Powers of chairman of Committee of Arbitration as to meetings.

31. The chairman of the Committee of Arbitration shall fix the time and place of meeting, and shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time as may be necessary.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 32-34. Chapter V.—Appeals.—Section 35-38. Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 39.)

Calculation of amount of purchase-money by Committees of Arbitration.

32. In determining the amount of the purchase-money to be paid for a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (*2*), the Committee of Arbitration convened under section 24 shall estimate the market-value of the house at the date on which the notice was served on the grantee under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be.

Calculation of rent by Committees of Arbitration.

33. Subject to the presumption mentioned in the first explanation to section 8, in determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, the Committee of Arbitration shall estimate the letting-value of the house, and shall have regard to, amongst other things, the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and season for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year.

Decisions of Committees of Arbitration.

34. (*1*) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the chairman and at least one of the other members are present.

(*2*) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

(*3*) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

APPEALS.

Appeals when allowed.

35. (*1*) If any grantee or any tenant of a house is aggrieved by a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, he may appeal to the General Officer of the Command.

(*1*) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within a period of twenty-one days from the service of the notice aforesaid, and such period shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder.

XV of 1877.

Petition of appeal.

36. (*1*) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and accompanied by a copy of the notice appealed against.

(*2*) Any such petition may be presented to the Cantonment Authority; and that Authority shall be bound to forward it to the General Officer of the Command, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of the notice appealed against.

(*3*) If any such petition is presented direct to the General Officer of the Command and an immediate order on the petition is not necessary, the General Officer of the Command may refer the petition to the Cantonment Authority for report.

Order in appeal final.

37. The decision of the General Officer of the Command on any such appeal shall be final:

Provided that no appeal shall be decided until the appellant has been heard or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

38. Where an appeal from a notice has been presented within the period prescribed by section 35, sub-section (*2*), all action on such notice shall, on the application of the appellant, be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Recovery of rents from military tenants in cantonments.

39. (*1*) If a military officer is given possession of a house in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, the rent payable by such officer under this Act shall be registered by the Cantonment Authority in a register to be maintained in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(*2*) If such officer fails, before the fifteenth day of any month, to pay the rent so registered and due from him in respect of the month immediately preceding, the Cantonment Authority, if so satisfied, shall, on the application of the grantee, made before the end of the later month, report the matter, through the proper channel, to the Officer Commanding the District.

(*3*) The Officer Commanding the District may, if he is satisfied that the amount claimed is still due, order that it be withheld from the salary and allowances of the defaulting officer, and, upon notice of the order to the officer whose duty it is to disburse such salary and allowances, such disbursing officer shall, unless such salary and allowances are under attachment by order of a Civil Court, withhold and, remit to the Cantonment Authority, for payment to the grantee, the amount specified in the order.

(*4*) If, within two months from the date of an application made by the grantee under sub-section (*2*) on which the Officer Commanding the District has made an order under sub-

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 40-44)

section (3), the amount of the rent in respect of which such application and order were made is not paid to the grantee, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the application of the grantee, require the defaulting officer to vacate the house within four days, and, if such officer fails to do so, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

Mode of serving notices, etc.

40. Every notice or requisition prescribed by this Act shall be in writing, signed by the person by whom it is given or made or by his duly appointed agent, and may be served by post on the person to whom it is addressed, or, in the case of a grantee who is absent from the cantonment, on his agent appointed under section 226 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

41. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) regulate the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and

(b) define the powers of inspection and entry which may be exercised in carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

Further provisions respecting rules.

42. (1) The power to make rules under section 41 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(2) Any rule under section 41 may be general for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which this Act is for the time being operative, or may be special for any of such cantonments or parts, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(3) A copy of the rules under section 41 for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate.

(4) In making any rule under section 41, sub-section (2), clause (b), the Governor General in Council may direct that whoever obstructs any person, not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, in making any inspection or entry, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues. XLV of 1

Inapplicability of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to trials of offences against rules.

43. No Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed, within the meaning of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against any rule under this Act merely because he is a member of the Cantonment Committee or has ordered or approved the prosecution. V of 189

Protection to persons acting under Act.

44. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Act or in pursuance of any lawful notice or order issued under this Act.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been disturbed and rainy in two areas during the week under review. It will be remembered that at the close of last week, moderately heavy rain was falling on the east coast of Ceylon, and that it appeared probable that the rain would extend to the south of the Indian Peninsula; this extension occurred during the present week, and from the 3rd to the 8th rain fell daily over South India and parts of the West and East Coasts, the fall was moderately heavy at places along the coasts, but did not extend heavily inland. The following were the principal amounts received:—on the 3rd, 1·40″ at Colombo, 1·93″ at Tinnevelly, 3·75″ at Negapatam and 1·85″ at Trincomalee; on the 4th, 1·64″ at Cuddalore, 3·84″ at Negapatam and 2·06″ at Trincomalee; on the 5th, 1·10″ at Trivandrum and 2·03″ at Cuddalore; on the 6th, 2·13″ at Tinnevelly and 1·24″ at Madras; on the 7th, 1·63″ at Tinnevelly and 3·58″ at Trincomalee; on the 8th, 1·04″ at Trivandrum, 1·43″ at Tinnevelly, 2·30″ at Madura, 1·54″ at Trichinopoly and 2·24″ at Wellington. On the 9th the rainfall in this region practically ceased.

The second area which received rain during the week included Gujarat, the Deccan, the West Satpuras, the Central India Plateau, the East Satpuras and the Gangetic Plain divisions. There were two feeble rainfall periods over this region. On the 4th a small but well-defined depression appeared over Berar and thence passed quickly north-eastward to the neighbourhood of Allahabad where it filled up during the 5th; it occasioned light rain on the 5th, 6th and 7th over parts of the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the East Satpuras—the largest amounts having been about 0·25″ at Gaya, Benares and Hoshangabad. On the 7th, the barometer began to fall again over Gujarat and that neighbourhood, and a fresh depression appeared, which in its turn passed north-eastward to the neighbourhood of Agra; it occasioned showers over Khandesh and the Deccan, on the 7th Ahmednagar reporting a fall of 0·05″. On the 8th rain was reported from eighteen stations situated in the Gangetic Plain, the Deccan, the Satpuras and the Central India Plateau, but of these stations twelve had very light unimportant showers and the only

moderate rainfalls were 1·50″ at Jhansi, 0·73″ at Malegaon and 0·50″ at Neemuch. On the 9th showers continued over much the same area, but the amounts were even lighter, the only falls of any importance having been 0·42″ at Surat, 0·39″ at Pachmarhi and 0·23″ at Nowgong.

The rainfall statement at the close of the summary shows that effective rain was received during the week in the Patna sub-division of the East Gangetic Plain, the Jubbulpore sub-division of the East Satpuras, all the sub-divisions of the Central India Plateau, the Calicut sub-division of the West Coast, the Ahmedabad sub-division of Gujarat, the West Satpuras division, the Bijapur sub-division of the Deccan, the Madura sub-division of South India and the East Coast (South) division. The average actual rainfall varied from 4·29″ in the East Coast (South) to 0·10″ in the Jaipur sub-division of the Central India Plateau; over the remainder of India the week was actually or practically rainless. The week's rainfall exceeded the normal in the Patna sub-division, in the Ranchi and Jubbulpore sub-divisions, in the Central India division, in the Calicut and Ahmedabad sub-divisions, and in the West Satpuras, the Deccan, the South India, and the East Coast (South) divisions.

The seasonal rainfall is in excess in the Patna sub-division, the Jhansi sub-division, the Ahmedabad sub-division, the Bellary sub-division and the South India and East Coast (South) divisions. Elsewhere it is in defect, and over North-West India, where the winter rainfall is now considerably overdue, the deficiency is becoming considerable and is nearly 1″ in the case of the Ludhiana sub-division

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 9TH JANUARY 1902. Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 9TH JANUARY 1902. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION. This week.	Last week
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·04	—0·04	0·09	0·41	— 0·32	— 78	— 75
Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·13	0·48	— 0·35	— 73	— 73
Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·19	0·48	— 0·29	— 60	— 60
Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·51	— 0·51	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·25	— 0·25	—100	—100
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·12	—0·12	0·15	0·54	— 0·39	— 72	— 64
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·08	—0·08	0·18	0·21	— 0·03	— 14	+ 38
	Darbhanga	0·03	0·07	—0·04	0 04	0·21	— 0·17	— 81	— 93
	Bahraich	0	0 18	—0·18	0·39	0·59	— 0·20	— 34	— 5
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·16	— 0·16	—100	—100
	Patna	0·35	0·08	+0·27	0·35	0·28	+ 0·07	+ 25	—100
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·55	—0·55	0·98	1·80	— 0·82	— 46	— 22
	Ludhiana	0	0·30	—0 30	0 25	1·19	— 0·94	— 79	— 70
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·08	0·17	—0·09	0·28	0 54	— 0 26	— 48	— 46
	Lahore	0	0·19	—0·19	0·04	0·70	— 0·66	— 94	— 92
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·03	0·42	— 0 39	— 93	— 91
Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·34	—0·34	0·01	1·39	— 1·38	— 99	— 99
East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·04	—0·04	0·05	1·08	— 1·03	— 95	— 95
	Cuttack	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·39	— 0·39	—100	—100
East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·08	0·07	+0·01	0·08	0·24	— 0·16	— 67	—100
	Raipur	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·42	— 0·42	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0·31	0·14	+0·17	0·31	0·65	— 0·34	— 52	—100
Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·75	0·13	+0·62	0·77	0 65	+ 0·12	+ 18	— 96
	Jaipur	0 10	0·07	+0 03	0·12	0·37	— 0·25	— 68	— 93
	Indore	0 21	0·02	+0·19	0·21	0·25	— 0 04	— 16	—100
West Coast	Calicut	0·85	0·17	+0·68	2·24	2·54	— 0·30	— 12	— 41
	Bombay	0	0·04	—0 04	0·01	0·11	— 0·10	— 91	— 85
Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0·26	0·01	+0 25	0·20	0·07	+ 0·19	+271	—100
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·10	— 0·07	— 70	— 67
West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0·27	0·14	+0·13	0·27	0·69	— 0 42	— 61	—100
Deccan	Bellary	0·06	0·03	+0·03	0·92	0·61	+ 0·31	+ 52	+ 48
	Bijapur	0·14	0·01	+0·13	0·14	0·31	— 0 17	— 55	[illegible]
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
South India	Mysore	0·06	0·02	+0·04	0·74	0·34	+ 0·40	+118	+ 113
East Coast, South (Madras)	Madura	3 55	0·12	+3 43	5·19	2·89	+ 2·30	+ 80	— 41
	...	4·29	0·51	+3·78	12 99	9·68	+ 3 31	+ 34	— 5

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
9th January 1902.

J. B. FULLER.
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 4th January, 1902.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in the southern districts, *nil* in the Circars and the Deccan, and light to fair elsewhere. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle on the whole is good. Prices are stationary or falling. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 28; women, 114; children, 192; total, 334. Test workers—men, 312; women, 365; children, 112; total, 789. Grand total, 1,123.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan, Bijapur and Belgaum for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over in Larkana and Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Kanara. Threshing continues in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. The estimate of outturn of autumn crops generally is good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings have been completed in Hyderabad and are in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Kanara and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Belgaum, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, elsewhere they are moderate to poor. Picking is almost over in Khandesh and is progressing in parts of Broach and Rajkot. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in 6 districts, risen in 4 districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is about normal in Gujarat and the Karnatak and is slightly over normal in the Deccan and the Konkan, but is easier than in 1901. The price of *bajri* generally is over normal, but, compared with 1901, is easier in the Konkan, considerably easier in the Deccan and the Karnatak and slightly higher in Gujarat. The price of *juar* is over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak, and, compared with 1901, slightly higher in Gujarat but considerably easier in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but easier than in 1901.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 74,322; dependants, 5,366; total on works, 79,688. In poor-houses, 1,925; on village relief, 12,925; total on gratuitous relief, 14,850. Figures for Ahmedabad and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES:—On relief works, 19,359; dependants, 389, total on works, 19,748. In poor-houses, 2,080; on village relief, 346, total on gratuitous relief, 2,426. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 116,712. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters:—Ahmedabad 35, Kaira and Panchmahals 32, Sholapur $40\frac{7}{8}$, Ahmednagar, $36\frac{3}{8}$, Bijapur $34\frac{1}{2}$.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week only in Gaya, Hazaribagh and Palamau. Rain is needed for spring crops in the Patna Division, and also in the districts of Monghyr and Singhbhum. The harvesting of winter rice is still going on. The pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Prospects are fair. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, fallen in 17, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy, and slight rain has fallen in the Farrukhabad, Benares and Mirzapur districts. Rain is wanted for spring crops in some districts, especially in unirrigated tracts. Spring crops generally are in flourishing condition, and poppy is coming on well except in Partabgarh, where it is backward. Weeding and artificial irrigation are in full progress. Locusts appeared in parts of Dehra Dun, but no damage to standing crops has yet been reported. Some crops have been slightly injured by frost in parts of Aligarh, Partabgarh and Fatehpur. Sugarcane is being harvested and pressed. Markets are amply stocked and fodder is sufficient. Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell anywhere in the province. Sugarcane pressing is in progress in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkote and is finished in Gujrat. Sowings of spring crops on irrigated land are still going on in Mooltan, and have been completed in Hissar, Delhi, Karnal and Sialkote. Sowings have been stopped for want

of rain in Hissar. Rain is urgently wanted. Prospects and condition of standing crops are good to average on irrigated land and bad on dry land. The outturn of irrigated autumn crop generally is average and of unirrigated poor. Crops are suffering in many districts for want of rain. Crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Amballa and by frost in parts of Amritsar. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. Numbers on relief—Hissar test works, 435 ; in poor houses, 97 ; otherwise relieved, 2,562 ; total 3,094. Test works will be started shortly in Rohtak. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Gurgaon, Amritsar, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, falling in Amballa, Ferozepore and Mooltan, and is unchanged elsewhere. Prices of the cheapest grain in seers per rupee—in Hissar, gram and *bijhar* (mixed crop) 21⅛ ; Rohtak, *bijhar* (mixed crop) 22 ; Gurgaon, barley 24.

North-West Frontier.—There was no rain during the week. It is badly wanted. Wheat and barley are still being sown in Peshawar. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. The stock of food-grains and fodder is sufficient. Prices of wheat are rising. Wheat is selling from 17⅞ in Peshawar to 15½ in Dera Ismail Khan, maize 32 to 19⅞, gram 19¾ to 17½, and *bajra* 19, seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is completed in Sandoway and Tavoy and nearly completed in Hanthawaddy and Prome. Threshing progresses in all districts. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of wet weather paddy, *juar* and sessamum cultivation of alluvial lands and ploughing and sowing of dry weather paddy are in progress. The winter harvest in Sagaing is fair, but poor in other districts of the dry zone. Crops on alluvial lands are fair. Price of paddy has fallen in Tharrawaddy, Prome and Tavoy, and slightly in Thayetmyo and Magwe.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy and unsettled with some showers of rain in the north of the provinces and in the Nerbudda Valley and plateau districts. The fall has been very light in Damoh, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Chhindwara, but in the Murwara Tahsil and in the open country in Jubbulpore the fall was fairly heavy. The spring crops in Damoh and Jubbulpore have been materially benefited by the rain. For want of moisture wheat is deteriorating in parts of Seoni and less than half a normal crop is expected in Betul in the absence of rain. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and the picking of cotton continue. The cloudy weather and insects are continuing to cause some damage to spring crops in places. Prospects of spring crops are still generally fair, but rain is needed in parts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20, rice 16¼, and *juar* 25, seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat 8¾, gram 12, rice 7, and *juar* 13, seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Plucking of tea still continues in parts of Sylhet, and the outturn is good. Pruning of tea continues, gathering of pulse, pressing of sugarcane and reaping of late rice are in progress. Prospects of rice are good in the Surma Valley, Lakhimpur and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Prospects of sugarcane are good in the Surma Valley and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Prospects of mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Lakhimpur and Goalpara, and fair elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16½, Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati 13, Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 and Dhubri, Tezpur and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province Paddy, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in parts and in other parts Bengal gram and paddy are being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughou. Prices are steady in Mysore and have slightly fallen in other districts. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Coffee picking has been completed in parts. The harvesting of rice continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was cool and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting is in progress. Winter crops are generally in fair condition. Damage by rats is reported in parts of three districts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in good condition. Winter rice sowings continue. The water supply is adequate to wants. Grain prices are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat 5⅞, coarse rice 8⅛, and *juar* 18⅝ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was—at Nava in Marwar 6, Kotah in Chipabarod tehsil 20, Shahabad tehsil 50, and slight in 6 other tehsils, Dholpur in Rajakhera tehsil 29. Agricultural operations continue in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghaggar Canal only, in Sirohi and in Mewar, and poppy is being sown in Karauli. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Water is short in Merwara. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh

where cotton picking continues. The state of crops is good in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghaggar Canal, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Haraoti and Touk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara, except where damaged by rats, and fair in Sirohi and Dholpur. Damage by rats continues in Marwar, Tonk, in places in Kotah, and Jhallawar. The damage is slight in Beawar and heavy in Todgarh tehsil and in all parts of Kishengarh. The condition of cattle and fodder generally is fair to good. Prices are rising in Bikanir, Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara, falling in Jaisalmer, Shahpura, Kotah, Kishengarh, fluctuating in Sirohi and steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices average 11½ to 23 seers the rupee. Prices of cheapest food grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress:—Bikanir 13 to 16, Marwar 14·6 to 15·10, Jaisalmer 12, Sirohi 13, Kherwara 11·8, Jaipur 19·8, Kishengarh 18, Ajmer-Merwara 14½ to 17. Numbers on relief—works, in Marwar 1,482; Jaisalmer, 106; total, 1,588. On test works, in Merwara, 582; total on works 2,170. On gratuitous relief in Marwar 440, in Jaisalmer 3, in Merwara 692. In orphanages 122, in Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer; total on gratuitous reilef, 1,257. Grand total, 3,427.

Central India.—The rainfall was slight in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Malwa. There was no rain elsewhere, Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost and want of rain in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and Indore, and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal, and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee—15-8 to 25-11 in Gwalior, 10 to 24 in Bundelkhand, 17 in Malwa and 7¼ to 20 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas:—Sehore, *juar* 15-14, *bajra* in Rutlam 13, *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 15, Barwani 16, Alirajpur and Jobat 14 and Jhabua 14½ seers the rupee. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Indore. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. Numbers on relief—works, in Rutlam, 203; gratuitously relieved, Jaora 50, Rutlam 44, total 297.

Baroda—Agricultural prospects are not promising owing to absence of later rains and damage caused by rats to standing and other crops. Scarcity of water is apprehended in some parts. The condition of agricultural cattle generally is fair. Prices—*bajri* 27, *juar* 27, wheat 21, rice, superior, 13, rice, inferior, 21 pounds, per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 21,747; gratuitous relief, 11,599; total, 33,346.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and frosty. Prices are normal. Rice sells at 22 seers the rupee. JUMMU PROVINCE.—No rain. The condition of standing crops is good on irrigated areas but suffering on unirrigated tracts. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are normal. Wheat sells from 15 to 28, and maize 25 to 45, seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and very cold. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 9¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	— 228
Bombay and Sindh	61,935	18,840	80,781	79,688	14,850	94,531	+ 13,757
Punjab	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	+ 394
Ajmer-Merwara	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	+ 1,274
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,494	18,535	100,029	+ 15,197
Native States.							
Rajputana States	1,221	736	1,957	1,588	565	2,153	+ 196
Central India States	228	91	319	203	94	297	— 22
Baroda	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346	+ 1,969
Bombay Native States	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,743	2,420	22,174	— 65
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	41,203	14,689	55,892	43,286	14,684	57,970	+ 2,078
GRAND TOTAL	104,391	36,333	140,724	124,780	33,219	157,999	17,275

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the correct District details of Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 7th December 1901.			For the week ending the 14th December 1901.			For the week ending the 21st December 1901.			For the week ending the 28th December		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	To
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah	1,291,903	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	1,187	495	1,682	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad	795,094	2,867	4,966	7,833	6,021	5,387	11,408	10,633	5,393	16,026	14,273	7,496	21,
2	Kaira	715,425	774	483	1,257	2,089	633	2,713	3,771	958	4,729	6,463	1,220	7,
3	Panch Mahals	261,870	7,911	49	7,960	13,769	64	13,833	18,016	69	18,085	27,093	70	27,
4	Broach	291,428	...	...	...	251	...	251	583	...	583	1,224	...	1,
5	Sholapur	720,978	3,023	704	3,727	2,531	860	3,391	2,336	898	3,234	1,541	940	2,
6	Ahmednagar	887,774	5,010	7,314	12,324	4,477	7,317	11,794	3,713	7,315	11,028	3,082	7,279	10,
7	Bijapur	735,041	7,667	2,706	10,373	8,194	1,604	9,798	7,332	1,598	8,930	8,259	1,671	9,
8	Dharwar	1,113,426	...	11	11	...	20	20	...	11	11	...	5	
9	Thar and Parkar	304,108	...	72	72	...	99	99	...	162	162	...	162	1
	TOTAL BOMBAY	5,835,504	27,252	16,305	43,557	37,323	15,984	53,307	46,384	16,404	62,788	61,935	18,846	80,
	Punjab.													
	Hissar	781,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	7,908,982	28,439	16,800	45,239	38,406	16,480	54,886	47,606	17,297	64,903	63,188	21,644	84
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,3
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,37
	Central India States.													
1	Jaora	84,000	...	56	56	...	49	49	...	57	57	...	49	
2	Ratlam	83,000	188	66	254	256	37	293	203	37	240	228	42	2,
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	188	786	974	256	86	342	203	94	297	228	91	31
	Baroda	2,415,396	17,977	10,732	28,709	19,004	10,720	29,724	19,043	10,946	29,989	20,222	11,155	31,37
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,752,404	8,398	1,589	9,987	8,878	1,591	10,469	9,917	1,458	11,870	8,739	1,603	10,34
2	Palanpur	645,626	5,751	567	6,318	6,618	628	7,246	7,404	685	8,089	7,404	685	8,08
3	Rewa Kantha	733,606	884	53	937	625	55	680	1,144	63	1,207	1,071	62	1,73
4	Jamkhandi	102,162	1,103	302	1,405	1,060	298	1,358	720	292	1,012	467	286	75
5	Daphlapur	8,343	44	7	51	51	7	58	34	...	34	26	...	2
6	Miraj (Junior)	35,487	13	...	13	17	...	17	16	...	16	18	...	1
7	Sangli	238,945	780	68	848	807	70	877	692	71	763	692	71	76
8	Mudhol	61,815	812	164	976	678	147	825	716	22	738	515	...	51
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,578,188	17,785	2,750	20,535	18,734	2,796	21,530	20,648	2,586	23,229	19,532	2,707	22,23
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	9,096,493	35,950	14,268	50,218	37,994	13,602	51,596	40,852	13,718	54,565	41,203	14,108	55,31
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	17,005,475	64,389	31,068	95,457	76,400	30,082	106,482	88,458	31,010	119,468	104,391	35,752	140,143

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

No. 51—43, dated Calcutta, the 9th January, 1902.

The following Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 163 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 1st November, 1901.

From—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council, with the care which the subject demands, the Resolution of your Excellency's Government, dated the 28th August, 1901, dealing with the Report of the Commission appointed under the presidency of Sir Antony MacDonnell, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, by your Government at the close of last year, to inquire into the administration of famine relief in British India during the years 1899-1900, and in the light of this recent experience to examine the accepted principles and methods of the relief system, and to submit recommendations for the prevention or treatment of future famines.

2. I concur with your Government in your high appreciation of the services rendered by Sir Antony Mac Donnell and his colleagues in this important and far-reaching inquiry, and I share your belief that their investigations and the recommendations which they have founded thereon will materially contribute to diminish the lamentable effects of a failure of the monsoon rains, and will improve the system and the methods of famine relief. I desire that my thanks may be conveyed to the President and to the other members of the Commission for the care and ability with which they have discharged their difficult task.

3. I consider that your Government has acted wisely in referring the more important recommendations made by the Commission in Part II of their Report, which deals with the relief of distress and the detailed prescriptions of the Famine Codes, to Local Governments for opinion before you proceed to a final decision upon them. I refer more particularly to the proposals to abolish the minimum wage, that is, a fixed daily wage irrespective of task, to reduce the wages scale recommended by the Famine Commission of 1898, and to restrict admission to relief works to such persons as are selected after local inquiry as proper subjects of relief. I recognise the force of the considerations which the Commission have adduced in support of these recommendations, which are in the direction of preventing relief from exceeding its legitimate limits and of checking unnecessary and demoralising profusion, and I am not insensible to the serious import of the conclusion at which the Commission have arrived, after a careful survey of the recent famine, that "in the main, and taking the famine period as a whole, the relief given was excessive." But, inasmuch as the Commission's recommendations involve, in the matter of the minimum wage, the abandonment of a safeguard which has hitherto been regarded as indispensable in the case of acute distress, and, in the matter of the wages of relief workers, the reduction of the rates recommended for general adoption after very careful inquiry by the Famine Commission of 1898, it is manifestly proper that the views of the Local Governments should be ascertained and considered before it is decided to incorporate these important changes into the Famine Codes. I shall be glad to learn your final conclusions on these, as well as on the other recommendations of the Commission relative to the relief system which you have referred for opinion, when you have received the replies.

4. The Commission remark that the expenditure incurred in the last famine, which they estimate at 10,000,000*l.*, far exceeds that incurred in any previous famine. They consider that the relief distributed was excessive, and they believe that "the excess is to be accounted for by an imperfect enforcement of tests on relief works, by a too ready admission to gratuitous relief, and by a greater readiness on the people's part to accept relief owing to the demoralising influence of the preceding famine." I feel assured that this conclusion has been arrived at by the Commission only after a very full and careful survey of the facts, and I do not propose to question it. But if I am rightly informed, the drought of 1899 is without parallel in the annals of modern India in its intensity and destructive power, and is also unique in the circumstance that over a large part of the affected area it fell on a population already gravely reduced in resources and in staying power by the drought of 1897.

These exceptional conditions were calculated to necessitate an expenditure beyond precedent in the relief of distress, and make comparison with the relief statistics of former famines difficult and uncertain. The heavy mortality which resulted from the famine, and which, in the opinion of the Commission, cannot in all provinces be dissociated from privation, might conceivably have been reduced, and at a less cost to the State, had the campaign been conducted throughout in accordance with the lines laid down by the Commission. But the occurrence of such lamentable mortality is an indication of the severity and widespread character of the distress, and is evidence of the existence of need for relief on a large and generous scale. But while I think that there was much in the circumstances of the famine to explain and to condone any inclination of the relief system on the side of excess, I agree with your Government that the Commission have rendered valuable service in re-stating the correct principles for the conduct of famine relief, and in indicating, and illustrating by examples drawn from the latest experience, the measures by which famine should be met, and the tactical errors which should be avoided.

5. On the subject of the amount and causes of the mortality recorded in the famine tracts, I concur with the Commission in their re-affirmation of the statement of the Famine Commission of 1880, that "no imaginable system of relief will completely meet all the various degrees of privation and suffering which a famine produces." I consider this conslusion to be peculiarly applicable to the case of the Guzerat districts in which the highest death-rates were recorded during the recent famine, and where the officers charged with the relief of distress were confronted with every circumstance calculated to heighten the difficulty and anxiety of their task, and to complicate the conditions of the relief problem. I observe that the Commission, while pointing out what they consider to be defects in the particular measures adopted in Guzerat, pay a high and well-merited tribute of praise to the local officers for their devotion and self-sacrifice. I desire to associate myself with the Commission in their acknowledgment of the admirable work performed in this district under most trying conditions, and at the same time to express my sense of the great difficulties which the Bombay Government has encountered in dealing with the unprecedented calamity which befell Guzerat, and of the courage and solicitude for the suffering people which it has throughout displayed.

6. In Part III. of their Report the Commission include five groups of recommendations for the improvement of the agricultural classes, of which the first and most important is concerned with the principles to be followed in regulating the suspension and remmission of the land revenue demand. I understand from paragraph 22 of your Resolution that you propose to deal with the Commission's recommendations regarding the land revenue separately, and in communication with the Local Governments. I request that you will inform me in due course as to your conclusions on this very important subject. The second group of recommendations deals with the question of Agricultural Banks or Mutual Credit Associations, in the successful establishment of which the Commission see much good for the future of agriculture in India. I am aware that a scheme in general accordance with the views expressed by the Commission has for some time past been engaging the attention of your Government, and I trust that its early inception may prove to be practicable. With regard to the three remaining groups of recommendations, as to (1) Government loans to agriculturists; (2) indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency; (3) and the development of the Agricultural Department,—I presume that in dealing with these you will consult all the Local Governments as to (1), and the Bombay Government with regard to (2), before taking final action upon them. The Commission find that "at least one-fourth of the cultivators in the Bombay Presidency have lost possession of their lands; that less than a fifth are free from debt; and that the remainder are indebted to a greater or less extent. They describe this state of things as very lamentable, and after recounting the causes which, in their opinion, have brought it about, they state their conclusion that, unless legislative and administrative remedies are taken, indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency must continue and increase. The difficulties which surround the subject are complex and deep rooted. I refrain, therefore, at this stage from expressing an opinion on the particular reforms which the Commission advocate. I understand that their recommendations will receive early and careful consideration from the Government of the Bombay Presidency and from your Government, and I have every hope that the outcome of such deliberations may tend to a mitigation of the grave evils now arising from the excessive indebtedness of the cultivating classes in Bombay.

I have, etc.,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 80-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 7th January, 1902.

READ—

Customs Circular No. 1 of 1902.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. 1 of 1902.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. No. 6392-S. R., dated, the 18th December 1901,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5622-S. R, dated the 5th December, 1901, regarding the treatment, under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, of generators for making soda water which are worked by steam power.

2. In reply I am to inform you that generators for making soda water which are worked by steam power and are not adapted for working by manual or animal power are exempt from import duty under entry No. 14 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CERTAIN RECENT CRITICISMS OF THE LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1—50-2, dated Calcutta, the 16th January 1902.

READ—

A series of open letters addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., regarding the Land Revenue Settlement of the Central Provinces, the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the following letters from certain Local Governments in respect to the views expressed by Mr. Dutt—

No. 4256, dated 22nd December 1900 from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 243, dated 28th December 1900, from the Government of the Punjab.

No. 192, dated 13th March 1901, from the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

No. 2181, dated 30th March 1901, from the Government of Bombay.

No. 1682, dated 11th April 1901, from the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 838, dated 24th June 1901, from the Government of Bengal

Read also—

A representation addressed to the Secretary of State for India on the 20th December 1900, by certain retired officers of the Indian Civil Service.

RESOLUTION.

THE attention of the Government of India has lately been called, in a special manner, to the subject of the Land Revenue administration of this country,

partly by the series of almost unprecedented calamities which have in recent years assailed the agricultural population, partly by a number of representations which have reached them from sympathetic friends of India, who have devoted careful study to the above-named problem. In the course of 1900, Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., formerly Acting Commissioner of Burdwan, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy a series of letters (subsequently published in the form of a book) concerning the Land Revenue system of the different Provinces, and he submitted certain recommendations as to future policy and action. At a little later date the Secretary of State transmitted to the Government of India a memorial signed by certain retired officers of the Indian Civil Service, formulating a somewhat similar list of suggestions.

2. The Government of India welcomed the opportunity thus afforded to them of instituting renewed enquiries into a matter that has, for more than a century, been the subject of anxious discussion. The well-being of the agricultural community in India, constituting as it does so overwhelming a proportion of the entire population of the Indian Continent, and contributing so large a quota to the Indian revenues, cannot fail to be to the Government a matter of the most intimate concern; nor can it be denied that upon the incidence of the land revenue collections must the prosperity of those classes in a great measure depend. The question may be recognized therefore as one of the highest national importance, transcending the sphere of party or sectional controversy, and demanding at once the most exhaustive scrutiny and the most liberal treatment. When further it appeared that the main contention submitted to the Government by certain of its critics was that the intensity and frequency of recent famines are largely due to poverty caused by over-assessment—a contention the gravity of which cannot be disputed, seeing that it is tantamount to an arraignment of the policy that has been pursued by successive Indian administrations for an entire century—and when this general proposition was accompanied by a series of detailed allegations as regards the system of assessment in vogue in the various parts of the country, it seemed to the Government of India that the opportunity should not be lost of definitely examining the grounds for these assertions; and the letters above referred to were accordingly referred to the Local Governments for their consideration and report. Their replies have been received and are annexed to this Resolution. The Governor General in Council is grateful for the labour which has been bestowed upon their preparation, and he hopes that in the comprehensive review of land revenue policy throughout India which has thereby been obtained, may be found a corrective to many current misapprehensions and a source of more trustworthy knowledge in the future.

3. On the present occasion he is, however, less concerned with the individual statements or misstatements that may have been made with regard to particular areas—the replies of the Local Governments to which show that an imperfect acquaintance with facts has been the source of much confusion and misunderstanding—than he is with the larger questions affecting our land revenue policy as a whole, and the connection which it is alleged to have with the recurrence and intensity of famine in India. It does not seem necessary to discuss the economic fallacy that any alteration in the system or scale of assessments can permanently save an agricultural population from the effects of climatic disaster. The relation of cause and effect between a good rainfall, abundant crops, and agricultural prosperity, is not more obvious than is that between a bad monsoon, deficient produce, and a suffering people. When the vast majority of the inhabitants of a country are dependent upon an industry which is itself dependent upon the rainfall, it is clear that a failure of the latter must unfavourably, and in extreme cases calamitously, affect the entire agricultural community. The suspension of the rains means a suspension of labour; the suspension of labour means a drying up of the means of subsistence; and the latter is necessarily followed by distress and destitution. There is no industry in the world the sudden interruption or the temporary destruction of which is not attended by impoverishment and suffering; and there is no country in the world, where the meteorological and economic conditions are at all similar to those prevailing in India, that could by any land revenue system that might possibly be devised escape the same results.

4. Nevertheless, if prevention of the inevitable consequences of drought be an ideal incapable of attainment, mitigation is manifestly an object worthy of the closest attention of the Government. It cannot but be their desire that assessments should be equitable in character and moderate in incidence; and that there should be left to the proprietor or to the cultivator of the soil—as the case may be—that margin of profit that will enable him to save in ordinary seasons and to meet the strain of exceptional misfortune. Such aspirations must be even more forcibly impressed upon the Government at a time when, owing to the prolonged continuance of adverse circumstances, the agricultural population has passed through a phase of almost unequalled depression, and needs the fullest measure of encouragement that it is possible to afford. It is with the object of demonstrating how far these objects are capable of being realised under the existing system, or to what extent the latter is susceptible of improvement, that the Governor General in Council now proceeds to examine the general charges that have been brought against it, and the individual modifications that are proposed.

5. By the ancient law of the country—to quote the opening words of Regulation XIX of 1793, by which the Permanent Settlement was created in Bengal—the ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the produce of every acre of land unless it has transferred or limited its rights thereto. The procedure by which that proportion is determined is styled a Settlement of the Land Revenue. A Settlement is of two kinds; permanent, by which the demand of the State is made fixed and unalterable for ever; temporary, under which the State demand is revised at recurring periods of greater or less duration. Inasmuch as all agricultural land in India must fall within either the permanently settled or the temporarily settled areas, it is desirable to consider what are the criticisms or proposals that have been made with reference to each of these two classes. The permanently settled districts, as is well known, cover the greater part of Bengal, parts of the North-Western Provinces and Madras, and a few other isolated tracts. At an earlier period the school of thought that is represented by the present critics of the Government of India, advocated the extension of the Permanent Settlement throughout India; and although this panacea is no longer proposed the Government of India are invited by Mr. Dutt to believe that had such a policy been carried into effect 40 years ago, "India would have been spared those more dreadful and desolating famines which we have witnessed in recent years." It is also stated by the latter in his letter upon Land Settlements in Bengal that in consequence of the Permanent Settlement in that Province the cultivators are more prosperous, more resourceful, and better able to help themselves in years of bad harvest, than cultivators in any other part of India, that agricultural enterprise has been fostered, cultivation extended, and private capital accumulated, which is devoted to useful industries, and to public works and institutions. The hypothetical forecast above recorded is not rendered more plausible to the Government of India by their complete inability to endorse the accompanying allegations of fact. Bengal, and particularly Eastern Bengal, possesses exceptional advantages in its fertility, in its comparative immunity from the vicissitudes of climate to which other parts of the country are liable, in its excellent means of communication, in its enjoyment of a practical monopoly of the production of jute, and in the general trade and enterprise which radiate from its capital city. But neither these advantages nor the Permanent Settlement have availed to save Bengal from serious drought when the monsoon failure, from which it is ordinarily free, has spread to that part of India. Omitting to notice the frequent earlier famines, that known as the Behar famine of 1873-74 (so called from the part of the Bengal Province most seriously affected) cost the State £6,000,000; while it can be shown that in the famine of 1897 there were at the height of the distress considerably more than ¾ million persons on relief in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, and that the total cost of that famine to the Bengal Administration was R1,08,04,000, or £720,266 (as compared with a famine expenditure of R98,28,000, or £655,200, in Madras, and R1,26,37,000, or £842,466, in Bombay), and this although the daily cost of relief for each person was less (Re. ·081 in Bengal as compared with Re. ·104 in Madras and Re. ·106 in Bombay). If the figures of persons in receipt of relief in the permanently settled districts of Western Bengal were compared

with those of the adjoining temporarily settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, where the conditions were closely similar, it would also be found that the percentage was more than half as high again in Behar as in the North-Western Provinces. The Government of India indeed know of no ground whatever for the contention that Bengal has been saved from famine by the Permanent Settlement, a contention which appears to them to be disproved by history: and they are not therefore disposed to attach much value to predictions as to the benefits that might have ensued had a similar settlement been extended elsewhere.

6. As regards the condition of cultivators in Bengal, who are the tenants of the landowners instituted as a class in the last century by the British Government, there is still less ground for the contention that their position, owing to the Permanent Settlement, has been converted into one of exceptional comfort and prosperity. It is precisely because this was not the case, and because, so far from being generously treated by the zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented, impoverished, and oppressed, that the Government of India *felt* compelled to intervene on his behalf, and by the series of legislative measures that commenced with the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1859 and culminated in the Act of 1885, to place him in the position of greater security which he now enjoys. To confound this legislation with the Permanent Settlement, and to ascribe even in part to the latter the benefits which it had conspicuously failed to confer, and which would never have accrued but for the former, is strangely to misread history. As for the allegation that the Permanent Settlement has been the means of developing in Bengal an exceptional flow of public-spirited and charitable investment, while the Government of India are proud of the fact that there are many worthy and liberal-minded landlords in Bengal—as there also are in other parts of India—they know that the evils of absenteeism, of management of estates by unsympathetic agents, of unhappy relations between landlord and tenant, and of the multiplication of tenureholders, or middlemen, between the zemindar and the cultivator in many and various degrees—are at least as marked and as much on the increase there as elsewhere; and they cannot conscientiously endorse the proposition that, in the interests of the cultivator, that system of agrarian tenure should be held up as a public model, which is not supported by the experience of any civilised country, which is not justified by the single great experiment that has been made in India, and which was found in the latter case to place the tenant so unreservedly at the mercy of the landlord that the State has been compelled to employ for his protection a more stringent measure of legislation than has been found necessary in temporarily settled areas. It is not in fine in the Permanent Settlement of Bengal that the ryot has found his salvation; it has been in the laws which have been passed by the Supreme Government to check its license and to moderate its abuses.

7. It is, however, to the temporarily settled districts that the bulk of criticism has been directed, and to this branch of the subject the Governor General in Council will now turn. The two sub-divisions of this category will be successively examined; the zemindari tracts (in some provinces called malguzari and talukdari), where the landlord pays the land revenue to the State, whether he cultivates the land himself or by means of rent-paying tenants; and the ryotwari tracts, where the cultivator pays directly to the State.

8. The zemindari tenure is the prevailing form of land tenure in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The suggestions with regard to it which the Government of India have been invited to consider, are as follows:—

9. It is nowhere clearly stated, but it may be inferred, that in the opinion of their critics some limit should be placed to the amount of rent which the landlord may take from his tenant. The Government of India would have been better pleased had greater prominence and a more indisputable enunciation been given to this proposition, since it is one with which they are in cordial agreement. It does not seem to them to be consistent that great stress should be laid upon the share of the produce which should be taken by the Government, when it deals directly with the tenant, or with the share of the rental that it should take from the landlord when the latter is the intermediary, while little or no attention is devoted to the rent paid by the cultivator in cases where he

happens to pay it to a zemindar If it is the interests of the ryot that are at stake, and that stand in most urgent need of protection, that protection is not less necessary when his payments are made to a native landlord in the form of rent than when they are made in the form of land revenue to the British Government. Such being the logic of the case, it is with satisfaction that the Government of India can point to the fact that the principles here laid down have been, and are still, the basis of the numerous Tenancy Laws which have been enacted by them in recent years. Mention has already been made of the Tenancy Acts in Bengal. Similar legislation has been carried through for the Central Provinces, and in the North-Western Provinces a Tenancy law has recently been strengthened in the interest of the ryots. The Government of India will welcome from their critics, upon future occasions, a co-operation in these attempts to improve and to safeguard the position of the tenant which they have not hitherto as a rule been so fortunate as to receive.

10. The next contention is that where the land revenue is paid to the State by the landlord, the principle adopted in the Saharanpur Rules of 1855, limiting the State demand to one-half of the rent or assets of the landlord, should be universally applied. Here it seems to the Governor General in Council to be necessary to utter a word of caution, which will be found to apply both to the present and still more to some of the subsequent proposals that will come under examination. These proposals contain the common suggestion of definite mathematical fractions of rent or produce, as the maximum share of Government The Governor General in Council, while far from denying the possible utility of such standards as general principles of guidance, must guard himself from any acceptance of them as hard-and-fast rules of practice. It is impossible to apply any one criterion to all parts or classes in one province, much more so to the whole of India. The conditions of uniformity, which would alone justify uniformity of treatment, are in many cases lacking. A rule of division which would be light in one case might be harsh in another; a proportion of rent or of produce which would leave a wide margin of profit in one part of India might be vexatious elsewhere. While, therefore, general principles may reasonably be formulated in order, as far as possible, to secure unity and continuity of policy, the Government of India would deprecate, in any case, the hasty acceptance of too precise mathematical formulæ, as likely to tie the hands of their officers, and to produce rigidity, instead of elasticity, in Land Revenue administration.

11. Subject to the above qualification, the Governor General in Council now proceeds to examine the suggestion of a 50 per cent. limitation of the Government share in the landlord's rental. It has already been stated on the authority of Regulation XIX of 1793 that the ruling power in India has always, by the ancient law of the country, been entitled to share in the produce of the soil. Regulation II of 1793 pointed out that the Government share of that produce was fixed by estimating the rents paid by the tenants, deducting therefrom the cost of collection, allowing to the landlords one-eleventh of the remainder as their share, and appropriating the balance or ten-elevenths, as the share of the State. But if this is was the ostensible basis upon which the Permanent Settlement in Bengal was originally made, and if, at the commencement of their fiscal administration, the Government of India thus followed indigenous custom in assessing the revenue, they soon began to moderate the severity of the practice. It is unnecessary to trace here in detail the process of mitigation. It will suffice to say that long before the late century had reached its midway point the demand of the State upon the landlord had been limited to two-thirds of the net assets. About the middle of the century, *i. e.*, before the Mutiny, the question of the relative shares of the State and of the landlords in the net produce of the soil came again under careful review in Northern India; and the result of this further consideration of the matter was embodied in what are known as the "Saharanpur Rules" (so called because they were issued in connection with the resettlement of the land revenue of the Saharanpur district of the North-Western Provinces). The Settlement Rules previously in force authorised the demand of two-thirds of the net produce of an estate, or rather of its value in money, as the Government share in respect of land revenue. The Saharanpur Rules, issued in 1855, laid down "not that the revenue of each estate is to be fixed as one-half of the net average assets, but that in taking these assets with other data into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one-half, and not two-thirds as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets should be the Government demand."

These orders have since remained the accepted canon of assessment on landlords' estates in the North-Western Provinces, and they continued to govern assessments in the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, until the constitution of the latter as a separate administration in 1862. But for the assessment of the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces, which had been escheated to the Government of India in 1854, assessment up to 60 per cent. of the gross rental had been permitted by separate orders issued in 1860, owing partly to the undesirability of introducing too sharp a revulsion from the practice of the previously existing native administration, partly to the great extent of uncultivated land, which enabled the landlords largely to increase their incomes while the Settlement was running its course.

12. It is, therefore, an erroneous assumption that what is known as the "half assets rule" anywhere bound the Government to take as its land revenue from a district as a whole no more than 50 per cent. of the actual rental of the land-owners. Not only were there no compulsory orders in the matter, but the construction placed on the word "assets" at the time, and for many years later, permitted the Settlement Officer to look beyond the actual cash rental, and to take into consideration prospective increases of income, to assume a fair rent for land held by tenants enjoying privileges as against the landlord, and to consider the profits of *sir* or home-farm cultivation (where the land was held entirely by cultivating proprietors) as well as the rental value of home-farm lands. Hence it arose that the assessments taken, though amounting only to about 50 per cent. of the nominal assets, absorbed as a rule a considerably higher proportion of the realised rental. In recent years, however, there has been a steady movement in the downward direction. In the North-Western and other zemindari provinces prospective assets have been excluded from consideration; allowances have been made for improvements made by the landlord, for precariousness of cultivation, and for local circumstances; and the revenue has been fixed at a share of the actual income of the proprietor, this income including a fair rental value for the lands which he farms himself, or assigns on privileged terms to tenants. The share to be taken as land revenue by Government is thus being brought down in the North-Western Provinces—in the interests of the proprietor—to an average of less than 50 per cent., while in the re-settlement of Oudh, now on the point of completion, the average falls below 47 per cent. In the Central Provinces, which have been for a shorter period under British rule, and where much higher assessments, amounting in some cases to over 75 per cent. of the actual income, were inherited from the Mahratta Government, there has been a progressive reduction of assessment; but it has not yet reached the very moderate level that is common in the North-Western Provinces. In time, as population increases, and more labour and expenditure are devoted to cultivation, the share taken by Government may be expected still further to diminish, and already (as pointed out in the Report from the Central Provinces) three of the districts in the north of the Provinces have recently been re-assessed (from a desire to limit the sudden enhancements that result from long term settlements) at less than 50 per cent. of the rental. In Orissa the gradual reduction of the Government proportion has been even more striking. In 1822 it was authoritatively declared to be 83·3 of the assets; in 1833 it was lowered to 70—75 per cent.; in 1840 to 65 per cent., with a permissive reduction to 60 per cent.; while, at the re-settlement just concluded, it has been brought down to 54 per cent. In the Punjab, where proprietary cultivation is common, and where the maximum land revenue that may be taken is the "estimated value of half the net produce"—the principal guide to this being the rents that are paid by neighbouring tenants-at-will—the calculations given in the official reply reveal yet lower proportions. Assessments of 45, 39, 35, and 25 per cent. are recorded in particular cases, and the general average is shown not to exceed 45 per cent. of the net income.

13. From this summary it results that while the standard of 50 per cent. has nowhere been laid down as a fixed and immutable prescription, there has been, and there is, a growing tendency throughout temporarily settled zemindari districts to approximate to it, and in special circumstances a very much lower share is taken. It does not appear to the Government of India to be necessary to issue fresh regulations upon a matter in which their general policy is so clear and where, save in exceptional cases, to be justified by local conditions, uniformity of practice is now so common.

14. The Governor General in Council now passes to the consideration of those parts of the country where, under temporary settlements, the ryotwari or peasant proprietary form of tenure prevails, and where the cultivator pays directly to the State. The principal illustrations of this category are the greater parts of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the Provinces of Burma and Assam. The recommendations that have been made with regard to these areas will now be examined. It should be noted, however, that there is not complete identity between the two forms of the first recommendation that falls to be noticed; for whereas the memorial sets forward the proposition that "the Government demand should be limited to 50 per cent. of the value of the net produce, after a liberal deduction for cultivation expenses has been made, and should not ordinarily exceed one-fifth of the gross produce, even in those parts of the country where, in theory, one-half of the net is assumed to approximate to one-third of the gross produce," Mr. Dutt, when speaking for himself, urges that "the impracticable rule of realising one-half the net produce or one-third the gross produced be abandoned, and the rule of fixing one-fifth the gross produce as the maximum of rent be adopted." It appears, therefore, that whereas Mr. Dutt as a signatory of the memorial does not contemplate the complete abandonment of the net produce standard, he yet, when petitioning on his own behalf, describes it as impracticable, and urges its disappearance. Moreover, in the latter capacity, he advocates a further mathematical criterion, namely, that while the maximum of one fifth the produce should not be exceeded in the case of any single holding, the average land revenue for a whole district, including wet and dry lands, should be limited to one-tenth, as alleged to be the case in Northern India.

15. These fractional standards illustrate the remarks which were made a little earlier as to the danger of laying down hard-and-fast lines; and they also indicate the arbitrary and inelastic nature of the system which the Government of India are now invited to introduce. When Mr. Dutt suggests the analogy of Northern India, which is under an entirely different form of tenure, he appears to confuse rent with revenue, for he has elsewhere said that in Bengal and Northern India the average rents paid by the cultivator to the landlord are equivalent to one-fifth or 20 per cent. (not 10 per cent.) of the gross produce; whereas he here recommends that in Southern India the average proportion should be limited to one-tenth or 10 per cent. Why there should be this distinction is not made clear.

16. The Government of India believe it to be an entirely erroneous idea that it is either possible or equitable to fix the demand of the State at a definite share of the gross produce of the land. There is great practical difficulty in ascertaining what the average produce is. It is dependent upon a number of varying factors, such as the industry and resources of the cultivator, the nature of the crop, the capacity, security, and situation of the holding, and the chance of the seasons. The share of the gross produce which a crop can afford to pay must stand in close relation and in inverse proportion to the amount of expenditure which has been required to grow it, and this will vary very greatly, for instance, in the cases of sugarcane and of wheat. In zemindari districts, accordingly, rental value, and not produce, has for the last 50 years been adopted as the basis of assessments, although the latter have commonly been checked by comparison with produce, with the result, as a rule, of showing that, judged by that standard, they were unreasonably low. In the ryotwari provinces of Madras and Burma, the attempt has been made to fix assessment rates in accordance with produce, but the rules giving effect to this principle fence it round with so many qualifications as practically to involve its abandonment. It is now nearly 40 years since the alternative standard of half the net produce was introduced in Madras, the reason being that the gross produce standard, while it favoured the more fertile, pressed with extreme severity upon the poorer lands. But even the standard thus adopted has not been worked up to in practice. There and elsewhere the net produce has been valued at much less than the current money rates, the outturn per acre deduced from crop experiments has been notoriously underestimated, and liberal deductions have been made for unprofitable cultivation, distance from markets, and vicissitudes of season, so that the rates in actual use for assessment are considerably below the nominal share. There has been a

similar reduction in the theoretical measure of assessment, which is also one-half of the net produce, in Burma; and the last assessment report received from the Hanthawaddy district shows that the assessment actually imposed fell short of a quarter (not one-half) of the net produce by nearly 20 per cent. The truth is that assessment of land revenue is subject to so many complicated and varying conditions that any attempt to reduce it to an exact mathematical proportion either of gross or of net produce would not only be impracticable, but would lead to the placing of burdens upon the shoulders of the people, from which, under a less rigid system, if sympathetically administered, they are exempt. Nor must the influence of the personal equation be ignored. Those who are familiar with the realities of assessment know well that among Settlement Officers there is a growing inclination towards leniency of assessment; and that this spirit is encouraged by the avowed policy of Government, of the considerateness of which the progressive reduction of the State demand already indicated affords conclusive proof. The more the officers of Government know of the people, and the more intimate their mutual relations become, the less likelihood is there of severity in the enforcement of public dues. In no official relation does a member of the Public Service come into such close contact with the people as in Settlement work; and it cannot be his desire to aggrieve those among whom he is spending some of the most laborious years of his life, or to initiate a Settlement which after a short interval will break down. Every natural instinct and every recent injunction of the Supreme Government urge him to reasonableness and moderation.

17. Nothing, indeed, can be more clear than that, while the net produce rule itself calls for, and is habitually subject to, modifications in the interest of the cultivator, the gross produce standard recommended by the memorialists would, if systematically applied, lead to an increase of assessments all round. The Report from the Central Provinces shows that the proportion to produce of the gross rental ranges from one-sixth to one-fourteenth and that the enforcement of any such standard would double the liabilities of the ryots. The Bengal Report gives statistical reasons for believing that rents are generally much below one-fifth of the gross produce, and indicates that ryots on Government temporarily settled estates are, judged by this standard, better off than under proprietors with a permanent settlement. The Madras reply says that "if Government took one-fifth of the real gross produce from its ryots, it would fully double its present land revenue, exclusive of cesses, but inclusive of the total charge for water." In the ryotwari tracts of the Punjab the proportion taken by Government nowhere exceeds one-fifth of the gross produce, and is more often one-seventh or one-eighth, or even less. Similar conclusions are borne out by the Report of the recent Famine Commission (paragraphs 261—268), in which it is stated, as the result of special enquiries, that in the Central Provinces the incidence of land revenue is less than 4 per cent. of the average value of the produce, that in Berar it is about 7 per cent., in Ajmer about 10 per cent., in the Hissar district of the Punjab $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in other parts of the Punjab 7 per cent., except in the Delhi district where it is 10 per cent.; in the Deccan probably above 7 per cent., in the Panch Mahals 5 per cent.; and in Gujarat alone (where the profits on cultivation are very high) 20 per cent., or the equivalent of the one-fifth pleaded for in the memorial. Since then it has been conclusively established that, under the existing practice, the Government is already taking much less than it is now invited to exact, and since the average rate, so far from showing an inclination to enhancement, is everywhere on the downward grade, the Governor General in Council is unable to accept a proposal which could only have consequences the very opposite of those which are anticipated by its authors.

18. The next recommendation to which the attention of the Government of India has been drawn is that no term of settlement in temporarily settled districts should be for a shorter period than 30 years. The history of settlements may briefly be summarised as follows. In Bombay the 30 years' term was introduced by the Court of Directors so far back as 1837. From there it was extended to Madras and the North-Western Provinces, where it has been the standard period for the last half century. The same principle was followed in an extension of the Orissa Settlement in 1867, and in confirming most of the settlements made in the Central Provinces between 1860 and 1870. But it never

came into general use in the Punjab, where, in the greater part of the province, the shorter term of 20 years has been the recognized rule. The question was exhaustively examined in 1895, when it was finally decided by the Secretary of State that 30 years should continue to be the ordinary term of settlement in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, that in the Punjab 20 years should be the general rule (30 years being admitted in some cases), and in the Central Provinces 20 years also. A 30 years' term has been adopted for the recent re-settlement of Orissa. In backward tracts, such as Burma and Assam, and in exceptional circumstances, such as exist in Sind, shorter terms are permitted. The reasons for this differentiation are familiar and obvious. Where the land is fully cultivated, rents fair, and agricultural production not liable to violent oscillations, it is sufficient if the demands of Government are re-adjusted once in 30 years, *i.e.*, once in the lifetime of each generation. Where the opposite conditions prevail, where there are much waste land, low rents, and a fluctuating cultivation, or again where there is a rapid development of resources owing to the construction of roads, railways, or canals, to an increase of population, or to a rise in prices, the postponement of re-settlement for so long a period is both injurious to the people, who are unequal to the strain of a sharp enhancement, and unjust to the general tax-payer who is temporarily deprived of the additional revenue to which he has a legitimate claim. Whether these considerations, justifying a shorter term of settlement than 30 years, apply with sufficient force to the Punjab and the Central Provinces at the present time; and, if they do apply at the present time, whether the force of their application will diminish with the passage of time, are weighty questions to which careful attention will be given by the Government of India upon a suitable occasion.

19. It may further be pointed out that many of the objections at one time urged to revisions of settlement have become, or are fast becoming, obsolete. The process of re-settlement itself is more rapid and less disturbing than was formerly the case. Where the re-settlement of a district thirty years ago lasted for six or eight years, the work is now, in a large district, usually completed in about four years and often in less. The improvement in the village records, and their punctual correction and maintenance up to date, have to a large extent obviated the necessity for detailed surveys, and for those local enquiries by subordinate officers which were in former times a fruitful source of harassment and extortion to the agricultural community. The aim of the existing policy is to exclude underlings from all connection either with the work of assessment or with the preliminary investigations leading up to it, and to devolve upon the Settlement Officer and his gazetted Assistants all the negotiations with the people. The Government of India and the Local Governments will always be ready to carry this policy to further developments, their object being to simplify the maintenance, correct and up to date, of the village papers, and thereby to secure an authentic record of the rights and privileges of the people, as well as a trustworthy instrument for the speedy determination of the fair claims of the Government on the land.

20. Again, the principle of exempting from assessments such improvements as have been made by private enterprise, though it finds no place in the traditions of the past, has been accepted by the British Government, and is provided for by definite rules, culminating, in the case of the Bombay Presidency, in legal enactments which secure to the cultivator in perpetuity the whole of the profit arising not only from such irrigation works as private wells or tanks, but from the minor improvements which would count for an increase in assessment under a system of reclassification of the soil. The Madras ryots have a recognized right to enjoy for ever the fruit of their improvements, and the exemption of wells, irrigation channels, and tanks which are private property is provided for by executive orders. Minor improvements are also protected, as in Bombay, by the permanent recognition of a land classification once fairly effected. In zemindari provinces, where the revenue is temporarily assessed on estates as a whole, and not on each particular plot of land composing them, the State has not similarly surrendered its right to all share in improvements in which the capacity of the soil plays a part with the industry or outlay of the cultivator. But the principle followed has been that additional assessments should not be imposed on these grounds until the private labour or capital

expended upon them has had time to reap a remunerative return. In the Punjab and Bengal the term of exemption has been fixed, without reference to the term of settlement, at 20 years for masonry wells, 5 years for canal distributaries, and 10 years for other irrigation works. In the North Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, irrigation works not constructed by Government are freed for the term of settlement next following their construction, the average period of exemption being 45 years in the former, and 30 years in the latter Provinces. The rules of all Provinces provide for the grant of longer terms of exemption in special cases. This summary of existing procedure reveals a variety in practice which it is not possible to reduce to complete uniformity. It is the intention, however, of the Government of India, in consultation with the Local Governments, to take the whole matter into consideration, with a view to the framing of rules that may stimulate the expenditure of private capital upon the improvement of the land, and secure to those who profit by such opportunities the legitimate reward of their enterprise.

21. The question of the effect upon the domestic life of the community of long as against short settlements has been the subject of much discussion. It may be regarded as certain that long term settlements leave more money to the people, however large be the revenue enhancement at the close. On the other hand, short term settlements, which are the familiar practice of Native Rulers, excite less discontent, when not associated with inquisitorial proceedings. An increase of liabilities which comes once in a generation is said by some to be more acutely resented than one which has been rendered familiar by more frequent repetition. Upon this point it is difficult and perhaps unnecessary to pronounce: attention should, however, be called to a concession made by the Government with a view to reducing its own share of the produce, and leaving more to the landholder. Formerly the basis of assessment was the anticipated average yield of the land during the coming period of settlement. Now it is the actual yield at the time of assessment, so that the landowner enjoys to the full any new advantages that may accrue, either from his own outlay or from outside circumstances, in the interval before the next revision is made. Assessment upon actual, as distinct from prospective, assets has thus become a cardinal principle of the land revenue policy of Government.

22. In the foregoing paragraphs a partial answer has been given to the next prayer of the memorialists that in ryotwari tracts "there should be no increase in assessments except in cases where the land has increased in value, (1) in consequence of improvements in irrigation works carried out at the expense of Government; (2) on account of a rise in the value of produce, based on the average prices of the thirty years next preceding such revision." The first of the above provisos is not included in Mr. Dutt's independent recommendation, which is to the effect that no enhancement be anywhere permitted at a new settlement except on the ground of an increase of prices. The entire contention will now be examined. The principle that the State in India has a right to share in the produce of the land carries with it the right to share in any increment of the produce or its value. In the case of increments resulting from the expenditure of private labour or capital, this right, as has already been pointed out, has been altogether waived in some provinces, and materially limited in others. But it can scarcely be contended that such a surrender should equally apply to improvements produced by the growth of population, by the gradual development of the country, by the introduction of new staples or by an increase in the productivity of the soil and in the value of its produce, more particularly if the latter are themselves the result of an expenditure upon irrigation or communications that has been incurred by the State. The concession to the landlord or the tenant of a complete monopoly of the profits of all improvements of the soil in perpetuity, whether created by himself or not, would be a doctrine, not merely economically unsound, but without any foundation in native custom or any precedent in history. What happens in practice is this: in zemindari areas the claims of Government to a share in the increasing value of the land are adjusted by a periodical settlement with the landlords for its portion of the rental, subject to a not infrequent sacrifice, in the interest of the tenants, of the fractions which might fairly be claimed. The possibility of making prices the basis of assessment in these tracts was carefully considered, and was finally negatived by the Secretary of State in 1885. Some interesting information

may be derived from the Bengal Report as to the inequality of assessment which has resulted in that province from the non-interference of Government during the past century; and from this may be deduced how uneven a settlement would become that was only liable to revision by an all-round enhancement or deduction. Whatever be the case as regards zemindari districts, it is now, however, urged that in ryotwari areas no ground of enhancement but a rise in price should in future be allowed. Attention has already been called to the limitation that has been placed by Government upon the discretion of its officers in respect of changes in land classification as a possible basis of enhancement. In Bombay no change in a classification once definitely accepted is permitted by the law. In Madras, though the Government of India, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State in 1885, have declined to give a pledge against future revisions of classification, they have intimated their cordial acceptance of the principle that the existing classification, if found to be in the main equitable, shall, on re-settlement, not be disturbed. In these circumstances, to deny the right of the State to a share in any increase of values except those which could be inferred from the general tables of price statistics—in itself a most fallacious and partial test—would be to surrender to a number of individuals an increment which they had not themselves earned, but which had resulted, partly from the outlay of Government money or great public works, such as canals and railways, partly from the general enhancement of values produced by expanding resources and a higher standard of civilisation.

23. The concluding proposal, which it is the duty of the Governor General in Council to examine, and which, in slightly different shapes, finds a place in both memorials, is that no cesses should be imposed on the rental of land, except for purposes directly benefiting the land, and that a limit should be fixed beyond which it may not be permissible to surcharge the land tax with local taxation. These cesses, which are levied for the construction and repair of roads, the upkeep of schools and dispensaries, and other similar duties appertaining to Local Government Boards, are generally assessed on the assets or rental value, since the land revenue would, in many provinces, be an unfair basis of distribution. The rate in force in Bengal is $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the rental, and this rate is taken as a fair standard by Mr. Dutt when speaking for himself. When associated with the other memorialists, he admits that the maximum rate may be as high as 10 per cent. a proportion which, as a matter of fact, is nowhere exceeded. But before going into this question the Governor General in Council desires to record an emphatic dissent from the opinion that primary education is not a proper object of local taxation, and that such taxation should be limited to object directly connected with the land. The aim of local taxation is the benefit of the community, and the spread of elementary education amongst the cultivating classes is the surest preventive of the carelessness which allows so large a proportion of the increased value that settled Government and improved communications have given to the produce of agricultural industry, to slip through the fingers of the people.

24. In the ryotwari provinces of Bombay and Madras and in Coorg the incidence of the Local Rates (for roads and schools) is precisely that in force in Bengal. This comparison involves the assumption that ryotwari revenue is the equivalent of rent; but, as a matter of fact, the extent to which sub-letting prevails in ryotwari provinces indicates that the revenue is substantially below the rental value, and the Local Rates are consequently below the Bengal level. In Lower Burma the Local Rates amount to 10 per cent. and in Assam to 8·3 per cent. on the ryotwari revenue. Though higher than elsewhere, they are within the maximum suggested in the memorial. In the Punjab they are equivalent to 5·2 per cent. on the rental value. In no other provinces do they exceed 4 per cent. In the North-Western Provinces they are charged at 6 per cent; but two-fifths of the proceeds are devoted to the maintenance of the village watch, which in Bengal and other parts is a charge upon special contributions assessed and collected apart from the Local Rates.

25. It may be objected, however, that the rates which are levied for Local Self-Government purposes are not the only extra charges imposed upon the population, and that count should also be taken of the sums payable by them for the remuneration of the village officers—the watchman, the headman, and the accountant. The support of this village staff has been a charge on the community

from time immemorial. In the Central Provinces and Bombay watchmen are still remunerated, according to ancient custom, by grants of land and by fees collected by them directly from the people. Elsewhere they are supported by the proceeds of a cess to which in some provinces non-agriculturists not unreasonably subscribe. The headman is a functionary of more importance in ryotwari than in zemindari villages, and, except in Madras, Sind and Coorg, his remuneration in ryotwari provinces has been accepted in whole or in part as a charge upon the land revenue which he collects. In the zemindari provinces, the proprietor of a village is also its headman, but where there are several sharers in the proprietorship of a village one or more of their number represent the remainder, and have a right to a commission on the revenue payable through them, the rate being generally 5 per cent. This represents a communal arrangement of very long standing. The village accountant's functions have been of late years considerably modified by his employment in the maintenance of a connected system of agricultural statistics for his village. This addition to his duties has been acknowledged in some provinces by grants towards his remuneration from the public revenues, but elsewhere than Bombay, Berar, Burma, and Assam, a cess provides, at all events, a part of his salary. The Governor General in Council does not consider that these customary contributions towards the maintenance of the staff of village officers can be classed as local taxation without some important qualifications. The commission paid in zemindari areas by proprietors to their representatives is in no sense a tax, and it is necessary, of course, to exclude from the watchman cess the contribution made in some provinces by non-agriculturists before adding it to the charges on the agricultural population. Assuming, however, that, subject to these deductions, the maintenance of village officers should be accounted as taxation, it is a noteworthy fact that in no provinces but Sind, Madras, and Coorg does local taxation exceed the maximum limit suggested in the memorial, the incidence in these provinces being respectively 12¼, 10¾, and 13½ per cent. on the ryotwari revenue. There can be little doubt that it would be substantially lower, if calculated on the true rental value. The general conclusion of the Government of India is that there is no reason for thinking that local taxation if properly distributed is on the whole either onerous or excessive, while as a general rule, it already falls short of the limit which the memorialists would propose to fix. But there are grounds for suspecting that the distribution is often unfair; and that the landlords shift on to the tenants that share of the burden which is imposed by the law upon themselves. In the present backward condition of so many of the people, it is not possible effectively to redress this injustice: and the question presents itself whether it is not better, as opportunities occur, to mitigate imposts which are made to press upon the cultivating classes more severely than the law intended. The Government of India would be glad to see their way to offer such relief.

26. But the burdens of which complaint is made are by no means confined to the legal cesses, which, after all, are few in number and strictly limited in amount. There are also, in some zemindari tracts, a number of practically unauthorised village cesses, of which no mention has been made by the critics of the existing system, but which are well-known to all those who are familiar with the economy of rural life in India. In many cases these unrecognized and often undesirable imposts exceed the total of the cesses levied under the British administration. Their imposition was prohibited by the Regulation of 1793, and ever since that date has been steadily discountenanced by the Government of India, as vexatious to the ryot and detrimental to the successful cultivation of the soil. Their complete suppression by the action of Government is not practicable in the present state of education among the agricultural classes. But the subject is one to which the friends of the ryot might appropriately devote their concern, and in which their exertions might be of much use in supplementing the opposition of Government to a wholly illegitimate form of exaction.

27. The Governor General in Council has now reviewed the particular suggestions of Mr. Dutt and the memorialists. There remains to be noticed the underlying idea by which they have all alike been animated, and which, in some parts of the former's writings has found definite expression. It is the theory that the amount of the land

revenue taken by the Government of India, in one form or another, from the people is mainly responsible for famine, with its corollary that, were the assessments diminished, famine would be less frequent, or that at least when they do occur, they would cause infinitely less suffering. The Governor General in Council does not believe that countenance to this theory can be derived either from the recorded facts of history, or from the circumstances of the present day. The evidence that has been adduced in this Resolution testifies to a progressive reduction of assessments, extending throughout the last century, and becoming more instead of less active during its second half. If then the severity of famine be proportionate to the weight of assessments, the famines in the earlier part of the 19th century ought to have been incomparably more serious than towards its close; whereas the contention is familiar that the reverse has been the case. Again the contention that in recent famines the parts of India that suffered most severely were the parts that were most highly assessed, finds (with the exception of Gujarat, which had not been seriously famine-stricken for a century and was soft and unprepared) no support in fact, and was expressly disowned by the recent Famine Commission. It is conclusively disproved in the case of the Central Provinces by the evidence of the Chief Commissioner, that, in the famine of 1899-1900, the districts which felt the famine pressure most acutely were those which had been exempted from paying the revised assessments, introduced at the previous revision; while the districts that suffered most from the famine of 1896-97 were those in which there had been no enhancement for 40 years.

28. The fallacy in question is the result of an imperfect appreciation of the smallness of the land revenue compared with the enormous losses resulting from a widespread failure of crops. It has been estimated that in the Central Provinces the agricultural classes have lost 40 crores of rupees, or more than 26 millions sterling, during the past seven years—an amount equivalent to the total land revenue of 50 years; while seven years' land revenue would be required to recoup the State for its famine expenditure in these provinces since the year 1896. Similar calculations could be made with regard to the other famine-smitten provinces. It is clear that no reduction of the land revenue demand, short of its total abolition and not even its abolition itself, could enable any community to hold up its head against a calamity so vast and so appalling.

29. It is not of course disputed that if the Government were largely to abate its demand, and if the amount of such abatement were fairly distributed amongst the cultivating classes and were saved up by them, instead of being thoughtlessly spent, or absorbed by an increase of population, or appropriated by a particular section, a reserve would be created that might enable those classes better to withstand the losses caused by failure of the rains. But, unfortunately, neither in the past nor in the present circumstances of the country can any warrant be found for the belief that the revenue so relinquished by Government would constitute a famine relief fund in the hands of the people. Experience has shown that excessive leniency of the kind in question re-acts prejudicially upon the industry of the agricultural classes, while it encourages the transfer of the soil to money-lenders and middlemen who swallow the profits intended for the cultivators, and reduce the latter to a condition resembling serfdom. In illustration a reference may be made to Behar, which is permanently settled at a very light revenue, estimated as equivalent to a concession of at least 80 lakhs of rupees a year to the inhabitants. These advantages, however, have been monopolised by the landowning section of the community, while the Behar tenants remain among the most heavily rented in India; and as the experience of two famines in the last 30 years has shown, have displayed the least capacity of resistance to the shock.

30. An additional source of error lies in the conception, which is erroneous, that it is from the rent-paying or revenue-paying classes of the agricultural community that the sufferers in famine and the recipients of famine relief are principally drawn. An inspection of any relief works on a large scale, while it will show that the poorer sections of the tenant class are not unrepresented, will also demonstrate that the great majority are not ryots, but labourers on the land, whom the land revenue assessment practically in no way affects.

31. It is noteworthy that the theory, which has here been examined, meets with no encouragement at the hands of the latest expert body that has enquired into the facts of the case, *viz.*, the Famine Commission of 1901. After stating what was, in each of the provinces visited by them, the pressure of the land revenue on the soil—in figures which have already been cited—they concluded by saying that except in Bombay, where they regarded it as full, the incidence of land revenue is low in moderate years, and that it should in no way, *per se*, be the cause of indebtedness. It is unnecessary, on the present occasion, to discuss what are the secondary causes of famine—for as to the primary, there can be no dispute—and of the poverty and indebtedness which famine brings in its train. But it is manifest that any one who shuts his eyes to the industrial and economic forces that are at work in India at the present time, and that are patent upon the surface of agrarian life, who does not take into account the ever-increasing sub-division of holdings (arising from the land-hunger of the peasant population and the inveterate reluctance of the ryot to move even to the smallest distance from his natal place), the decline of industrial occupations other than agriculture, the rack-renting to which tenants are subjected by the more inconsiderate class of landlords and especially by middlemen of various degrees, the usurious rates of interest demanded by the money-lending class, the speculative expenditure upon litigation, the proneness to extravagance on festival occasions, and the numerous payments, in the form of petty bribes, among the ryots themselves, but who concentrates his entire gaze upon one aspect alone of their poverty, will carry away a most distorted impression both of the malady which he has set himself to diagnose, and of the remedies which it is in the power or is the duty of Government to apply.

32. Before concluding his examination of this problem, the Governor General in Council desires to notice three aspects of the land revenue question involving three possible causes of hardship to the poorer landholder, which seem to him to be of much greater importance than the criticisms which he has so far been engaged in examining. The first of this is the pitch of enhancement; the second is the levy of the same assessment in bad years as in good, on the assumption that savings in the one will meet the losses of the other; the third is the effect of local deterioration upon land revenue payments.

33. That revenue enhancements must often be large is of course the direct consequence of long term settlements, and it is, no doubt, because their disturbing effect furnishes an argument for shorter settlements, that a reference to it has not been found in the fore-front of attack. There can be no question of the hardship which a family must experience in finding its income suddenly reduced by a third or even more, as may happen, for instance, when at the end of a term of settlement it is enjoying 75 per cent. of the assets, and re-settlement is made at 50 per cent. The question in the aspect now under consideration is not really affected (as is sometimes assumed) by the grounds on which the enhancement is made: a heavy addition to the assessment is as disturbing if justified by a large increase of cultivation as if resulting from a rise in valuation rates. It may be argued that a family in such a case has profited largely by the enjoyment of income which it would have lost under a shorter term settlement; that it should have saved from its surplus to meet the eventual curtailment of its means; and that the State will find long term settlements exceedingly disadvantageous if it is not only to lose all increment during their currency, but is also to forego part of its dues at their close. But the question must be considered from a practical point of view, and with reference to the conditions of human nature. The State cannot without hesitation call upon people suddenly to effect a great reduction in their domestic expenditure, however well justified in theory its demand may be. A man will look more to the actual increase of his obligations than he will to the arithmetical standards by which it is justified or determined. If for 30 years he has been paying a land revenue of ₹1,000 and is called upon to pay ₹2,000 upon re-settlement, it is small consolation to him to be told that while the former sum represented 50 per cent. of his former assets, the latter only amounts to 47 per cent. of his assets as they now stand. A reduction in percentages is far from compensating him for an enhancement of burdens.

34. To meet such cases the Government of India desire to lay much stress upon the principle of gradual and progressive enforcement of sudden increases

of other than moderate dimensions. The mitigation of a large enhancement by spreading its position over a term of years has been a recognized feature in the settlement procedure of Upper India for a long time past, but has not till recently been brought systematically into practice. In 1895 the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, drew general attention to the advisability of making larger use of progressive enhancements. In the North-Western Provinces, very complete effect has already been given to this principle. Similar rules have recently been used in the re-settlement of the Seoni district in the Central Provinces, and the expediency will now be considered of prescribing it for general guidance in those provinces. The rules on this subject contained in the Bengal Settlement Code are of particular application to ryots and tenureholders, but they admit the use of progressive assessments in the Orissa settlements, though they lay down no definite scheme of progression, and, as a matter of fact, progressive assessments were most liberally granted in those settlements at a loss to the State of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. In the Punjab, the use of progressive assessments has been discouraged on the ground that, though an appropriate means of easing an enhancement to a large landholder, they are not suitable to the circumstances of the petty proprietors who hold a very large proportion of the land in that province. Large increases in the demand have been commonly avoided by under-assessment. But it seems open to question whether an expedient which has proved serviceable in other parts of India might not be usefully adopted in the Punjab, and the point will be considered, though the effect of progressive assessments in this province would be to raise not to lower the Government revenue. Turning now to ryotwari settlements, a rule of the Madras Settlement Code limits to 25 per cent. the enhancement which may be imposed at once, the balance being imposed by annual instalments, each not exceeding 12½ per cent. on the original assessment. This gives a ryot six years in which to accommodate himself to the doubling of his assessment. In the Bombay Presidency also the levy of substantial enhancements is distributed over a term of years, and the maximum enhancement may not exceed double the former amount. Deviations from these rules have, however, apparently been permitted. The procedure of ryotwari settlements renders it difficult for an assessing officer to pay close regard to the circumstances of individuals in framing his proposals, and there is, therefore, the greater need of general rules to obviate hardships in particular cases, even if it be conceded that men who cultivate their own land can support a heavier percentage enhancement than those who subsist upon rental receipts. The question is one that calls for and will receive further consideration.

35. The question of varying the revenue demand to meet the character of the season is similar to the preceding in that it involves departure from the theory of settlement at the cost of some revenue to the State. In theory the Government revenue represents the sum that may fairly be demanded on an average of seasons, and it is assessed in the belief that cultivators will save from the surplus of good years to meet the deficit in bad. It is manifest, however, that, in tracts where the chances of a bad harvest are high, it must be exceedingly difficult to make allowances for crop failure in framing the assessment rates. And it is also clear that the agricultural classes have not as a rule yet learnt to regard a good harvest, not as an occasion for larger expenditure, but as a means of insurance against failure of crops. In truth, to a poor family a short harvest must be a severe calamity. The assessment may absorb but a small share of the gross produce of its land. But its circumstances depend on the net produce, on which the assessment is in higher proportion, and it is obvious that on inferior land a substantial deficiency in the outturn may leave no net produce whatever, so that (in the absence of savings) the assessment can only be paid by borrowing or by stinting the necessaries of life. When such a deficiency is frequent, the rigid demand of the land revenue must add very materially to the hardships endured by a poor and uneducated people.

36. In tracts where great variations from the average of produce are not very frequent, such a demand may be suitable enough, its simplicity and educative effect compensating for the hardship that may be felt in individual cases. But where the produce of the land is liable to great and frequent fluctuations owing to failure of irrigation or vicissitudes of season, there is reason to apprehend that a fixed assessment may ruin people before it teaches them. The

revenue system of several provinces,—notably those of Madras and the Punjab,—have recognized the necessity of special arrangements for the remission of revenue for failure of crops on lands capable of being supplied by State irrigation works. In Madras no revenue is charged upon irrigable land the produce of which has not matured owing to the failure of the water-supply; and in the Punjab this principle has received a further development, a deficiency of produce, not amounting to total failure, entitling the ryot to a proportionate abatement of the assessment rate. This system entails an elaborate procedure of crop inspection and throws much responsibility upon native subordinates. But it has worked well, and is being extended. Unirrigated lands in the ryotwari provinces of Burma and Assam are ordinarily exempt from payment of assessment if left unsown; but these provinces afford almost the only exceptions to the rule that lands which are dependent upon the rainfall pay a fixed assessment irrespective of their produce. During the past twenty-five years, the advantages, for lands of this description, of a more elastic system of collection have been urged at various times on the Government of India by very high authority, and have been carefully debated with Local Governments. The weight of opinion has been against change; but this seems to be due partly to the idea that remissions in some years would be balanced by an increase of assessment in others, and partly to the difficulty contemplated in appraising the loss sustained by each of thousands of small holdings. The Government of India freely admit that a fluctuating assessment, in the sense of an assessment without a definite maximum limit in cash, and annually varying with the outturn of the crops, is exceedingly difficult to work with fairness, throws an undesirable amount of power into the hands of subordinate officials, and lacks the influence for thrift which has been the desire of Government to secure in its land revenue policy. It would be a retrograde step, and would imply a reversion to the methods of native rule. But these objections would not apply so forcibly to a system under which the produce of particular harvests would be taken merely to justify the reduction of a standard demand, when such produce falls below a point at which relief is, for general reasons, pronounced to be necessary. Experience gained on a large scale during the past years of distress, indicates that when crop failure affects an entire village, or other separately assessed area, the difficulty of dealing with holdings individually may possibly be met by working from aggregate to detail, by accepting the village, or other such area, as the unit for calculating the amount of reduction to be given, and leaving it to subordinate officials of approved character merely to distribute this amount according to the degree of the loss sustained by individuals. Where a landlord is interposed between the ryots and the Government, his assistance will often be of value in making this distribution, as it is in the interest of his rental collections that it should be fair. Such a system will no doubt offer difficulties of its own, and careful supervision would be indispensable. But the Government of India are not satisfied that, in certain well-known tracts of insecure land, where crops are liable to violent fluctuations in produce, some such plan is not required in the interests of the people, and the question of its introduction will receive fresh consideration. It would be essential that the working of the system should be under the supervision of European officers of experience, at all events during the first years following its introduction.

37. In a country of the size and diversity of India exceptions must occur to the general rule of agricultural progress, and localities are to be found where the conditions are those of actual deterioration. The Governor General in Council has in mind not only the losses of population and of produce which are the unavoidable consequences of severe famine, but the circumstances of tracts and villages which lose ground owing to such special causes as the effect of decimating epidemics of malarial fever or other conditions, whether connected or not with vicissitudes of season. For some years past the Government of India have insisted upon the importance of the early detection of cases of local deterioration, and have committed to Provincial Departments of Land Records and Agriculture the conduct of systematic enquiries to this end. But the information thus collected has not always been fully utilized, and there have been cases in which a reduction of revenue was not granted till the troubles of the people had been aggravated by their efforts to provide the full fixed demand. It is no doubt true that any alteration of the assessment is in conflict with the terms of the

original contract, by which the landholder has undertaken a liability for loss in return for an expectation of profit. But in this matter the interests of the Government are identical with the interests of the people, and it is unwise to exact from impoverished persons a revenue which they really cannot pay, merely because they are under an engagement to pay it. The Governor General in Council is convinced of the desirability of granting prompt relief in these cases, whether they involve tracts or single villages, even though such a course may involve a departure from the strict principles of settlement. The amount of revenue which the concession will cost to the State will be insignificant compared with the advantages obtained in assisting and encouraging an afflicted population.

38. In the review of their land revenue policy which has now been brought to a close, the Government of India claim to have established the following propositions, which, for convenience sake, it may be desirable to summarise before concluding this Resolution :—

(1) That a Permanent Settlement, whether in Bengal or elsewhere, is no protection against the incidence and consequences of famine.

(2) That in areas where the State receives its land revenue from landlords, progressive moderation is the key-note of the policy of Government, and that the standard of 50 per cent of the assets is one which is almost uniformly observed in practice, and is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than of excess.

(3) That in the same areas the State has not objected, and does not hesitate, to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords.

(4) That in areas where the State takes the land revenue from the cultivators, the proposal to fix the assessment at one-fifth of the gross produce would result in the imposition of a greatly increased burden upon the people.

(5) That the policy of long term settlements is gradually being extended, the exceptions being justified by conditions of local development.

(6) That a simplification and cheapening of the proceedings connected with new settlements, and an avoidance of the harassing invasion of an army of subordinate officials, are a part of the deliberate policy of Government.

(7) That the principle of exempting or allowing for improvements is one of general acceptance, but may be capable of further extension.

(8) That assessments have ceased to be made upon prospective assets.

(9) That local taxation as a whole though susceptible of some redistribution is neither immoderate nor burdensome.

(10) That over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty and indebtedness in India, and that it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine.

The Government of India have further laid down liberal principles for future guidance and will be prepared, where the necessity is established, to make further advance in respect of—

(11) the progressive and graduated imposition of large enhancements;

(12) greater elasticity in the revenue collection, facilitating its adjustment to the variations of the seasons, and the circumstances of the people;

(13) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration, where such reduction cannot be claimed under the terms of settlement.

39. In thus defining their policy, the Government of India would not desire to claim for the land revenue system of British India an exactitude or a freedom from blemish to which it cannot pretend. Historically it owes its immediate origin to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule, and its form to changes made slowly, and not without mistakes, by men who were aliens to the country, and could only with difficulty, and by slow degrees, assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people. Where habit and precedent count for more than wisdom, there has been need for caution in reform: and logical completeness or simplicity could not be expected of

a system, born amid such surroundings, applied to such manifold conditions and to so heterogeneous a population, and subject, in the various stages of its development, to considerations of practical expediency rather than of abstract symmetry or scientific perfection. Indeed the one claim which the Government of India would decline to make for the land revenue system of this country is that it can properly be regarded as a science at all. In no country can land valuation be so described; and India, in spite of records, estimates, and tables, is no exception to the rule. A part of the weakness of the criticisms which have been directed against it, arises from the erroneous assumption that it can be regulated by fixed laws, or shaped by arithmetical standards. Assessments cannot be dictated by the theorist in his study; they elude dogmatic treatment, and can only be safely worked out by the Settlement Officer in the village and on the fields. While they may admit of statistical analysis, they are liable to be hampered by premature statistical definition. The true function of Government is to lay down broad and generous principles for the guidance of its officers, with becoming regard to the traditions of the province and the circumstances of the locality, and to prescribe moderation in enhancement, and sympathy in collection. Above all it is its duty to exercise discrimination in the choice of the agents whom it employs for this most critical and responsible of tasks. The Governor General in Council acknowledges with gratitude the services that have been rendered to Government in this respect by a long line of devoted and capable officers, and he believes that the existing system, if pursued upon the lines that have been indicated, is both well suited to the present conditions of the country, and compatible with its future development, and that the revenue which it provides, and which is more lenient in its incidence than at any previous stage of Indian history, is capable of being levied from the people with surprisingly little hardship and without discontent.

Madras.	North-West Frontier Province.
Bombay.	Burma.
Bengal.	Central Provinces.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.
	Coorg.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be forwarded to the Finance Department for information and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Summary of replies of the Local Governments.

Annexed to this Resolution will be found the replies of the various Local Governments to the particular allegations made with regard to their land revenue systems by Mr. Dutt. The Government of India in the above Resolution have refrained from commenting upon these seriatim, preferring to leave to the local administrations the task of reply. The reproduction of their replies in connected form will, it is hoped, be of public service in resolving doubts which have their origin for the most part in an imperfect acquaintance with the history and development of the land revenue policy of Government. The charges brought by Mr. Dutt against the administration of each province and the rejoinders to them will be here briefly summarized, in sequel to the general exposition which has already been made.

The Central Provinces.

2. (*a*) *That both in the settlements of 1863—68 and in recent re-settlements the rents of tenants were fixed too high and much in excess of one-sixth of the gross produce.*—In these provinces rents as a general rule are low. The enhancements resulting from the settlements of 1863—68 were not authoritatively imposed by Government, but were obtained by agreement with the landlords and tenants; in more than half of the number of districts there was practically no rent enhancement, and such enhancements as were secured were paid without difficulty and left rents at a very low level. During the 30 years' currency of these settlements, rents in some tracts rose largely, in the main as the result of land lords' demands. At the recent re-settlements Government intervened for the reduction of such as seemed oppressively high. The enhancements imposed upon tenants whose rents had not been raised by their landlords were moderate, exceeding 16 per cent. in no district but Sambalpur, where the ryots hold direct from Government, the previous assessment having been almost nominal, and the Settlement Officer's figures only raising the rate per cultivated acre to 5½ annas. The existing rents in no district reach a sixth of the gross produce and in most districts are nearer a tenth. To raise them to a sixth would impose a crushing addition, and the propriety of Mr. Dutt's standard has been publicly repudiated by a gentleman—himself a landholder—who lately represented these provinces in the Imperial Legislative Council.

3. *(b) That at the settlements of 1863—68 and at recent re-settlements the assessment on the village proprietors (malguzars) has been unduly severe.*—The settlements of 1863—68 reduced the land revenue of the Central Provinces: during their currency the provinces prospered exceedingly, and there is probably no part of India which showed greater progress in the ensuing 30 years. The value of land rose rapidly, and a large export trade developed. Of the nine districts, the re-settlement of which has recently been completed, in only two does the share of the landlord's income taken by Government exceed that formerly taken, and the increase is, respectively, only from 50 per cent. to 51 per cent. and from 49 per cent. to 50 per cont.; in the other seven districts the share was reduced and in some cases very substantially reduced. In districts which were resettled before the commencement of the period of agricultural depression, such as Raipur and Bilaspur, the new revenue, though largely exceeding the former revenue, was collected without any difficulty. And, finally, even making allowance for the large proportionate area of poor soil, the incidence of the revenue on cultivation is now exceedingly moderate, in only one district approaching one rupee per acre and in four of the nine districts being less than 6 annas per acre.

4. (*c*) *That by the "half-assets" rule of 1855 the Government was bound to take no more than half of the existing rental as its revenue; and that the common disregard of this rule and its final abrogation by the Government of India in 1888 was a serious injustice to the people.*—The misapprehension on which this criticism is based has already been fully exposed, and a reference

may be made to the Minute by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for a refutation in detail of Mr. Dutt's contention.

5. (*d*) *That the method of land valuation employed for the increase of rents is too complicated to be understood by the people and leads to excessive enhancements.*—Land valuation extending to separate fields or holdings must always be a technical process; it is necessary to employ differential rates for the valuation of land of different qualities, and the arithmetical calculations used in the Central Provinces merely serve the purpose of a sliding scale to facilitate the adoption of valuations which are not averages for a tract but are suitable to particular villages, and do not exceed present payments by a larger sum than can reasonably be imposed. Fixed scales of average rates are unsuitable for a country of very heterogeneous soils, and, where rents are low and uneven, frequently result in larger increments than the tenants can be asked to pay. The object of the system is to moderate enhancement, not to facilitate it, and it has proved of special service in the reduction of oppressive rents which has formed an important feature of several recent re-settlements. The classification of the land is effected in accordance with distinctions and is expressed in terms which are well known to the people, and their opinion has always been taken into careful account in fixing the relative values of the various soil classes.

6. (*e*) *That over and above the revenue the Government takes cesses amounting to 12½ per cent. on the assets.*—Mr. Dutt has erroneously imagined that cesses are calculated on the assets. They are calculated on the revenue, and under a half asset assessment they amount to only 6¼ per cent. on the assets. The addition of cesses to a 60 per cent. assessment raises it to 67½ per cent. and not to between 70 and 80 per cent. as supposed.

7. (*f*) *That the sufferings of the people during the past seven years have been largely the result of over-assessment.*—The districts which show the greatest deterioration—Saugor and Damoh—have during the past seven years not paid even as much revenue as was due from them under the former settlement, and it has not been possible to trace any connection between incidence of assessment and the amount of famine relief which has been required.

MADRAS.

8. (*a*) *That the principles accepted during the early years of the ryotwari settlement gave the ryots a right to a permanent settlement which has been unjustly confiscated within the past forty years.*—Save for an unauthorized proclamation issued by the Settlement Officer of the Salem district over 100 years ago, no declaration has been made to the people binding the Government to a permanent settlement. During the discussions which attended the introduction and gradual evolution of the ryotwari settlement, opinions were recorded—in some cases by highly-placed officers of Government—in favour of the eventual permanency of the assessment, and so late as 1862 a guarded adherence to this view was expressed by the Secretary of State. But whatever weight may at the time have attached to these views they remained mere expressions of opinion as to the future policy of Government, and were never given practical effect to or adopted as a principle for immediate application. A necessary preliminary to the introduction of a permanent settlement was the fair initial valuation of the land, and this, under the conditions of a ryotwari settlement, was a task of great difficulty which could only be successfully completed after years of experience and the correction of many unavoidable mistakes. Moreover, during the first-half of the last century, the revenue administration of the country was disturbed by the constant necessity of reducing the demand, and the introduction of a permanent settlement was barred by the impossibility of stereotyping a revenue which was more than the people could pay. Meanwhile a change took place in the views and policy of the Government, and in 1868 the Secretary of State decided finally against making any declaration that the existing assessments should be permanent. The only claim that the ryots of Madras can urge to a permanent settlement rests on the fact that at one date the eventual making of such a settlement was in contemplation, and no rights were affected by the subsequent decision that the time had not come for limiting the maximum amount of the land revenue.

9. (*b*) *That, accepting the principle that the revenue is to be liable to periodic revision, the people have been subjected to unjust enhancement by the decision of 1883 that revenue might be enhanced on other grounds than a demonstrable rise in prices.*—This contention has been considered in paragraph 32 of the Resolution. It is discussed very completely in paragraphs 24 to 33 of the letter from the Madras Board of Revenue which forms one of the annexures.

10. (*c*) *That in calculating "net produce" as the basis of assessment an insufficient deduction for cost of cultivation is made from the produce of inferior soils.*—It is extremely difficult to estimate a ryot's expenditure in the cultivation of land of different qualities, but the Madras Government has always safeguarded itself by liberal deductions from the gross produce on other grounds, and, further, by the general adoption of assumed rates which are below those indicated by its calculations. It is obvious that, as a general rule, less money or trouble is spent on the cultivation of poor than of good land: it is impossible to frame a scale of charges which is more than approximately correct; but there is nothing to show that the minimum deduction employed to represent cost of cultivation is unduly small. When Mr. Dutt writes that R6 do not cover the cost of cultivation of any culturable soil in India, he must have omitted to consider, for instance, the large area of poor land which is sown after perfunctory ploughing with the smaller millets. It is shown, moreover, that the deductions made from the produce of poor soils, though low in themselves, are relatively higher than those allowed in the case of good soils, and their sufficiency is further illustrated by the fact that, accepting the produce estimates as adequate, they would leave little or no margin of profit to a ryot cultivating on the half produce rent which is commonly exacted by sub-leases. But, as has been pointed out in paragraph 16 of the Resolution, these calculations of the produce and expenses of cultivation have never been pressed to their full conclusion, and the exact rates employed are much below those which the "half net produce" principle would justify. It may be remarked that there is no warrant for the statement referred to by Mr. Dutt that the severity of the rates used for assessing poor land has kept three million acres out of cultivation. Under the ryotwari settlement cultivation has increased very largely—by no less than 63 per cent. during the latter half of the past century—and the area now recorded as unoccupied consists in great part of land which is only nominally culturable.

11. (*d*) *That the adoption of 30 per cent. of the gross produce as a maximum limit of assessment has led to over-assessment.*—This proportion of the assumed gross produce was referred to by the Madras Government in 1856 as a measure of assessment. But its adoption as a guide was objected to by the Court of Directors and was finally negatived in 1864. A reversion, according to Mr. Dutt's advocacy, to the gross produce as the basis of assessment and the adoption of a fifth share as the portion of the Government would double the existing revenue, which is calculated to be equivalent to about one-eleventh of the produce of the land, excluding live stock from calculation and the value of such secondary products as straw.

12 (*e*) *That the ryots are unjustly treated by the compulsory levy under the Irrigation Act of 1900 of water-rate for land commanded by an irrigation work.*—Lands are not liable to water-rate unless they necessarily receive sufficient water to grow an irrigated crop and no charge is made when the effect of percolation from a Government irrigation work is merely to facilitate irrigation from wells. The Act was passed after the fullest consideration by both the Madras and the Supreme Governments subject to the condition, insisted upon by the latter, that the water-rate should only be levied in cases where a full and constant supply of water is assured; and its general effect is to relieve the tax-paying community of a share of the cost of State irrigation works by taking a small contribution from the individuals whose land they assist to enrich.

BOMBAY.

13. (*a*) *That since the country passed under British rule, the land revenue has been continuously raised and is now enormously in excess of its amount at the time of cession.*—A comparison made in the year 1880 showed that the land

revenue demand of 1878-79 was very nearly the same as that paid by the country during the latter days of Native rule. Enhancements imposed since 1879-80 have raised the demand by 15 per cent. only and the general result is that the re-assessments of the past 30 years have done little more than recover reductions made during the earlier portion of the last century.

14. (*b*) *That the assessments are made without reference to either produce or prices and are excessive, absorbing more than a fifth of the gross produce which is suggested as a maximum limit.*—The process of revenue assessment in Bombay works from aggregate to detail, as must indeed be almost always the case, whatever be the theoretical basis of assessment, when Government is dealing with the cultivators direct. An examination is made of the circumstances of each tract with special reference to those which indicate the increase in the value of land since the last preceding settlement. An estimate is framed of the revenue enhancement which may be fairly imposed on each tract—or group of villages—and this enhancement is distributed over the ryots' holdings according to a holding valuation based on a survey of the area and of the quality of the soil. The valuation is relative, not absolute, and is practically used for distribution only, the actual amount of the assessment depending on the judgment formed of the aggregate assessment which can be fairly imposed on the tract or group of villages. The total enhancement is not framed with exclusive regard to prices, but prices are among the factors considered, and it can be shown that enhancements have commonly fallen short of the limit which the rise in prices would have justified,—a fact which is borne out by the rapid increase in the value of land, and the desire of the trading and money-lending classes to invest money in its acquisition. No attempt is made to reconcile the assessments with any theoretical share of the gross produce, but it can be shown that, taking the Presidency as a whole, the assessment falls much below a fifth of the gross produce, and is indeed nearer a tenth, even allowing for the chance that one year in every three should prove unfavourable. In the fertile country of Gujerat the assessments are much higher in proportion to produce than elsewhere, and reach their maximum in the Broach district where they are equivalent to about a fifth of the gross produce *in grain*, but to less than this if allowance be made for the superior value of the cotton crop which covers a large portion of the land. The ryots commonly sublet at a rent of half the gross produce, and the assessment is on the average equivalent to about a fifth of the amount which such a rent would bring the revenue-payer.

15. (*c*) *That enhancements on individuals should not exceed the limits imposed by law in Bengal on the judicial enhancements by landlords of tenants' rents, and that the proceedings of assessing officers should be liable to be called in question in the Civil Courts.*—This contention appears to rest on the assumption that the revenue of the State is of no more importance than the income of individuals, and that the State cannot safely be trusted with special powers for the assessment and collection of its taxes. Such powers are taken universally, and without them Government would be impossible. The limitations which the law of some provinces has placed on landlords' rent enhancements are specially directed to increasing the tenants' share of the profits left for division among private interests by the demands of the State, and could not reasonably be adopted to the detriment of the public revenue. Moreover, it is not the case that the Bengal Tenancy Act imposes definite limits to judicial rent enhancements which rest on the ground that the existing rent is below the prevailing rate or has been depreciated by a rise of prices. In the latter case enhancement is not permitted to the full extent of the rise; but under the Bombay settlement procedure such a margin is invariably left when the course of prices is used as a basis for enhancing the revenue. An instance in point is given in paragraph 10 of the Bombay Report.

16. *(d) That the land revenue assessment is generally excessive, and that it has impoverished the people and made them resourceless and helpless in years of bad harvests.*—It has already been remarked that the land revenue is much lighter than it would be under Mr. Dutt's proposal of one-fifth of the gross produce. It falls short of the rent at which most of the land is sublet with a profit of from 200 to 300 per cent. on the assessment. That the rates employed for the assessment of unoccupied land have not checked its reclamation seems evident from

the fact that the 40 years ending with 1895-96 witnessed an expansion of 60 per cent. in cultivation—double the rate at which population increased. There is nothing to show that the assessment [illegible] exorbitant. But its effect on the people has undoubtedly in recent years been seriously complicated by the great uncertainty of the seasons. The regulation of the assessment by an average which allows for this uncertainty assumes that the people will save in good years to meet the losses of bad years,—an assumption which experience has hardly justified. Nevertheless a comparison of the features of last year's famine with those of the famine of 1876-77 shows much that is encouraging. There was but little of the relinquishment of land in the Deccan which was so marked 25 years ago, and the proportion of cultivators who sought relief on famine work was much smaller. Indeed, save in Bijapur and Sholapur, where the failure of crops was complete, the cultivators were able to maintain themselves without State assistance, and in these two districts the proportion seeking relief never exceeded 12 per cent. of their number.

THE PUNJAB, THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, AND BENGAL.

17. There is but little which remains for remark in Mr. Dutt's criticisms so far as they apply to the Northern Provinces. It is shown that the adoption of one-fifth of the gross produce as the standard of the Government revenue in the Punjab would lead to a very large enhancement in the demand—probably indeed a larger enhancement than in any other province, since the assessment is notoriously light and very much below the pitch justified by the half-assets principle in its narrowest sense. The reports from the North-Western Provinces similarly indicate the care which Government has taken not to use this principle to enforce its rights to very large enhancements, the assessments of the eighteen districts which have been re-settled during the last 15 years falling at only 47 per cent. of the assets.

18. In regard to these provinces, Mr. Dutt has raised the expediency of further interference by the State to prevent the ejectment and rack-renting of tenants by their landlords. The relation of landlord and tenant is not of course peculiar to Upper India. Under the ryotwari systems of Bombay, Madras, and Burma a large and increasing proportion of the land is regularly sublet at a rent of half the produce, and the growth of a tenant class who find a means of livelihood between the land and its nominal cultivators is at once a consequence of a moderate land revenue assessment and a proof of its moderation. In the Northern Provinces of India, however, the employment of tenants for the cultivation of the land is not a comparatively recent outgrowth of our revenue system, but a practice of long standing, generally due to the grant or seizure by private individuals of rights intermediate between those of the actual cultivator and those of the State; and in these provinces the Government has interfered to protect by law at all events a section of the tenants from the pleasure of their landlords. It is of the utmost economic importance that the man who actually cultivates the soil should have the energy and resources to cultivate it well, and it is a matter for regret that in recent settlements in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it has not been found possible actually to reduce rents which were too exorbitant to be taken as a basis of assessment. But interference in the interest of the tenant-cultivator not uncommonly misses its object; and when, as frequently happens, its result is merely to secure to one class a surplus which is discounted by sub-letting to another, it serves no public end except in so far as it may tend to the general orderliness of the population. Within the last 15 years the Legislature has created a strong body of occupancy tenants in Bengal, has secured the tenantry of Oudh against enhancement at over-frequent intervals and in immoderate proportion, and has practically given to every tenant in the Central Provinces fixity of tenure at a fair rent. Nearly two-thirds of the tenant area in the North-Western Provinces and about a fifth in the Punjab are held by tenants with rights of occupancy. This is not the place to discuss the measure for extending tenant right in the North-Western Provinces which has recently passed the local Legislative Council. As regards the Punjab, the opening given to cultivators by the canal colonization schemes, which are

among the most successful features of recent land administration, have probably obviated for some time to come any need of interference to protect the tenant class from the effects of competition for their holdings.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1, dated 16th January 1902, regarding certain recent criticisms of the Land Revenue policy of the Indian Government.

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No. 4256, dated Allahabad, the 22nd December 1900.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2046, dated 13th October 1900, forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt, concerning land settlements in Northern India, and requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with a statement of the case in reply to Mr. Dutt, after consultation with the chief revenue authorities of the Province.

2. In reply, I am to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter * from the Board of Revenue, who were consulted as requested in your letter; and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that there is little in Mr. Dutt's proposals that calls for remark in so far as these Provinces are concerned.

* No. $\frac{664}{1-298A.}$, dated 21st November 1900.

3. In the earlier paragraphs of his letter Mr. Dutt gives an account of the history of land settlements in these Provinces, which does not call for any lengthy criticism. The pitch of the assessments in the early years of British rule in these Provinces followed the standard which we inherited from the native rulers. After experience the British Government found that standard to be too high, and lowered it before the Mutiny to 50 per cent. of the assets. This proportion of the assets is now in force as the Government share, though it is not often—indeed, it is rarely—taken. As Mr. Dutt himself accepts 50 per cent. of the assets as fair revenue, nothing more need be said on this part of his letter. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is, as a matter of fact, more lenient than Mr. Dutt claims it should be.

4. In paragraph 14 of his letter Mr. Dutt states that the first object of Government is the protection of the cultivators, and that this object is imperfectly secured under the present law. He expresses a hope that the Government will so modify the law as to extend occupancy rights to all settled tenants in Northern India. As the Government of India is aware, the Lieutenant-Governor has, throughout his administration, had under his consideration the necessity of securing a greater measure of protection to tenants in these Provinces than the present law gives them. The subject is encompassed with more difficulties than Mr. Dutt appears to realize, and his proposal to give occupancy rights to all settled tenants involves a more drastic departure from the existing law than the circumstances of the Provinces require. As a Rent Bill making such changes in the law as the Lieutenant-Governor, after much discussion and consideration, decided to submit for the approval of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, is now before the Legislative Council, His Honour will not further pursue this subject, except to remark that if Mr. Dutt's praiseworthy motives impel him to give special prominence to the interests of the tenants, the Lieutenant-Governor, while having the interest of the tenants at heart, is bound to act fairly by the landlords also.

5. In paragraph 18 of his letter Mr. Dutt summarizes the proposals which he has made in his various communications on this subject under seven heads, (*a*) to (*g*). Of these, it would appear, from Mr. Dutt's letter under reply, that the only heads which he considers applicable to these Provinces are (*a*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*g*), as no reference is made to the other matters in his remarks upon the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

6. In paragraph 18 (*a*) Mr. Dutt suggests that, where the State receives land revenue through landlords, the "Saharanpur Rules" should be universally applied, and the State demand should be limited to one-half the rental. As is well known, this rule is of universal application in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. But it is necessary to point out that, while the rule itself has remained in force since 1855, its application has since then been greatly modified in the interests of the agricultural classes. When the half assets-rule was first of all substituted for the practice of assessing at 66 per cent. of the rental, considerable discretion was left to the assessing officers, who reduced assessments that were found to press too heavily, and retained or raised assessments that they found could easily be paid, without minute regard to arithmetical estimates of rent-rolls. When rules were afterwards laid down for the ascertainment of assets, the rental assessed on was not necessarily the actual rental, but an estimate of what the rental should be under proper management. If a Settlement Officer thought the rents too low, he assumed that the landlord could, and should, raise them, and assessed on the supposition that they were raised to his standard. This system of assessing on prospective assets has been in all recent settlements set aside, and the Government now aim at securing a revenue which is only one-half of the assets actually existing at the time of settlement, provided these have not been kept fraudulently or negligently at an excessively low level. In practice, the standard is further reduced by allowances made for improvements carried out by the landlord, for precariousness of cultivation, for indebtedness or poverty of the landlords and for severity of enhancements. Moreover, where the landlords cultivate themselves, a rebate of varying amount is generally allowed on their *sír*, and the arrangements now made, for the graduation of their assessments, when any substantial increase is made in the revenue demand, are extremely liberal. The ordinary rule is that for the first five years of a new settlement the revenue should not exceed by more than 25 per cent. the demand previously payable, and that if the enhancement exceeds 40 per cent. there should be two progressive steps of five years each. In calculating the assets also, rents which are believed to be excessive are excluded; while the enhancement of rents on which the enhancement of revenue must ultimately depend has been restrained—in the North-Western Provinces by the occupancy law, which has kept the rents of the majority of tenants well below the level to which they would have been raised by unrestricted com-

petition, and in Oudh by the statutory limitations imposed by the present Rent Act. Thus, while the half assets rule has remained unchanged, its application has been greatly modified in the proprietor's favour. The Settlement Officers of earlier days assessed frequently above the [illegible] which could be raised by proper management. The Settlement Officer of the present day does not, except in case of gross fraud or intelligence, go beyond the ascertainment of the rents actually paid; and he frequently declines to accept as true assets rents which are actually recorded, but which are, in his opinion, too high to be regularly paid.

7. While the method of calculating assets has thus been modified in favour of the landlords, the percentage taken has also, in practice, been lowered below half assets for the reasons indicated in the foregoing paragraph. The following table gives the percentage of revenue to assets at the time of settlement in all districts in which settlements have been completed during the last fifteen years :—

Province.	District.	Term of settlement in years.	Assets.	Revenue.	Percentage of revenue to assets.
			Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun tract, in Jalaun district	16	15,72,752	7,54.229	47·9
	Dehra Dun (Eastern and Western Dun)	20	1,68,627	82,476	48·9
	Gorakhpur	30	52,53,160	24,38,112	46·40
	Basti	30	42,49,026	19.44.175	45·7
	Bulandshahr	30	41,61,348	19.76 659	47·5
	Saharanpur	30	30.41,692	14,32,427	47·09
	Muzaffarnagar	30	33,07,223	15,91,246	48·11
	Jhansi (excluding Lalitpur)	20	11,07,285	5.51,175	49·78
	Bijnor	30	22,98.980	10,66,927	46·41
	Lalitpur (Jhansi district)	30	4,02,479	1.97,398	49 05
Oudh.	Unao	30	33,21,105	16,03.028	46·53
	Partabgarh	30	29,68,676	13,46,522	45 30
	Bara Banki	30	44 50,546	20,28,399	46·
	Rae Bareli	30	34,09,102	16,06.948	47 13
	Sultanpur	30	32,10,876	14.99,705	46·7
	Lucknow	30	21,03,530	9,86,569	46·9
	Sitapur	30	34,94,273	16.15,760	46·3
	Fyzabad	30	32,96,490	14,61,922	44·35

8. With reference to the term of settlement dealt with in paragraph 18 (*d*) of Mr. Dutt's letter, the ordinary rule in these Provinces is that settlements should not be made more frequently than once in thirty years. In several cases this term has been extended, and at present no district is under twenty years' settlement, except Dehra Dun, Jhansi, and a part of the Jalaun and Naini Tal districts.

9. In paragraph 18 (*e*) of his letter Mr Dutt suggests that no cesses should be imposed on the rental of the land except for purposes directly benefiting the land, and that the total of such cesses should not exceed 6¼ per cent. of the rental in any case. The reasons justifying the imposition of cesses have been discussed at the time of the passing of the different enactments on the subject, and it would open up a very wide question to consider now how far the various cesses imposed can be considered as benefiting the land within Mr. Dutt's meaning. As the Board of Revenue point out, the only cesses which Mr. Dutt specially objects to are those for schools and dispensaries, the amount of which is insignificant. The total amount of cesses levied in these Provinces comes to 8 per cent. of the rental, and is thus 1¾ per cent. in excess of the scale proposed in Mr. Dutt's letter. This is the only point in which the adoption of Mr. Dutt's proposals would mean any change in the direction of greater liberality in the arrangements in force in these provinces. The reduction of the proportion taken in cesses would involve alteration in the arrangements of Local, Provincial, and Imperial finance, and is not a matter which the Lieutenant-Governor feels called on to discuss; but I am to point out that, owing to the liberality shown in assessing the revenue, the total amount taken as revenue and cesses is, in the great majority of cases, actually less than the amount which, even according to Mr. Dutt's views, may be reasonably accepted as fair. The assessment of cesses is ordinarily made in practice, as is well known, on the revenue and not on the rent. In place of assessing 8 per cent. on the gross assets, the Settlement Officer calculates 16 per cent. on the revenue as being the cesses. If the assessment of revenue is made at 48·5 per cent. of the assets, the total payments on account of revenue and cesses will be almost exactly equal to the 56¼ per cent. of the assets which Mr. Dutt recognises as fair. If the revenne assessment is below 48·5 per cent. of the assets, the total payments will be below 56¼ per cent. Thus, if the assessment is made at 48 per cent. of assets, the total payments for revenue and cesses amount to—

$$\frac{48}{100}\left(1+\frac{16}{100}\right)=\frac{1}{100}\left(48+\frac{48\times16}{100}\right)=\frac{1}{100}(48+7{\cdot}68)=55{\cdot}68 \text{ per cent.}$$

of the assets. On a consideration of the percentages given in paragraph 7 of this let[illegible] it will be manifest that in almost all districts of these Provinces the Government already shows greater liberality to the revenue-payers than is asked for in the memorial.

10. In paragraph 18 (*g*) Mr. Dutt requests that appeal be allowed to an independent tribunal in the case of any difference between cultivators and Settlement Officers in the matter of assessment. This proposal is not discussed in the body of Mr. Dutt's letter; no reasons are given for it; its acceptance might conceivably touch the [illegible] efficiency

of the Government, and would certainly be altogether subversive of the principles hitherto followed in the assessment of land revenue in British India. From time immemorial the Government's [illegible] soil has been unquestioned, and the Government [illegible] The rule under which the Government takes only one-half of the assets is a rule which Government has imposed on itself, and it cannot allow any agency which it creates or maintains to judge between itself and the revenue-payer. No tribunals, except those in the Revenue Department, have the requisite knowledge to dispose of disputes relating to land assessment: nor can any authority, except the Government itself, mitigate the severity which the enforcement of a just claim (such as an assessment at 50 per cent. of the assets) might entail on the revenue-payers. It is on the Government that the responsibility must rest of determining how the rule should be applied in cases of a class or an individual. It would be an unfortunate day for the country if the Government were to divest itself of this responsibility, and place upon the Civil Courts the responsibility which it has hitherto exercised itself, and which it alone can exercise with due regard to the public interests, and yet with the leniency which the circumstances of time or place may call for.

No. $\frac{\text{I.}}{\text{I.—293A.}}$, dated the 21st November 1900.

From—H. F. HOUSE, ESQ., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WITH reference to G. O. No. $\frac{3539}{\text{I.—962D.}}$, dated 23rd October 1900, I am directed to submit the following remarks by the Board regarding the matters referred to by Mr. R. C. Dutt in his letter of the 12th May 1900 on land settlements in Northern India.

Present:

Honourable MR. H. F. EVANS, C.S.I.,
and
Honourable MR. D. T. ROBERTS.

2. There is little in Mr. Dutt's letter that calls for remark with reference to the settlements of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. To a critic who admits that "the principle on which the land reveuue is fixed in Northern India, *viz.*, at one-half the rental, is fair," it is perhaps unnecessary to reply. It is possible, however, that he is not aware to what extent Government has refrained from exacting in full that proportion of the assets which he considers to be a fair standard for the revenue, where the circumstances of the *saminaari* bodies called for and justified such moderation.

3. He quotes statistics showing the large increase in revenue due to revision of settlement in Oudh, Garhwal, and Budaun. Bearing in mind the fact that the revised demands have been generally below half assets, the conclusion is that the revenue of the expiring settlements had, from various causes, fallen considerably below what he accepts as a standard of the fair share of the assets to which the State is entitled, and that to this cause alone is due the fact that the revision of the demand involved a large increase.

The suggestion that the high rentals in Oudh, which have led to the enhancement of the demand, have been *caused* by the revision of settlement is not borne out by the facts ascertained at that revision and reported in full detail by the assessing officers.

4. In paragraph 16 of his letter Mr. Dutt criticises the system of cesses. He argues that the reduction of the revenue from 66 to 50 per cent. of the rental loses all point if the difference is again taken in the shape of cesses. Cesses were, however, not entirely unknown even when the demand was fixed at the higher percentage of the assets. He admits a cess for roads is open to no objection. He omits to express an opinion as to the *patwari* and *chaukidari* cess, and presumably cannot find reason to object to them. He takes exception only to the cesses for schools and dispensaries, the amount of which is insignificant.

5. As to Mr. Dutt's remark in paragraph 14 regarding fair rents and secure tenures for cultivators, the need for legislation in this direction has been fully recognised in these Provinces, as Mr. Dutt will no doubt admit when the Rent Bill has passed into law.

No. 243, dated Lahore, the 28th December 1900.

From—A. H. DIACK, Esq., Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your letter No. 2047, dated 13th [illegible]ber 1900, I am directed to submit a copy of a letter No. 953, dated 7th December [illegible] from the Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and its enclosure, being a [illegible] by the Honourable Mr. J. Wilson, Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, which [illegible] a statement of the case in the Punjab in answer to the criticisms contained in Mr. [illegible] Dutt's letter on Land Settlements in Northern India received with your letter under

2. I am to say that the opinions expressed by the Financial Commissioner and Settlement Commissioner have the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor subject to the following remarks. Two controversial matters are touched on in Mr. Wilson's Note, *viz.*, the proposed amalgamation of land revenue and cesses and the tenancy question. The first of these has not yet reached a stage at which an authoritative opinion can be expressed by the Punjab Government. The second is happily at rest in the Punjab at present, and owing to the large areas of Crown waste which are being brought under cultivation with the aid of new perennial canals the demand for cultivators during the next 20 years is likely to be so great that ordinary agricultural tenants will to a large extent be able to make their own terms with their landlords.

3. In regard to the effect on cesses of the Saharanpur Rules, I am to say that, while the case is correctly stated in paragraph 8 of Mr. Wilson's note, the following additional observations appear to be required. The XXXVIIIth of these Rules expressly provided for the payment of three cesses aggregating 2¼ per cent. on the land revenue, and the intention of taking cesses in addition to land revenue was clear, while at the same time there was no engagement on the part of Government that the number of cesses should not in course of time be increased. Rule XLII further provided that these three cesses and the pay of the village chaukidars should be assumed as payable from the net assets before the determination of the Government demand. If it be taken that one chaukidar on R3 per mensem is sufficient for a small village paying a land revenue demand of about R500, two chaukidars for a village paying Rs. 1,000, and so on, the pay of chaukidars would amount to about 7 per cent. on the land revenue. The total amount assumed as payable from the net assets would thus be 9¼ per cent. on the land revenue, or half that percentage of the net assets which would thus be reduced from 100 to 95·4. The limit to the land revenue demand would thus be 47·7 per cent. and not 50 per cent. of the net assets. In view of what is explained in paragraphs 7 and 9 of the Note this small correction does not, in Sir Mackworth Young's opinion, affect the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Wilson, that the aggregate of land revenue and cesses in the Punjab is a moderate and reasonable proportion of the net assets received by proprietors from their land.

No. 953, dated Lahore, the 7th December 1900.

From—M. S. D. BUTLER, Esq., Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Revenue and Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your letter No. 189* of 29th October 1900 you asked that a reply might be prepared to certain criticisms by Mr. R. C. Dutt on the system of land settlements in Northern India. In reply; I am directed to forward, in original, a Note by the Settlement Commissioner which makes, Mr. Tupper thinks, a very good reply to Mr. R. C. Dutt, and which has his general concurrence subject to the few remarks which follow.

*Proceedings, October 1900, Nos. 74-76 A.

2. As regards what is said in paragraph 6 of Mr. Wilson's Note, Mr. Tupper thinks that the disturbing effect of re-assessments is much less now than what it used to be 25 years ago. The people have got more accustomed to our methods and have more confidence in the limitations of our demands. Moreover, it is thoroughly understood that re-assessment brings with it the often much needed re-adjustments of demand and other measures of relief where the former assessment has in course of time become unsuitable.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is probably acquainted with Mr. Wilson's views on lump sum payments as expressed in paragraph 10 of the Note. The present is not a suitable opportunity for the discussion of this subject, nor is it necessary, for the purpose of answering Mr. Dutt, to give an opinion upon it. Accordingly Mr. Tupper will only say here that the question of principle involved has arisen separately in connection with Mr. Wilson's proposals for the assessment of the lands which will be irrigated by the Jhelum Canal and will in this way come before Government.

4. In paragraph 13 of the Note Mr. Wilson does not fully state the case as to the twelve years' rule in the Punjab. What he probably meant was that ever since 1868 it has been a rule of law laid down by the Tenancy Act that no tenant shall acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time. In the early Punjab settlements made by officers who brought with them from the North-West the practice prevailing a twelve years' rule was frequently applied. It was not, however, authoritatively established; the nature as well as the length of the occupancy was considered; and in some places or with reference to some classes of tenants periods of 10 or even 20 years were substituted. There is sufficient information on the matter in paragraph 200 of the Settlement Manual. Of course it should not be forgotten that the *ryot* of Bengal is the peasant proprietor of the Punjab, and that the Bengal *samindar* has no place here. The tenancy question is therefore in a different plane; and arguments drawn from Provinces where there are *samindars* of the Bengal type have no application. Any re-opening of the tenancy question in the Punjab at the present time would in Mr. Tupper's opinion, be not only quite unnecessary but extremely harmful.

relate to the land-revenue system of administration in the Punjab. He summarises his proposals in paragraph 18 of his letter, and I take the suggestions there made in order.

2. (*a*) [redacted] commends that where the State receives land-revenue through landlords, and the revenue is not permanently settled, the State demand be limited to one-half the rental. This rule is already in force in the Punjab. In paragraph vii of the Assessment Instructions of 1893, sanctioned by the Government of India, the rule is stated as follows :—

Douie's Settlement Manual, Appendix I.

"The assessment of an estate will be fixed according to circumstances, but must not exceed half the value of the net assets";

and in Rule vi it is said—

"A full fair rent paid by a tenant-at-will, though sometimes falling short of the net assets, may generally, in practice and for purposes of assessment, be taken as a sufficiently near approximation to them on the land for which it is paid."

I understand that Mr. Dutt is satisfied with these instructions.

3. (*b*) He asks that where the State receives land-revenue direct from cultivators, the rate be limited to a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce of the soil. As a matter of fact, in the Punjab the land revenue nowhere exceeds one-fifth of the gross produce, and usually it equals a much smaller fraction. No particular fraction of the *gross* produce is however prescribed as the limit of the land-revenue demand, the only limit being that already mentioned, *viz.*, half the value of the *net* assets. Almost exactly half the cultivated area of the Punjab is cultivated by the owners themselves, *i.e.*, the State receives the land-revenue of half the cultivated area of the Province direct from the cultivators. In assessing the land-revenue demand on such land, the rule above quoted is adhered to, *i.e.*, the assessment is limited to half the value of the "net assets," a term which is defined as meaning "the average surplus which the estate may yield, after deduction of the expenses of cultivation including profits of stock and wages of labour"; and the best basis for an estimate of the net assets in such a case is taken to be the fair rents paid by tenants-at-will for similar land in the neighbourhood. Such rents are often in the Punjab, paid in kind, the share of the gross produce taken by the landlord varying in different parts of the Province from one-half to one-fourth or one-fifth, according to the quality of the soil, the rainfall, the facilities for irrigation, the density of the population, and so on. Where the prevalent rent is one-half the gross produce, the theory of half net assets would make the limit of the State's demand one-fourth of the gross produce, but as a matter of fact, so many deductions are made by the Settlement Officer in calculating the net assets, and so well below the half net assets brought out by his calculations, does he keep in his actual assessment, especially in assessing owners who cultivate the land themselves, that, as already said, the actual assessment nowhere exceeds one-fifth of the gross produce. It is more often equal to one-seventh, one-eighth, or even a smaller fraction of the gross produce; and to introduce a rule limiting the revenue to one-fifth of the gross produce would be more likely to lead to an increase than a diminution of the assessments now made. Probably, if Mr. Dutt were acquainted with the circumstances of this Province, he would prefer to retain the present 'half net assets' rule, without the addition he advocates.

Annual Revenue Report, Statement No. XII.

Assessment Instructions, paragraph vi.

4. In order to ensure that the poorer classes of peasants cultivating their own lands are not too highly assessed on the basis of rents paid on lands in their neighbourhood, it is proposed to introduce into the Punjab the system followed in the North-Western Provinces, under which such poor peasants are assessed on the lands they themselves cultivate at rates considerably lower than those charged on similar lands owned by rent-receiving landlords. This will ensure a lenient assessment to such cultivators much better than the rule proposed by Mr. Dutt.

5. (*c*) He proposes that where the State receives land revenue direct from cultivators, an increase of prices should be the sole ground of enhancement at the time of re-settlement. This rule would be very difficult to carry out in practice, and would be very unfair in its operation. It is extremely difficult, indeed impossible, to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the percentage by which prices have increased between one settlement or another. Are we to take the averages of periods of five years, of ten years or of fifteen years? Are we to compare present prices with those of a period of years before, or a period of years after, the last settlement? Are we to include or to exclude the prices of years of exceptional scarcity or of exceptional plenty? In the Punjab it is very usual for small land-owners who cultivate part of their own lands to let part of it to tenants, and in such cases it is only fair to take into account a rise of rents due to an increase of population, which again may be due to the construction of a railway or canal at the expense of the State. Again, if an increase of prices were made the sole ground of enhancement, this would naturally lead to a fall of prices being made the sole ground or almost the sole ground of reduction of assessment; and this would end in a grossly unfair distribution of the total land-revenue demand. At every re-settlement it is found that the distribution of the assessment, which may have been fair enough when the settlement was made, has become very uneven. In some holdings the net profits of the owner have increased owing to causes beyond his control; in others, they have diminished, as for instance, owing to the spread of sand or of salts in the soil, the falling in of a well, the growth of weeds difficult to eradicate, the migration of population, and such like; and if in such cases the old assessment were enhanced proportionately all round [illegible] regard to an increase of prices, the result would be ruin to many, and a most [illegible] the Punjab very liberal

revenue on a new well is not enhanced for a period of twenty years, and these remissions are sufficient to ensure that improvements are not unduly taxed; witness the steady spread of cultivation and increase in the number of wells, embankments and other permanent improvements in most districts of the Punjab, which show that the land-owners have no fear that their improvements will lead to an unfair enhancement in the land-revenue assessment, and that the present rules do not deter land-owners from expending capital and labour on the improvement of their land.

6. (*d*) He asks that settlements be made not oftener than once in thirty years. In the Punjab the settlements of most of the districts in the east of the Province were made for thirty years, but the instructions now are that "no re-assessment is to be fixed for more than twenty years except with the permission of the Government of India," and the usual practice now is to fix a term of twenty years for a new assessment. The history of the discussion regarding the term of settlements will be found in paragraphs 481—493 of Douie's Settlement Manual, and it will be seen that the term of twenty years was adopted as a sort of compromise between two sets of opinions. The orders then passed contemplate the possibility of fixing a shorter term in backward tracts and under exceptional circumstances, and it would certainly not be advisable to lay down any hard-and-fast rule that the term shall in no case be less than thirty years. In some parts of the Punjab the development of the resources of the country is likely to be so rapid, owing to the construction of railways and canals at the expense of the State, the shifting and increase of the population and the rise of prices, that it would not be fair to the rest of India to make the assessment for a longer term than twenty years and so leave to individuals too large a share of the unearned increment which is the due of the State. Moreover, as already said, it is desirable, especially in a country of small peasant proprietors, that at no long period of time there should be a re-adjustment of the land-revenue apart from the question of enhancement. The evils of re-settlement proceedings are apt to be exaggerated. In the Punjab the improvement in the system of record has been such that re-settlement proceedings last a much shorter time than they used to do, and cause little change in the ordinary course of district administration. The disturbance of men's minds due to re-settlement operations is of no great importance, and is caused much more by the revision of the record which generally accompanies re-assessment proceedings than by the re-assessment itself. There seems no good ground for re-opening the question in the Punjab, and the present orders, quoted above, should be allowed to stand.

Assessment Instructions, paragraph X.

Government of India's Circular No. 27, dated 16th December 1895.

7. (*e*) He prays that no cesses be imposed on the rental of the land except for purposes directly benefitting the land; and that the total of such cesses assessed on the rental may not exceed 6¼ per cent. in any Province of India.

In the Punjab, besides the small cess which goes to pay the common expenses of the village, and which is not realised by the Government, the cesses realised on the land revenue are—

(1) The village officers' cess levied under section 29 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, which may not exceed 6¼ per cent. on the 'annual value,' a term which is defined to mean double the land-revenue. The cess has hitherto generally been assessed at something less than this rate. The proceeds do not go to Government, but go to pay the village headmen, rural notables and village accountants, whose services are of great value to the land-owners, as well as to the Government.

(2) The local rate levied under Section 5 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. This also may not exceed 6¼ per cent. on the "annual value," and at present is almost everywhere Rs. 5-3-4 per cent. on the "annual value." The proceeds of this rate are expended on local purposes, such as the provision of roads, schools, dispensaries, serais, arboriculture and the other matters detailed in Section 20 of the Act.

Thus the maximum percentage on the "annual value" at present allowed by law for cesses is 12½ per cent. The "annual value" is double the land-revenue assessed on the land, and if the land-revenue were assessed at the maximum allowed by the Assessment Instructions, *i.e.*, at the full half net assets, the annual value would equal the rental, and the total maximum sum realisable by the State from the land would be 50 per cent. on the rental as land revenue, and 12½ per cent. on the rental as village officers' cess and local rate, *i.e.*, 62½ per cent. of the total rental or total net assets. Mr. Dutt would limit the State's demand on the land to 50 per cent. of the rental for land-revenue and 6¼ per cent. for cesses, total 56¼ per cent.

8. Now in the first place it is misleading to write of the "Saháranpur Rules" as if they reduced the State's demand for land-revenue *and cesses* to 50 per cent. of the rental. They were intended to reduce only the *land-revenue proper* from 66⅔ to 50 per cent. of the rental, and it was never intended to abolish cesses over and above the 50 per cent. Cesses were realised to a very large amount over and above the land-revenue by the Native Rulers who preceded us, and although they were greatly reduced and simplified, cesses still continued to be realised over and above the land-revenue, when the State's demand for land-revenue was theoretically 66⅔ per cent. of the rental, and it was all along intended, and understood by the people, that cesses would continue to be realised over and above the land-revenue, after its reduction to 50 per cent. of the rental by the Saháranpur Rules.

9. Secondly, while the maximum demand fixed for the State at present for land-revenue and cesses is 62½ per cent. of the net assets or rental, [illegible] the Punjab

realised falls very far short of it. The cesses imposed in most districts total up to less than 11 per cent. on double the land-revenue, instead of the maximum of 12½ per cent.; and the land-revenue itself in most districts is well below the allowable maximum of 50 per cent. of the net assets.

For instance, in the Shahpur District, resettled in 1893, the assessment imposed amounted to only 39 per cent. of the estimated net assets. In Gurdáspur it was a little more than 25 per cent. In Pesháwar, settled in 1896, it works out to just over 25 per cent. In Hissar it was about 45 per cent. In Jhelum District, recently settled, it is about 35 per cent. of the estimated net assets. In the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh Districts, now under settlement, the assessments proposed are generally about 45 per cent of a very liberally estimated net asset. So that even in districts where the assessment most nearly equals the maximum allowable, the actual demand for land-revenue and cesses is 45 per cent. + (11 × $\frac{5}{50}$ =) 55 per cent. of the total rental against the 56¼ per cent. allowed by Mr. Dutt. For the Punjab generally the present assessment of land-revenue and cesses together certainly does not exceed 45 per cent. of the net assets.

Settlement Report, paragraph 70.
Settlement Report, paragraphs 60 and 67.
Settlement Report, paragraphs 23 and 78.

10. I am myself of opinion that our present system, under which we realise from the owners of agricultural land a large proportion of the net assets as land-revenue to be expended on general administration, a smaller percentage for the payment of village officers and another smaller percentage for local improvements, although it has not led to overassessment, is unnecessarily complicated and confusing, and is unsuited to the circumstances of the Province. The individual land-owner has not, and cannot hope to have, any power to alter the percentage of his net assets which is realised from him for any of those purposes. That is fixed, and must continue to be fixed, by the Government. It does not matter to him personally how the different sums realised from him are credited. What concerns him is the total sum realised from him under all heads. The present system requires us to calculate out on each holding the amount of land-revenue due from it, the amount of village officers' cess and the amount of local rate, and the elaborate calculations thus required for each of the three millions of owners' holdings in the Punjab entail an immense amount of unnecessary labour annually, confuse the peasant, the Patwári and all account offices, and lead to the impression that the total demand from the land is higher than it really is. It would be much simpler and more satisfactory if the demand for land-revenue and cesses were lumped together and assessed on the land in one sum, the total proceeds for each district being allotted in fixed proportions by one annual calculation at head-quarters to the different heads of expenditure. The objects on which the cesses are at present expended must continue to be maintained, but we need not work out the fraction required for such purposes on each holding. Whether the consolidated demand representing land-revenue and cesses should be limited, as at present, to 62½ per cent. of the net assets, or as Mr. Dutt proposes, to 56¼ per cent. or even to a smaller proportion, is a matter for decision, with reference to the general finances of India. If it could be reduced to 50 per cent. of the net assets, the balance being made up by making the rich Province of Bengal contribute its fair share to the Imperial finances, or by making the wealthy and prosperous classes whose income does not come directly from the land subscribe more than they at present do for Imperial purposes, I should be glad for the sake of the land-owners of the Punjab. But until the general state of the finances allows of this being done, it is no great hardship for the Punjab land-owners to be required to pay for general and local purposes up to 62½ per cent. of their net profits from the land. Little more than fifty years ago, the whole of the net profits of cultivation were taken from them by the State and in the early days of our rule the land-revenue demand absorbed nearly the whole of the net profits. The proportion of the net profits realised as land-revenue and cesses has steadily diminished, until now the selling value of proprietary rights in the land is returned at 70 years' purchase of the land-revenue. (The figures on which this calculation is based may be exaggerated, but it is certain that average land in the Punjab can be sold at fifty times the land-revenue assessed upon it). And of the total realizations from the land a much larger proportion than formerly is spent on local purposes directly benefitting the land-owner.

Annual Revenue Report, paragraph 7 (*e*).

11. (*f*) He prays that where the Government provides water for irrigation, the cultivator may be left the option of paying for the water if he chooses to use it, and that no compulsory water-rate be imposed. In the Punjab this is the universal rule so far as the occupiers' rate is concerned, *i.e.*, the cultivator need not take the water unless he likes, and pays for it only if he takes it. It is also generally the rule as regards the charge made, as owners' rate on enhanced land-revenue, on the land-owner of canal irrigated land in regard to the increased value of his net profits or rental due to canal irrigation. In a few districts, however, the land-revenue on land irrigable by a canal has been enhanced on the ground that the land is rendered secure from drought by the presence of the canal, and that as the land-owner is therefore safe to get his rent in both good and bad years, he should pay a higher fixed land-revenue whether he uses the water or not. I am myself in favour of making the owners' rate or enhancement of land-revenue fluctuate with the area actually irrigated in each harvest, but the subject is at present under discussion and will shortly be considered by the Punjab Government and the Government of India in connection with the re-assessment of the Fazilka Tahsil of the Ferozepore District.

12. (*g*) He prays that in the case of any difference between cultivators and Settlement Officers in the matters of assessment, an appeal be allowed to an independent tribunal

sioner and from him to the Financial Commissioner. None of these authorities have anything to do with the fixing of rents except those of occupancy tenants. More especially, they have no power to fix the rents of tenants-at-will on which the net assets estimate is calculated. I presume Mr. Dutt's objection under this head would not apply to the Punjab.

13. In paragraph 14 of his letter Mr. Dutt suggests that it should be considered whether a maximum limit of rents in proportion to the gross produce should not be laid down by law in the case of ordinary cultivated lands, and that the law should be so modified as to extend occupancy rights to all settled tenants in Northern India. In the Punjab the relations of landlord and tenant have from time to time been very fully discussed and Tenancy Acts were passed in 1868, and again in 1887. A history of the controversy and the results attained will be found in Douie's Settlement Manual, paragraphs 197 to 222. In the Punjab, as already said, land-owners themselves cultivate about 50 per cent. of the total cultivated area, some 10 per cent. is held by tenants with right of occupancy, and the remaining 40 per cent. by tenants-at-law. The tenants with right of occupancy are protected by law from arbitrary ejectment or enhancement of rent, and their position is a very secure one. The tenants-at-will may be ejected or may have their rents enhanced at the will of the landlord, the only protection given them by the law being that, if ejected, they can claim compensation for improvements, and if they broke up the land from waste, compensation for disturbance also. The rule that 12 years' continuous cultivation gives a tenant a right of occupancy has never been introduced into the Punjab. There will always be a difference of opinion as to whether protection from ejectment and from arbitrary enhancement of rent should not be extended to a larger body of tenants than these now protected, and if the question were re-opened, I myself, like Mr. Dutt, should be in favour of greatly extending it: but the landlord and tenant question is nowhere so acute in the Punjab as to justify us in re-opening the controversy which was closed by the Tenancy Act of 1887. That Act has on the whole worked well, and the tenants-at-will are generally in a prosperous condition. Rents will always depend largely on the pressure of the population on the soil, and in the south-west of the Province at all events the demand for tenants is greater than the supply. The Hissar District mentioned by Mr. Dutt has always been exceptional in the matter of notices of ejectment, the average number of such notices issued in the last eight years having been 2,302 per annum, so that the figure quoted by Mr. Dutt, *viz.*, over 2,000 in 1898-99, was nothing unusual for that district. It was not due to any great extent to the approval of settlement operations, as the term of settlement has still a number of years to run except in one of the five tahsils into which the district is divided, and in that tahsil the number of notices issued in 1898-99 was only 540, or not much more than a fifth of the number issued in the whole district. The total number of holdings of tenants-at-will in the Hissar District is 109,660; so that even in this exceptional district, only about 2 per cent. of the total number of tenants-at-will receives a notice of ejectment every year. In the great majority of these cases ejectment does not actually take place; the landlord being content with a small enhancement of rent, and this, in ordinary times, the increase of population and rise of prices enable him to secure.

Annual Revenue Report, Statement XII.

There are in the Punjab some three million tenants-at-will cultivating over ten million acres, and there is no grievance so great as to justify us in stirring up the excitement and bad feeling between the landlord and tenant classes which would certainly be caused by any attempt to alter the present relations between them.

14. I need say nothing about the Punjab Land Alienation Bill which has now been passed into law after full discussion.

No. 191, dated Fort St. George, 13th March 1901.

From—The HON'BLE MR. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I AM directed to refer to Mr. Maconochie's letter No. 2043, dated 13th October last, forwarding a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt concerning land settlements in Madras and asking that the Government of India may be furnished with a report in answer thereto.

Miscellaneous.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 542 dated 6th December last, containing an exhaustive statement of the case in answer to Mr. Dutt prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, C.I.E. With the Proceedings is a copy of the order of this Government thereon, No. 191, dated 13th March 1901.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No. 131, dated 13th March 1901.

Read again—

Endorsement, Mis. No. 2758, Revenue, dated 29th October 1900.

Read the following—

tary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 13th October 1900, No. 2043 :—

Mis. No. 542, dated 6th December 1900.

RESOLUTION.—The Board has been called upon to express an opinion on the points discussed by Mr. Dutt in his letter, dated 20th February 1900, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy. For a full comprehension of Mr. Dutt's views and for the purposes of reply it is necessary to consider remarks in a book in which the letter has since appeared, and the Board will therefore occasionally travel outside the mere words of the letter under consideration.

2. The experience and the position of Mr. Dutt and his sympathy with the ryot entitle his remarks to every consideration, while a full discussion will help to elucidate several debated matters; the Board will therefore deal with the subject at some length.

3. Mr. Dutt's three definite suggestions are contained in paragraph 13 of his letter, but the preliminary paragraphs with their connected remarks elsewhere, necessarily call for criticism prior to the consideration of his formulated proposals; his main points are as follows :—

(1) that by the early ryotwari settlement the Madras ryot had a declared and indefeasible right to an unalterable and perpetual assessment, and that this right subsisted for the first half of the century (paragraphs 2 and 3); that this right has been confiscated by the British Government within the last forty years, when they established the new Settlement Department and introduced at that time permanency only for a period, whereby the assessment is subjected to possible revision after each such period (paragraphs 4 and 5);

(2) that subsequently to the introduction of this new principle it was laid down by Lord Ripon and accepted by the Madras Government that the periodical settlement should be confined to revision "on the sole ground of the rise in prices," but that this result of long "years of mature deliberation" was subsequently rejected in the Secretary of State's despatch of 1885 which has thrown the Madras cultivators back into another era of uncertainty and "unjust enhancement" (paragraphs 6 and 7);

(3) that the present method of settlement is based on the principle of taking half the net produce for Government which involves calculations liable to error with, in such cases, results fatal to successful agriculture (paragraph 8);

(4) that a further rule is that the assessments should not exceed one-third of the gross produce on land not irrigated at Government cost, and that this rule being taken as a guide, leads to unduly high assessments, and that these unduly high assessments will or do necessarily impoverish the ryot (paragraph 9);

(5) that the recent Act to amend the irrigation law of the Presidency is contrary to custom, injurious in effect, and unjust in its provisions (paragraphs 10 to 12).

In his discussion of these points Mr. Dutt makes various remarks which will be alluded to in their place.

4. Mr. Dutt therefore suggests—

(*a*) that the proposals of Lord Ripon in 1882 be adopted as a necessary principle in present and future settlements or re-settlements;

(*b*) that one-fifth of the gross and not half of the net produce be adopted as the future maximum;

(*c*) that the water-rate be not made compulsory.

5. *Point* 1 *in paragraph* 3 *supra.*—For about forty-five years the periodicity of settlements, in money at least, has been an accepted principle. From the date of the well-known order of Government, No. 951, Rev., dated 14th August 1855, which originated the survey of the Presidency and the revision of the assessment, this has been the invariable and accepted practice notwithstanding that in the early part of this period remarks may be found, as quoted by Mr. Dutt, which seem to indicate an opinion that the original assessments were or were intended to be permanent. This survey and revision of the assessment have been expressly sanctioned by the Secretary of State, who, in the well-known despatch of 1862, in which the eventual introduction of permanency in the assessment was accepted, at the same time laid down the necessity, as a preliminary step, for the revision of the then assessment, observing that "the existing settlement records which determine the supposed extent of each holding and, by consequence, the actual rate of assessment, are in many cases untrustworthy," that "there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessments as regards particular fields or estates requires careful adjustment," and that Her Majesty's Government considered that the Presidency was [illegible] the condition which would warrant them in authorizing

assessments which were [illegible] the history and object of the [illegible] should be exhibited [illegible].

6. Mr. Dutt bases the charges contained in point I in paragraph 3 *supra* on a few sentences quoted from Sir Thomas Munro in 1812, from the Government in 1855-56, from the Board in 1857, and from Government in 1862. His exact words are as follows:—

"The *first* point to which I desire to invite . . . . attention is that this right of the Madras cultivator to a fixed, perpetual and unalterable assessment, recognized by the British Government during half a century, has been virtually confiscated by the British Government within the last forty years."

"I cannot believe that the British Government deliberately desired on this or on any other occasion to violate a right which it had deliberately affirmed and recognized before. I am inclined to believe that in the Settlement and Survey operations which were introduced after 1857, the real position of the Madras cultivator was lost sight of, and rules were introduced to secure an increase of the land-revenue without an adequate consideration of the rights of the cultivator. So far as the Madras cultivators are concerned, there can be little doubt that the rights previously assured to them have in effect been withdrawn, and the pledges previously given to them have in effect been violated. And, at the present time, the Madras cultivator, instead of holding "his land in perpetuity without any increase of assessment," is subject to enhancement at each recurring settlement, and has been reduced to a state of poverty and indebtedness which makes him an easy prey to famines in years of bad harvests."

7. That the founders of the ryotwari system originally purposed the permanency of the assessment is beyond doubt; Colonel Read's proclamation in Salem in 1796 is clear on this point, and the writings of Sir Thomas Munro distinctly show that one of the leading ideas of the early system was that of a permanent assessment whether immediate or in the near future. Assuming, however, for the moment—which is incorrect—that Munro used the words "fixed" or "permanent" in the sense of perpetual or unalterable, it must be noted that this was merely a principle of the ideal or purposed ryotwari system; it was "his idea" to make the assessment permanent *when the time should arrive*, but the whole of his and other men's writings and the whole of the land revenue history of the Presidency show that this principle was, for a variety of reasons, never brought into practice; much less was it a declared right; and still less was such policy secured to the ryots as a right. "The history of the different districts, as given in the Manuals, is one of a series of new "hukumnámás" or assessment orders by which rates were experimentally lowered, raised and lowered, again till, in 1855-58, a general and systematic resurvey and revision was ordered and the modern order of things began" (Baden-Powell, Volume III, page 38). Not merely did the enormous assessments—especially enormous at the then prices—of both the original and revised (1818) systems, utterly preclude the fixing of the assessment in perpetuity and necessitate a continual series of reductions, remissions and evasions, but the system itself as an organised and declared system was never fully introduced even in those districts where the system was most in vogue, whilst in others it was, as regards the existence of the permanent field survey and field assessment which were the declared basis of Munro's system, practically non-existent. Those who assert the right claimed must prove that the right ever existed, that it was defined and ascertained and was ascertainable in the middle of the century, and that if ascertainable it was practicable. Though such proof is absent the Board will adduce proof to the contrary on all the above points.

8. The Board will establish the following points:—

(*a*) that the words "fixity" and "permanency" as applied to the assessment did not, when used regarding the ryotwari system, connote the idea of perpetual immutability;

(*b*) that the right claimed was never made a "right" either by formal authoritative declaration or by enactment;

(*c*) that in the intentions of the founders of the system the idea of permanency was absolutely reciprocal; if Government could not demand more, neither was it ever to receive less;

(*d*) that if permanency had been established it would have ruined the ryot owing to the weight and inequality of the assessment;

(*e*) that, partly owing to the weight of the assessment at the then prices and conditions, partly to the absence of a proper survey, permanency was never established as a fact, but remained a mere intention or guiding purpose which was not binding in perpetuity but is alterable according to circumstances.

9. *Point (a)—The words "fixity" and "permanency" as applied to the assessment did not when used regarding the ryotwari system connote the idea of perpetual immutability.* In the old papers on the ryotwari system, neither the word "fixed" nor "permanent," as applied to the ryotwari assessment, necessarily or usually means perpetual and unalterable as supposed by Mr. Dutt. The founder of the system, Sir Thomas Munro, used the word "fixed" as the opposite of variable, fluctuating, uncertain or provisional; as he incessantly pointed out, one chief merit of the system was that a fixed assessment was, in theory at least, laid upon the field not upon the produce or upon the man, whereas in former years, the assessment was wholly uncertain, without any standard, and varied according to season, produce, the health, wealth or capacity of ryots the whims of the officials, etc. Munro, in fact, used the word "fixed" or "permanent" assessment only in a qualified sense, as meaning a standard or maximum assessment which should be stable and not be liable to [illegible]

according to the exigencies of the State. In 1820, when, as Governor, he was commenting on the [illegible] then considered a model [illegible] settlement, he observed as follows:—

"The survey rates having, under the lease, become unequal, in some places too high, in some too low, and in many been abandoned, it has become a question whether they ought not to be again corrected. I am decidedly of opinion that they ought not to be touched, and that they ought to stand as the foundation of every future settlement. By having such a standard, *Government may in every future period raise or lower the revenue*, according to the necessities of the State, by simply increasing or adminishing this standard by a certain rate."

Again, on the same district, he said:

"The last point for consideration is whether the reduction of 25 per cent. should be *permanent* or not. I think that it ought to be so. I do not by this mean that it is never to be altered, but that it is not to be altered frequently, but only at distant intervals, when the exigencies or the prosperity of the State may *demand an increase* or admit of a reduction of revenue."

In 1824 in his well-known Minute on the condition of the people, he observed as follows of the survey assessment: "I trust that we shall never have to go beyond the original assessment," and in almost the last sentence of that Minute in speaking of the district surveys (a term which then included settlement), he says "when completed they will furnish a groundwork on which the land revenue of the country may with safety . . . . be lowered or *raised* according to circumstances."

It is clear then that Munro himself, though hoping and preparing for a "permanent" assessment, had no intention, even by such settlement, of precluding Government from raising the assessment when necessary. Indeed no such idea was possible in the mind of the man who wrote in the same Minute as follows:—

"We are now masters of a very extensive empire, and we should endeavour to secure and improve it by a good internal administration. Our experience is too short to judge what rules are best calculated for this purpose. It is only within the last thirty years that we have here begun to acquire any practical knowledge; *a longer period must probably elapse before we can ascertain what is best.* Such a period is as nothing in the existence of a people; but we act as if this were as limited as the life of an individual. We proceed, in a country of which we know little or nothing, as if we knew everything and as if everything must be done now, and nothing could be done hereafter. We feel our ignorance of Indian revenue, and the difficulties arising from it; and instead of seeking to remedy it by acquiring more knowledge, we endeavour to get rid of the difficulty *by precipitately making permanent settlements* which relieve us from the troublesome task of minute or accurate investigation, and which are better adapted to perpetuate our ignorance than to protect the people."

10. *Point (b)—The right claimed was never made a "right" either by formal authoritative declaration or by enactment.* While "the principles" of the ryotwari system have been frequently mentioned in the writings of Munro, of other officers, of the Board, and of Government at various times, those principles have never been authoritatively formulated and publicly notified, still less have they been legislatively established, as principles binding the Government and the ryot in a mutual contract as in the case of landholders under a "permanent settlement" (see Regulation XXV of 1802); the principles have been stated either unauthoritatively as the opinions or as the results of the settlements of individual officers, or, when authoritative, as general principles which should be the guides to uniformity and continuity in action; there has been no public declaration binding Government to future action or abstention from action, but only "instructions" to officers and explanations to authorities. In fact, the contrast between the action of Government in regard to the two systems is so remarkable as to be obviously intentional: in the case of the permanent (zamindari) settlement Government has bound itself for ever by legislative enactment and, as compelled by that law, has given to every such landholder a *sanad* declaring the perpetuity both of tenure and assessment; there is no such statute with regard to the ryotwari system nor has any such document ever been issued to ryots. In this connection it may be pointed out that in Regulation I of 1806 the non-zamindari districts are expressly spoken of as "districts of which the assessment of the land revenue is not permanently fixed." Regulation XXIX of 1802 appoints karnams to each village of a district "where the land revenue may have been permanently assessed on the lands;" this regulation applies only to zamindari areas, so that Regulation VI of 1831, in appointing the village officers in general, enacts that it shall not affect the office of karnam instituted by XXIX of 1802 in districts of which the land revenue has been "permanently" fixed, thus clearly differentiating, so late as 1831, between the permanently and non-permanently assessed areas. So also in Regulation IV of 1822 enacted after the introduction of the revised ryotwari system, the "permanent" and "temporary" settlements are again absolutely distinguished.

The case of Canara originally consisting of the north and south divisions, is a crucial instance, for in that district the right of private property was always particularly clear, it was settled by Munro himself, and it was considered an especially good example of the ryotwari tenure and system. In that district (North Canara) the question of permanency has been judicially raised and decided in favour of Government by the High Court of Bombay (High Court Reports, Volume XII, 1875), the court finding "that the assessment had not become unalterably fixed in law since the British acquisition." The reasoning applies with even greater force to the other districts, where rates were higher and more fluctuating, and system less distinct.

With the conclusive facts of the land revenue history before it, the Board does not desire to lay undue stress on this point since formal public announcements and

long-established custom following thereon would, if found, warrant especially careful consideration in altering the principles of settlement; but the fact remains that Government is nowhere and in no way bound by any law, public notification or declaration as to permanency; on the contrary, in the laws up to so late as 1831, the settlement of lands other than those under the zamindari settlement was declared to be "temporary" and non-permanent. It will presently be shown that there has been no custom of permanency in the rates of assessment.

Moreover, if as Mr. Dutt claims (page 95 of his book), "the land revenue is a *tax*" it is difficult to see how, being a tax, it could be made permanent even by enactment.

11. *Point (c)—In the intentions of the founders of the system the idea of permanency was absolutely reciprocal; if Government could not demand more, neither was it ever to receive less.* It is well to note the conditions of the "permanency" intended by Read and Munro, and which is represented as the leading characteristic of the ryotwari system and as a right of the ryot confiscated by Government. Colonel Read stated the case distinctly, and if the words implying perpetuity were excised, his proclamation would in that matter suit Munro's views: "the assessment of every individual field (in the holding) *when at the full rate* is fixed for ever, that is to say, *the Government is never to require more or receive less nor you to pay less or more* than the present rate." In other words, there is a reciprocal contract that if on the one hand there shall be no increase, on the other, there shall be no reduction or remission. But in now claiming permanency it has been forgotten that the permanency extends to both parties; if the assessment could not be raised, neither could it be reduced. Yet the whole history of land revenue from 1818 to 1855 and later was an incessant clamour—and a rightful clamour—for heavy reductions of the "standard" assessment and for remissions, while every sort of evasion or artifice was resorted to, both by ryots and by officials, in order to lighten the assessment. This was necessitated by the enormous standard assessments based upon those found in existence at the assumption of the country, and by the continual fall in prices up to 1855; from that period prices so rapidly rose that further reductions no longer became necessary, and consequently the claim advanced, now that the original assessment is moderate in comparison with prices, is for permanency. But of two things one: either permanency or non-permanency, but not the one or the other according to circumstances and prices. In paragraphs 28 to 30 of its despatch No. 6 of 1868 to the Secretary of State, the Madras Government recognizes that the permanency had "hitherto been entirely one-sided," and points out that if reductions and remissions were just in the case of a continued fall in prices or of bad seasons, the ryot could not claim to enjoy the sole benefit of a rise in prices. It must be added that had the principle of reciprocal permanency been more than a mere intention and idea, had it not in fact been abandoned as a working principle, every ryot in the country would have been ruined by the impossibility, at the prices of the second quarter of the century, of paying not merely the standard or maximum, but in many districts the reduced assessment. In fact, the standard or maximum was but tentative, it was erroneous and excessive, and it was never adopted as a permanency.

12. *Point (d)—If permanency had been established, it would have ruined the ryot owing to the weight and inequality of the assessments.*—The Board does not propose to dwell on the other incidents attached by Munro and other officers to the ideal ryotwari system or belonging thereto as part of the then revenue methods, such as the liability of all the ryots of a village up to 10 per cent. of their individual dues for the default of any of their body, the compulsory nature of the contracts at the annual settlements, the custom of levying heavy assessments upon gardens (dry lands in which the owners had dug wells at their own expense); the history of the system as separately worked or varied in each district may be read, at least in outline, in the printed records available to every student. But since the permanency of the original ryotwari assessment has been claimed as a right of the ryot, it may be well to mention that the rates imposed by that assessment—based, as stated above, on the assessments of the previous rulers of the country—were, in many districts, far higher per acre than those now generally obtaining: the higher rates were so unbearable that the best wet lands were not cultivated, the average rates were far higher than the settlement average rates, while the garden assessments, based upon the value of the crop, were extraordinarily heavy; these last are not now in existence, having been wholly struck out of the list of rates and the lands assessed at dry rates only. Even the heavily reduced rates which immediately preceded the new settlement were in many cases higher than those which replaced them.

It will be shown below that whereas in 1851—55 the average assessment per occupied acre was R2·44, in 1898 the average was R1·87. But the average of the former period was only arrived at after numerous reductions in every district; 25, 33, 37 per cent. at a single stroke were granted as general reductions in some districts during the first half of the century, while there were many less prominent ones in addition to "permanent remissions," cowles, etc. Hence it is obvious that the original average rates in general must have been much higher than those of the new settlement, while it is known that wet and garden rates were altogether excessive. As an example, North Arcot, a typical ryotwari district, may be taken; in this district in 1805 the *average* assessments per acre were R11-1-0, R3-10-0: and R21-9-0 for wet, dry, and garden lands respectively in the Southern division, and R15-3-0, R3-12-0, and

R18-9-0 in the Northern Divisoin; the maximum rates were of course far higher; apparently, however, no charge was made for a second crop if grown, but no reduction was made if it was not grown. These enormous rates, which threw all the higher assessed and best lands out of cultivation, were incessantly under heavy reduction up to 1864, but the reductions were only temporary expedients, while the areas and rates were doubtful and unequal, the areas being in many cases much against the ryot as in Palmaner taluk, where the true area was found to be 33 per cent. *less* than the nominal area. Hence the new survey and settlement which began in 1871, the result of which is an assessment averaging R4-15-2 per acre of wet land *plus* one half extra for a second crop when grown, and R1-4-2 on dry land, in which latter are included all the gardens which bore the immense assessments mentioned above. The contrast is noteworthy; it is unlikely that the ryot would, even at present prices, assent to a permanency of the original rates, which is what is claimed not by him but for him.

The original figures for South Arcot are not very dissimilar from those for North Arcot; and though there were continued reductions in this district also, yet it was the weight and inequality of the assessments which led to the new settlement being introduced into two taluks of this district earlier than in any other district, *viz.*, 1861-62. It is noteworthy that though the assessment in these two taluks, which were settled under the ideas prevalent in 1860, bore the proportion of 31 per cent.—on the wet land—to the gross produce *at commutation rates*, yet these assessments were an actual reduction from rates which were themselves heavily reduced from paimash (original) rates.

The district of Salem was assessed at rates considerably below those of the Carnatic districts, yet the assessments were frequently revised, reduced or evaded, while the *taram kammi* reduction of 1859 amounted to about 10 per cent. on the *then* rates; the new settlement, completed by 1872, resulted in an increase of only 4 per cent. in the assessment though the excess found by survey was 15 per cent., so that the rates per survey acre were considerably lower than the rates which immediately preceded settlement, though those rates had been considerably reduced from Colonel Read's or later ryotwari rates.

In a subsequent part of this resolution the great rise in prices since 1855 will be shown: if then at the prices of the latter half of the century the assessment is just—or, as stated by objectors, high—its effect upon the ryots at former low prices may be judged. Hence the (supposed) "standard" rates were not and could not be permanent in any sense.

13. *Point (c)—Partly owing to the weight of the assessment at the then prices and conditions, partly to the absence of a proper survey, permanency was never established as a fact but remained a mere intention or guiding purpose which was not binding in perpetuity but is alterable according to circumstances.*—The Board must also point out that not only was the ryotwari system not introduced into all districts, but that in many if not in most ryotwari districts there was no standard assessment which, not to mention its weight, could be taken as a permanent assessment; in almost every district such a standard was a mere expectation. In G. O. No. 951, Revenue, dated 14th August 1855, which practically originated the new Survey and Settlement Department, it is distinctly stated that "in this Presidency alone there has hitherto been no regular survey.* In some districts attempts were made in the years immediately succeeding the British assumption, to establish something like a register of lands and fixed rates of assessment founded on actual measurement and valuation. But these measures were in every case carried out in haste, with imperfect agency, and in many cases in a very defective manner . . . . But even these defective and imperfect surveys extended to only a few districts, and there are many, even at the present day, where the land revenue is based merely on the unchecked statements of the karnam, who thus has vast opportunity both of making exactions on the ryots and, in collusion with them, of defrauding the Government." Government then proceed to give several instances as examples of the Presidency, and it may be added from a close perusal of the district manuals and many other records, all available to the public, that except in a few districts, there was no semblance of a fixed standard assessment based upon a survey, and that where there had been a survey it was not only imperfect in general or had been in a great measure lost, but that the rates fixed on the fields had been altered and lost either by authorized reductions or by fraud. In fact, the conditions which Munro postulated for the introduction of a standard assessment of some permanency were, in general, absent. Those conditions included an accurate survey of the area, its division into fields, an accurate knowledge of the productiveness of the respective areas, and a consideration of the economic position of the ryot based partly upon observation, partly on consideration of his average payments over a long series of years; in most, if not in all districts, no such conditions existed; this was admitted by Munro in 1824 (Minute on the condition of the country) and the Revenue history of subsequent years is the history of a groping after a standard.

Moreover, in several districts, as in Tinnevelly and Tanjore, the system admitted of no permanent money standard: a grain assessment was levied (at the nominal rate in Tanjore of 47 per cent. of the gross produce), and this was commuted at varying prices; in Tanjore there were several settlements (in 1820, 1827—32 and 1859) on varying

* "Survey" in the parlance of that day included "Settlement."

principles; in Tinnevelly, the assessment was nominally fixed in grain and commuted each year at current prices.

In fact, Munro's later writings show that the introduction of a standard rate and even of a settled *system* of assessment was, even then, still an expectation. In his Minute of 1824 he writes as follows:—"Whether the assessment be a fixed rent in kind, or a fixed share of the crop in kind or commuted into money, or a fixed or varying money rent, it makes no difference; it is still ryotwari. All these varieties of assessment prevail more or less in the provinces under Government; but though they all come under the general denomination of ryotwari, their effects on the prosperity of the country are very different; and it is therefore an important object that the kind of ryotwari which is most conducive to improvement, namely, a fixed and moderate money assessment, *should be everywhere gradually introduced.* But before we endeavour to make such a change in any district, it is absolutely necessary that we should survey its lands, and ascertain as nearly as possible its average revenue for a long series of years." The pages of Mr. A. D. Campbell in his paper prepared for the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, the reports and proceedings relative to South Canara about 1843, the evidence of Mr. Dykes before the Committee of 1852, and the papers read in G. O. No. 951 of the 14th August 1855, mentioned above, with many other records, show that the standard assessment and the settled ryotwari system was yet to seek in the Madras Presidency in general. In fact, the Board of Revenue in their Proceedings No. 6369, dated 8th September 1868, in which they warmly advocated a ryotwar permanent settlement, spoke of it as a policy of *the future* (paragraphs 22, 28, 30 and 43) to be introduced as the new survey and settlement "should be" introduced into each district.

14. The Board will now respectfully criticise the remarks of the authorities quoted by Mr. Dutt, premising that in none of the papers is there to be found any grouping of facts to prove the correctness of the dicta; only opinion is to be found, however authoritative, and however decidedly stated that opinion may be. As regards opinions the words of the very Board of 1857, whose proceedings are quoted by Mr. Dutt, are noteworthy; "what may be the opinion of the Government or of the Board of Revenue one year may be quite at variance with the views expressed by the same authorities another year in consequence of those changes in office which cause official opinions to be in fact the opinions of individuals who, in matters of this kind, will seldom be unanimous. Even among the most experienced and careful this great contrariety exists"; they therefore submitted their views with much diffidence. The present Board will now add another reason for variety of opinions, *viz.*, that the ryotwari system was in a state of flux and that neither systems nor principles of settlement had taken a permanent shape; practice differed from period to period and district to district, so that it was impossible to predicate anything absolutely; perhaps the only distinct and settled fact was the perpetuity of the tenure, and that was fixed by history and by the courts. It is noticeable that the dicta as to the permanency of the *assessment* are only to be found in the brief period between 1857 and 1868 so that the *personnel* of the authorities is a factor to be considered; also that the dicta are the more curious since the very authorities in question had long agreed to and were then carrying out the new survey and settlement, which latter, in fact, had, by 1868, been introduced into the whole or part of five districts. The Board has the strongest reasons for believing that the authorities prior to 1857 were not conscious of such actual permanency in the sense of perpetuity or even that it was a necessary principle of the ryotwari system: the meaning attached to the word "permanent" by Munro has already been stated, while the Governments which, from 1845 to 1855, earnestly and sympathetically considered the state of the country, the character of the revenue system and the necessity for a new settlement did not even find it necessary to argue the point but unhesitatingly suggested the alteration of the old settlement, and the introduction of periodical settlements, reassessments, and alterations of the commutation rate. The Board very specially commends for perusal the selection of papers "relating to the proposed General Revenue Survey" printed in 1855 and containing the individual minutes of the members of Government from 1848 to 1855; there is no trace of even a suspicion that a periodical settlement would be counter either to the existing principles or actual practice of the ryotwari system. It may be added that the well-known printed petition to Parliament of the Madras Native Association in 1852 betrays no knowledge of any such permanency, but seeks to have the individual ryotwari system abandoned in favour of a village system.

15. The whole of the opinions on which Mr. Dutt relies are contained in G. O. No. 241, dated 8th February 1862, printed on pages 164—171 of Mr. Dutt's book, and will be respectfully criticized in turn. Government observes that "one fundamental principle of the ryotwari system is that the Government demand on the land is fixed for ever." The Board has already admitted that this was undoubtedly a *proposed* principle, but has also shown that the conditions of the country had not permitted its introduction as a practice, and that it remained a proposal which might or might not be accepted by Government; in any case it was not a principle which had been formulated and authoritatively notified, still less established by law as was the zemindari permanent settlement. Even the Hon'ble Mr. Maltby, whose views are chiefly reflected in the Government Order in question, does not combat the Government right to make the new assessment with periodical settlements, but states that he himself is "strongly in favour of a permanent assessment" *on the introduction of the new survey,*

giving practical reasons, but not denying the Government right to make the new assessment. In fact, the country was not in a state for permanency, and the despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 9th July 1862, while declaring in favour of Mr. Maltby's proposal for permanency, expressly states that before the introduction of such permanency, it must first be considered whether "any particular district is in a condition to warrant the practical application of the measure," and that the Madras Presidency was in fact "not at present generally in a condition which would warrant" a permanent settlement, which could only be carried out very gradually, and that "the result of the survey and settlement operations which had been recently commenced will show how far the districts have yet attained the condition contemplated by Sir T. Munro as warranting the establishment of a settlement in perpetuity."

10. The Government then quote Colonel Read's well-known proclamation of 1796 in the Salem district, which recited that "the assessment of every individual field in it (holding), when at the full rate, is fixed for ever, etc." The Board must point out—

(1) that the assessments have never attained their "full rate," for they were ruinously high, and were subjected through a long series of years ending in 1859 to continued and heavy reductions and remissions, such as the *taran kammi* and other general reductions, the abandonment of the heavy garden tax and of the double assessment levied when topes were planted on wet land, etc.;

(2) that Colonel Read's proclamation was not merely unauthorized, but was contrary to orders, which were to form a settlement for five years only;

(3) that the proclamation was never fully approved of even by his own officers or confirmed by Government;

(4) that the essence of Colonel Read's permanent plan was that the assessment should be invariable on *both sides*, *viz.*, that "the Government is never to require more or *receive less*, nor you to pay *less*, or more than the present rate," a reciprocity which has been forgotten; seasonal or other remission was also ruled out under this system;

(5) that in 1824 the Board observed that the plan of permanent pattas as tried by Colonel Read had been found impracticable and had been abandoned, Colonel Read himself stating (10th August 1799) that "the absolving the ryots from their engagements was not only indispensable to the future welfare of the people, but to relieve the most indigent of them from the hardship which a fixed settlement imposed upon them and to prevent a decrease of cultivation" (Minute of the Honble Mr. D Elliott of 1st November 1852);

(6) that the settlement was practically cancelled by the introduction of the zamindari system, and that the permanency proclaimed by Colonel Read did not form a declared part of the renewed ryotwari system when reintroduced;

(7) that when arranging for the introduction of the new settlement, it was found that the remissions and changes necessitated in the original assessments had been effected to such an extent during the previous sixty years "that Colonel Read's settlement has been quite obliterated, his very accounts have been lost, and the state of the present assessment is the growth of various measures applied not a little according to the inclination of every village accountant" (Settlement officer in B. P. No. 6334, dated 4th October 1867).

17. The second quotation by Government is from Colonel Munro's views as expressed in 1802 and 1806 on which the Board will merely refer to its remarks in paragraph 9 *supra* containing Sir T. Munro's statements when Governor in 1820 and 1824 on the meaning of the word "permanent" as used by him and as applicable therefore to the ideal ryotwari system.

18. The remark of the Board of 1818 in paragraph 140 of its Minute of the 5th January and quoted by Government, relates to the old ryotwari system of Read and Munro *prior* to its abandonment in favour of the zamindari and village rent systems; that the Board in introducing the revised ryotwari system which was the ostensible object of their Minute did not intend to introduce permanency is shown by the facts (1) that in paragraph 291 the Board, referring to Colonel Munro's intention of introducing a permanent field assessment, derided "permanent field money assessments incapable of being permanent"; (2) that in the draft Regulation which they at the same time prepared, they make no mention of permanency, but declared that it has been deemed expedient to make a "new assessment," and "that the variable money assessment now paid in money for land should be changed into a fixed field assessment," that is, fixed as opposed to variable.

19. The late Government mentioned no authorities between 1818 and 1855-56, but the Board has shown and could quote both authorities and an overwhelming array of facts to show that whatever the purpose or intention of the ryotwari system, that system itself had not even been fairly tried in any one district except perhaps Coimbatore, still less had it been possible practically to introduce permanency into the confusion of rates which generally existed, altogether irrespective of the ruin which would have been

effected by such permanency by reason of the heavy fall of prices in the first half of the century.

20. The next quotation taken from the Administration Report of 1855—56 may almost be passed over; the word "fixed" does not *per se* prove anything as to permanency; as the phrase stands, it simply means the assessment fixed, or determined, or established, or fixed as opposed to fluctuating, for the words "perpetuity" or "for ever" are not added. The words "perpetual lease" apply solely to the tenure, and it may here be remarked that as in paragraphs 29 and 30 of B. P. No. 6369, dated 8th September 1868, and elsewhere, the undoubted permanency and inviolability of the *tenure* by which the ryot holds have been frequently confounded with the permanency of the assessment: the tenure may be perpetual, but the land revenue may vary. It is indeed obvious that Government could not possibly have reported in 1855-56 that the assessment was "fixed" in the sense of being perpetual, when that same Government—the same individually—had, in August 1855, penned its order No. 951, which originated the new survey and settlement scheme and laid down *ex suo motu* and without the slightest sense that they were offending any principle, that a new settlement should be made, and should subsist, so far as the grain assessment was concerned, only for fifty years, and that the commutation rate of the same should be altered every *seven or ten years* (paragraphs 23 and 21). The true meaning of the word "fixed" as used by Munro and the early administrators, *viz.*, non-fluctuating and certain, or not provisional, has been mentioned above.

21. The next quotation is from the B. P. No. 2400, dated 15th July 1857. In paragraph 13 the Board used the following words: "A Madras ryot is able to retain his land in perpetuity without any increase of assessment, as long as he continues to fulfil his engagements." The discussion in which the Board was then engaged was not the *propriety* of a new settlement which had already been accepted by it, but merely certain conditions of it, and the particular point then under discussion was not whether a periodical revision was permissible, but whether the *holding* was permanent or terminated with each period of settlement which, in the very next preceding paragraph, the Board had "urged" should be a period of thirty years. Having decided upon this period, they remarked incidentally on the erroneousness of the opinion that the Bombay settlement period, also of thirty years, secures a greater permanency of tenure to the ryot than the Madras ryotwari tenure which, by reason of the assessment being fixed on the field, involves annual settlements (jamabandi), and they pointed out that the Madras tenure is, notwithstanding the annual settlements, a tenure in perpetuity. The Board evidently had in mind paragraph 28 of G. O. No. 951, dated 14th August 1855, which had originated the discussion, where Government remarked that under the ryotwari system "many fields are held permanently, although the ostensible title is only the annual patta." In fact, in 1848 the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Thomas, Member of Council, objected to the annual settlement as tending to keep the people in "tutelage" looking only to the year's tenure and its outturn rather than considering the land their own for a "period," and he therefore recommended leases for terms of years. The point of the then Board's remark is the perpetuity of the *holding*: people in "England" thought that under the system of annual pattas a ryot's title was only good for one year, and that he was liable to be ousted or his rent raised as in an ordinary annual tenancy, whereas in fact he held in perpetuity on a non-varying field assessment. That the word "perpetuity" referred to the holding and not to the assessment is shown by the context.

22. Government further remark (paragraph 13) that "in practice this leading principle (limitation in perpetuity of the demand) has never been infringed," and that the assessments have been reduced, "but in no instance have they ever been raised, nor in the recent pressure for money has so obvious a source as increasing the land tax been even suggested as being open to Government." The Government, in giving this as an argument, must surely have forgotten the course of the revenue history and of prices; there was, it is true, no general attempt at or even idea of raising assessments, for the simple reason that they were already so unbearable that, with prices continuously falling for forty years until 1855, the only possible action of Government was reduction and remission and again reduction.

23. With the utmost respect for the late Government, the Board would observe finally that that Government seems to have been consumed with rightful anxiety lest, as a result of the discussions then going on, a permanent assessment of the zamindari order should be thrust upon the Presidency, and that the most was consequently made of the old ryotwari *idea* of permanency in order to show that permanency already existed in the ryotwari system, and that therefore no further permanency was required. The Board most willingly admits that nothing is more certain than that the ryot's title to hold the land is indefeasible, and that he cannot be ejected so long as he pays the fixed assessment, but it cannot admit that the word "fixed" means unalterable in perpetuity, or that any assessment on ryotwari land has ever yet been so fixed, or that any district has ever yet arrived at such a condition as would, if ever, warrant a permanency of any sort, and it would quote the authority of Sir T. Munro in 1824 as to the precise meaning which he, as founder of the system, attached to the word permanent and the meaning which should therefore be attached to it up to the date of the decision to systematize a settlement previously either unorganized or disorganized.

In concluding this part of its resolution the Board would refer to the views expressed on page 298, Vol. I, of Baden-Powell's Land Systems of British India.

24. *Point 7 in paragraph 3 supra.*—Mr. Dutt's paragraphs 6 and 7 relate to the principles on which the revision of assessments is to take place; he recites the despatch of Lord Ripon, dated 17th October 1882, which, according to Mr. Dutt, "laid down the principle that in districts which had once been surveyed and assessed by the Settlement department, assessments should undergo no further revision except on the sole ground of a rise of prices" and the "decision," says Mr. Dutt "was accepted by the Madras Government in 1883." Mr. Dutt then expresses his regret that the Secretary of State vetoed the proposal in his despatch of 8th January 1885 which, he considers, "reopened the question which had been wisely solved after years of mature deliberation," and which he characterizes as "one of the saddest documents ever issued from London," in having "thrown back the Madras cultivators into another era of uncertainty, needless harassment and unjust enhancements." Mr. Dutt therefore proposes (paragraph 13) that "this qualified permanency of assessments" may be conferred on the Madras peasantry, presumably by a formal and binding declaration of policy

25. The Board cannot accept Mr Dutt's history, his reading of the Secretary of State's despatch of 1885, or his proposals. The simple answer to Mr. Dutt is that the Madras settlement principles till 1883 were settled and consistent on the question of the mode of revision, and that the Secretary of State's despatch of 8th January 1885 so far from rejecting or vetoing Lord Ripon's proposals, accepted, as sound in principle, the bulk of them, expressly including, for ryotwari areas, the particular one now in discussion. In the same despatch, however, the Secretary of State enunciated the further and general principle that no Government could be permitted to tie the hands of its successors by pledging them for ever to a particular line of action, and he therefore objected to any hard and fast rules being laid down by way of pledge or promise. Hence the result of the despatch, *quoad hoc*, is to leave the Madras Government at liberty, if it sees fit, to revise its settlements solely on a consideration of prices; it is neither compelled nor forbidden to do so. As the question is important, the Board will summarize the history of the matter and the contents of the despatch.

26. As already shown, the ryotwari system was, till 1885, in a state of flux, when the inequalities and weight of the assessment and the incessant but unsystematic reductions, compelled the Madras Government to introduce a new survey and revised assessment, chiefly with a view to ease the ryots. Owing largely to the uncertainty as to prices, Government originally proposed a grain assessment for fifty years with frequent changes of the money commutation rate, but in 1855—57 it was fully determined that the settlement should be for thirty years in money, and that the assessment should be fixed for thirty years; in 1858 the Madras Government published a notification to this effect. In 1862, however, the then Secretary of State, Sir C. Wood, declared that, where possible, the assessment might *eventually* be rendered absolutely permanent, but he took care to insist on the necessity for complete previous investigation and revision of the settlements for the imposition of a "full, fair and equable rent on all lands"; and he further decided that in this Presidency the general conditions were not ripe for any such permanent settlement. But this qualified decision had hardly been passed, when it was further limited by successive Secretaries of State, and in 1869 in his despatch to Madras, No. 7, dated 8th April, the Duke of Argyll, in reply to a Madras despatch of 1868, wrote as follows:—

"11. Whether, with respect to the despatch of Secretary Sir Charles Wood, of the 9th of July 1862, to the Government of India, the grain assessments under the revision of the land-tax now in progress may not be declared to be permanent, and the money rates changed, if thought advisable by the Government of the day, every thirty years?

5. I will consider this last proposal first. I find that since 1856 the question of declaring the grain assessments permanent has frequently been referred for the decision of the authorities in this country, and it has been decided, both by the Court of Directors and by the Secretaries of State, that the settlement should be a money assessment founded upon due consideration of all the circumstances of the district, and revised after a term of years, and that your Government, so far back as 1858, directed the issue of a notification to this effect. Her Majesty's Government must adhere to that decision, nor do they see, as your Excellency in Council seems to do, in the despatches addressed to the Government of India in and from 1862 to the present time on the general question of permanent settlement throughout India, anything inconsistent with this view. It seems to me impossible to read paragraphs 66, 67, 69 and 70 of the despatch of the 9th July 1862, some of which are quoted by your Government, without being impressed with the conviction that it was thought highly improbable that either your Presidency or that of Bombay, but particularly the former, should be brought, or all events not for many years to come, within the terms under which alone it was permissible to confer a permanent settlement upon the land-owners. Your Excellency in Council distinctly states, in the despatch now before me, that "the time is probably still very distant when any measure limiting the maximum amount of the Government revenue, under the conditions laid down, could be adopted without serious injury to the interests of the community and of the State as representing the community, or with any real benefit to small sections of the community or to individuals," and it certainly is not the desire of Her Majesty's Government to force on any immature concession of this nature. They concur with you in the expediency, and indeed the necessity, of keeping in the hands of the Government such a legitimate source from which to supply the increasing wants of the State for the benefit of the people, as the extension of cultivation among waste lands. They are also happy to agree with your Government in opinion that, under the principles of the revised settlement now in progress for adjusting the assessment and fixing it for a term of years, the share taken by the Government is kept within limits which are perfectly equitable to the cultivator. But they are unable to see that it is therefore necessary to make a declaration to the land-holders that the grain assessments are to be permanent. On the contrary, they feel themselves precluded, for the same reasons which Your Excellency in Council has urged in your 18th paragraph for retaining the waste lands, from sanctioning the surrender of such a legitimate source of revenue as the Government share of the increased value which has been conferred on the land

by improved administration, the construction of public works, especially works of irrigation and railways, together with the improved price of agricultural produce."

27. He therefore directed "that the previous decisions of the Home authorities by which the assessments were to be revised after a period of thirty years, be adhered to." Here the matter rested for Madras till 1883, the principles confirmed by the above despatch remaining the guide for action in the settlements then in progress: for Madras the question was a settled question, its principles being consistent from 1857 to 1883. But in 1883 the Government of India addressed the Government of Madras on the tentative proposal made in the despatch of 17th October 1882—regarding the settlements of Upper India—to eliminate from future settlements the elements of uncertainty and inquisitorial enquiry, and to give to the ryot thereby an assurance of permanence and security while not depriving the State "of the power of enhancement of the revenue on defined conditions." The Government of Madras in G. O. No. 775, Revenue, dated 13th August 1883, accepted the proposal that "in districts in which the revenue has been *adequately* assessed" the element of price should alone be considered in subsequent revisions, such districts being those duly surveyed and settled.

28. After considerable correspondence, in which apparently Madras took no part, the matter was disposed of by the Secretary of State, in his despatch of the 8th January 1885 on the above question, as discussed for the North-West Provinces. In this despatch he fully accepted the principle that it was desirable to simplify procedure and avoid unnecessary harassment in the resettlements, and the rules taken from his despatch are as follow:—

"(1) The permanent settlement idea is formally abandoned;

(2) The State shall still retain its claim to share in "the unearned increment" of the value of land to which there is a tendency in a progressive country;

(3) That a general and permanent rise in the prices of produce is one of the principal indications and measures of this increment;

(4) that it is nevertheless desirable to modify the existing system of revision of the temporary settlements of land revenue with a view of rendering it less arbitrary, uncertain, and troublesome to the people;

(5) that the modifications should be effected at least in the following particulars:—

(*a*) The repetition of field operations (survey, valuation, minute inquiries into assets, and the like) which are considered to be inquisitorial and harassing to the people, should be, as far as possible, dispensed with;

(*b*) enhancement should be based mainly on considerations of general increase in the value of land;

(*c*) the assessment will not be revised *merely* with a view to equalizing its incidence with that of the assessments of other estates;

(*d*) improvements made by the land-holders themselves should not be taken into account in revising assessments; but improvements made at the cost of the State should be taken into account, and also, to some extent, increase of cultivation."

29. These principles, though of general application as a whole, were laid down only for the circumstances of the North-West Provinces in the despatch of 22nd March 1883; they were repeated in that of 8th January 1885 with addenda, *viz.*, that assessments should not necessarily be uniform, since some estates (or tracts, in ryotwari provinces) might require lenient assessments or even reductions, while others, as where railways had been opened, might readily bear considerable enhancements; that no rules could be framed which would enable a land-owner to forecast enhancements; and as regards the proposal that "enhancements should be determined solely on the ground of a general rise in prices," it was declared that "in ryotwari provinces the rule proposed is in principle sound, although there are considerable difficulties in applying it"; it was added that "the principle has been decided to be sound as regards Madras and Bombay" (paragraph 11).

30. But in the latter part of the despatch in criticising other proposals by Sir A. Lyall, the Secretary of State laid down principles, evidently for general guidance, in the following words:—

"My principal objections are . . . secondly, that it involves what I cannot but consider the dangerous policy of pledging Government for ever to a particular line of action."

"20. On the latter point I entertain a strong opinion. Some of the principal administrative difficulties which now exist in India arise in a measure from such pledges having been given on former occasions. I consider that there is a great difference between making a public declaration beforehand of what its future action shall be, and its laying down from time to time the principles which shall regulate its action. The latter is necessary for the guidance of its officers and to secure uniformity and continuity in administration, while the former would bind its hands for its successors, when circumstances may have greatly altered. In my opinion, no hard and fast rules on the subject of the present discussion should be laid down; no such pledge or promise as that enhancements shall not exceed 15 per cent. should be given to the people. All the benefits anticipated from the scheme will accrue in due time if the new rules are promulgated simply by administrative order. When the people see that these rules are really acted on, this will give more confidence than any prior declarations. Besides, however good the scheme may be, it is certain that there will be points on which experience may enable the Government to introduce improvements, and it would be a grave mistake, by making promises now, so to tie up the hands of the administration as to prevent such improvements in the process, or the amendment of such flaws in it, as may become apparent."

31. The Secretary of State then mentioned general principles for the conduct of operations, excluding backward localities and suggesting that prices, land-owners' actual rentals, and the sale value of land should be factors in deciding revisions, care being taken not to raise the assessment unduly, finally observing that "a procedure such as is here sketched, if introduced with care and applied with discretion, may be expected to diminish, if not altogether to remove, the evils of the present system of periodical

resettlement, whilst it would not unduly sacrifice the claims of the State to profit by the increasing value of the land."

32. From the above it is clear that no settled question was "reopened" by the Secretary of State's despatch, and that the contents of the despatch itself do not bear the character which Mr. Dutt has assigned to it in his seventh paragraph and in pages 11 and 12 of his book.

On the contrary, the Board believes the policy, which leaves Government free to choose from time to time and from district to district the particular method of resettlement, to be a wise policy, wise both in the interests of the State in general and of the ryot in particular who is thereby saved from the dangers of novel forms of taxation; especially wise in the circumstances of a country in which improvement has but just begun and is still irregular, so that the increment which modern policy desires to draw, in part, to the State—especially when such increment is largely due to the direct action of the State—is not only necessarily large, but is necessarily needed for the due continuance and for the further development of improvements. Taking communications alone as an example of the improvements by which an increment arises to the agricultural population in addition to that due to a general rise in prices, there are districts in the Presidency in which, when the new settlements were introduced, railways, and often a full provision of roads, were either wholly absent or only just begun; in Anantapur there was, for instance, when the settlement scheme was first proposed, only one railway on one edge of the district, while in the last 12 years, with a view to its development and to its protection from famine, two new railways have been added; in Salem and Coimbatore, as elsewhere, land within easy reach of the railways has, to the Board's knowledge, increased tenfold in sale value since the building of the Madras and South Indian Railways, while no one can fail to note the increased area of valuable products, such as turmeric, plantains, fruit, etc., in those tracts, products which are in demand, thanks to the railways, in Madras, Bombay, and other distant markets. "To move is to produce" said Mill, and it would be unjust to deny to Government, or rather to the State, some share in that increased production and in that increased value, whether of produce or of land, which is due not to a mere general rise in prices or fall in money, but to the effect of railways, a share which must be looked to for the partial recoupment of that loss which is apt to be caused to the State when railways are first driven through an unproductive and backward tract.

33. Railways are but an item of improvements which raise indefinitely the value of land and its produce far beyond the increment due to a rise in the price of staple food-grains with regard to which the land is now assessed, and the Board would protest against an absolute hard-and-fast limitation such as that proposed by Mr. Dutt for the permanent fettering of future administrations by the present. Should it be found possible at any resettlements and in given areas to apply the rule mentioned by Mr. Dutt, it is open to Government to do so, and such method would be as welcome to Government and to the Settlement Department as to the ryots. But it would be as impolitic as unnecessary to transform an elasticity of method into the rigidity of permanent shackles. The history of the new settlements in general as given above proves with what care the Government, though unfettered in its discretion, has applied the methods at its disposal, and that the ryots *are* protected, if not by a hard-and-fast (and one-sided) rule, yet by the care with which the system is worked against "excessive enhancements" (page 157 of Mr. Dutt's book). Where enhancements have necessarily been considerable owing to previous leniency and to the heavy rise in prices, as in Tanjore and in the Trichinopoly resettlement, the land-owner's profits have *pro tanto* been retrenched and a portion of the unearned actual or prospective increment of the sale value of his land has been appropriated by Government; this, however, is merely to say that the new settlements like other levies have done their unavoidable work of which land-owners and mortgagees have long had notice.

34. *Point 3 in paragraph 3 supra.*—In his paragraphs 8 and 9 Mr. Dutt proposes to deal with "the manner in which assessments are now revised at each recurring settlement in Madras." The examination, however, is confined to two points, *viz.*, (1) the method of calculating the cultivation expenses, which he believes to be so faulty that the estimate of the "net produce" arrived at thereby is unfair and untrustworthy, and tends to ruin the cultivation of the poorer soils (paragraph 8): (2) the supposed rule that the assessments shall not exceed or shall approximate to one-third of the gross produce (paragraph 9). From his last sentence in paragraph 8 it would seem that Mr. Dutt infers that the erroneous calculation of the net produce and consequent faulty assessment cause "three millions of acres of cultivable lands to be" out of cultivation in Madras; this inference will be dealt with separately.

35. The Board would first point out that the net produce is *not* "ascertained by deducting from the gross produce the estimated cost of cultivation." The *normal* gross produce, *i.e.*, the gross produce struck on a comparison of good and bad years, is valued by a very favourable commutation rate which is usually considerably below the average of the previous 20 years, from which, moreover, all years of scarcity and high prices are excluded; from this rate from 10 to 27 per cent. is deducted for merchant's profits and distance from markets; another deduction is then made of from 6¼ to 25 per cent. for

vicissitudes of seasons and unprofitable patches of soil, the allowance on dry lands being never less than 15 per cent. and now usually 20 to 25 per cent.; it is from this that are deducted the estimated expenses of cultivation, and the *remainder* is taken as the average net produce; of this a nominal half, usually rounded to a convenient *lower* figure, is taken as the Government assessment. But this again is subject to considerable reduction under the system of village or irrigation source grouping in which the circumstances, position, etc., of villages or the nature of the sources are taken into consideration, and, finally, the result is compared with existing rates and lowered if relatively too high. The results for the ten districts wholly or partly settled by 1878 and referred to by Mr. Dutt will be found in the table printed at page 394 of appendix, volume III, to the Famine Commission report (1880), quoted from the replies of the Board to the Commission. It will be seen that for dry and wet lands the net produce obtained as above average Rs. 3-3-3 and Rs. 11-13-6, whereas the assessment, nominally considered as half the net, was only Rs. 1-3-7 and Rs. 5-5-1, respectively, or much below the assumed half.

36. The Board does not propose to enter into a lengthy discussion of the details of cultivation expenses; they are to be found in the records from Munro onwards, and in the settlement reports and district manuals as well as in other printed sources of information. Nor does it assert that the gradation of expenses in proportion to produce is absolutely accurate in all details. It must be perfectly obvious to all that cultivation expenses differ not merely from soil to soil, but from man to man, from crop to crop, and from year to year; in one field a man will spend ten, twenty or more rupees on manure,—according to crop, etc.,—while his neighbour may spend little or nothing: one man cultivates his land with his own hands, drives a plough cut from a tree in his own field with a team he has bred on the land, and weeds and harvests with the labour of his own family, while his neighbour, perhaps a Brahmin, a merchant, or other non-cultivator, hires labour and buys material at every step. But since it is necessary to allow for the cost of raising a crop, the Settlement Officers prepare tables based upon many years of enquiry and experience, and apply them to the soils in rough proportion to their productiveness, knowing full well that the less productive lands do, as a matter of fact, generally get far less spent upon them than the more productive: it is not that expenses on the poorer lands would not be as great or greater if they were highly cultivated, or that they would not cost more than good lands if they had to be raised to a given productiveness or to yield a given produce, but that in fact they are *not* so highly cultivated and are not so productive; the best lands get the most attention, the most manure, the most labour; the ryot prefers to spend less upon the less productive and more precarious lands Consequently the gradation, though only a generalized approximation, has a real foundation in fact.

37. That the poorer soils are comparatively neglected is a matter of the most ordinary observation and experience, and is recorded in many papers, whether in the settlement reports, the district manuals, or the reports of agricultural experts. Wet lands, when assessed at low rates, are usually at the tail of the irrigated area or are on a high level, or are of poor soil: these lands are usually tilled last, and get such labour, manure, and water as are available; hence a very great reduction in expenses, and the six rupees an acre mentioned as insufficient by Mr. Dutt would certainly cover them in a vast number of cases. In the case of dry lands it is notorious that immense areas of poor land get no manure, but are fallowed every third year or oftener, and that the manure available is kept for the better soils and especially for the "gardens" (dry land watered by wells). So also it is the better lands, the black cotton soils, the red loams and so forth, which get the thorough cultivation, and the crops the thorough weeding, necessary for good outturns, while on millions of acres of dry soils, assessed at from two to eight annas, in districts of scanty rainfall, with a rocky or unwholesome sub-soil and only a few inches of stony surface soil, the land is barely scratched and sown with castor, horsegram, or millet: in most such cases Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per acre would be an outside figure. No one regrets this more than the Board: it is a miserable fact that millions of poor acres get miserable cultivation, but it *is* a fact, and the supposition that Rs. 6 per acre "does not coves the cultivation of any kind of cultivable soil in India" is a grave mistake. Possibly Mr. Dutt refers to wet lands only in the above quotation, which, however, is universal in its terms, and, as has been shown above, is incorrect even for wet lands.

38. In considering the relation of the estimate of expenses to the outturn and to the consequent position of the cultivator, it must be remembered that these scales are maxima: not that they are not often exceeded whether according to the year, the crop, or the ryot, but that they are all calculated as though paid for in money, as though labour, cattle, manure, etc., were all purchased, a hypothesis wholly different from fact but differing wholly to the benefit of the ryot. The cost of bullocks is calculated at a certain rate as though they were always bought, whereas in very many instances they are bred by the ryot and brought up wholly on the straw of the farm crops or on wild pasture: moreover, the calculation usually allows for a minimum of acreage tilled and of duration of the cattle, whereas on dry land a pair will ordinarily last five years and more and till 14 acres or more per annum, besides doing much other work and yielding manure: hence the average rate of cost given in the tables is a maximum. So also in probably nine-tenths

of the area, at least of dry lands, the labour expended is only that of the owner and his family, for the farms are of very small size; it is not mainly *paid* labour, though often mutually borrowed as when men plough, harvest, etc., in their neighbours' fields in return for similar assistance in their own. Manure again is largely the produce of the cattle of the farm, or picked up by the children or women in the waste lands, or is cut, as green manure, from the jungle. The feeding and housing of the bullocks which Mr. Dutt observes has not been allowed for is omitted because straw does not enter into settlement calculations, though of great feeding or selling value; in the old reports early in the century it was often set against the whole cultivation expenses, and in the present day sub-tenants are willing to cultivate good lands on receipt of one quarter of the gross out-turn of grain if they are allowed the whole of the straw also.

A vernacular proverb is to the effect that, if the cost of cultivation be counted up in *money*, not even the value of the goad will remain, whereas in fact not only does the ryot live, but most of his land has a good sale value; remembrance of this proverb would save many a fallacy.

39. It must also be remembered that the rates thus formed are checked by the existing rates, and that, should they prove excessive, they are reduced, so that the ryot "may run no risk;" there is visible in Madras, says Baden Powell (Land Systems of British India, Volume I, page 298), a distinct tendency in revision settlements not to alter rates found to work well.

40. The Board must also point out that, if the actual cultivation expenses are really larger than are allowed for by the Settlement Department, the gross produce must, for many districts, be more valuable than is calculated by that Department. For since most lands, both wet and dry, will always let at least on the half-share system, and in the case of wet lands, often on a much higher landlord's share, it follows that, at most, half, and on the better lands two-fifths or one-third or even one-quarter, of the gross value must pay both the cost of cultivation and the livelihood and the profits of the actual cultivator. Now as regards wet lands; calculation will show that in some districts, as in the lower class soils of Bellary, Anantapur, in all but the highest classes of Trinchinopoly (settlement just expired), etc., the cultivation expenses allowed are *more than* or nearly equal to half the gross produce at commutation rates: in most, if not in all, districts the amount left to the cultivator of the lower grade soils on the half-share or in the better lands on the one-third share, after paying the theoretical cultivation expenses, is so small that no cultivator would take up the lands on those conditions. Taking Salem as an example, since it is a well-known ryotwari district of which the initial (new) settlement is still current, the following table for all wet lands gives particulars; the commutation rate was 32 Madras measures—48 imperial seers per rupee. Land, both dry and wet, is habitually leased on the share principle; the share is here taken as one-half, but the cultivator frequently gets less, especially on the high class river-channel lands:—

Salem District—*Wet.*

Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures (120 tolas).	Value at commutation rate.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses according to settlement.	Balance to cultivator on half-share.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II	1	1,080	$33\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	5
	2	960	30	15	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$
III	1	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	2	600	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
	3	288	9	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	1
IV	1	960	30	15	$10\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$
	2	840	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
	3	360	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
V	1	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	2	600	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$
	3	360	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
VII	1	840	$26\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$
	2	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	3	360	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$
VIII	1	720	$22\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	2	480	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$1\frac{1}{8}$
	3	288	9	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{8}$	1

For dry soils, cumbu in the northern portion of the same district may be taken; the commutation rate was 32 Madras measures or 48 seers per rupee. The assessments

given are those of the first group only, but there are three lower groups in which the assessments in these classes range from Rs. 2-8-0 to As. 4:

Salem District—*Dry.*

Class of soil.	Sorts	Grain outturn, Madras measures.	Value at commutation rate.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
III	1	336	10½	5¼	5¼	1¾	It will be noticed that on the "poorer class (sorts) of lands" the cultivation expenses allowed are relatively larger than on the better classes. Also that in every case but one the cultivation expenses allowed are equal to or exceed the whole half-share.
	2	288	9	4½	4¼	1¼	
	3	192	6	3	3¼	½	
IV	1	408	12¾	6⅜	5⅛	2½	
	2	336	10½	5¼	5¼	1¾	
	3	216	6¾	3⅜	4¼	¾	
V	1	288	9	4½	4¾	1¼	
	2	264	8¼	4⅛	4¼	1	
	3	192	6	3	3¼	½	
VII	1	336	10½	5¼	5¼	1¾	
	2	288	9	4½	4¼	1¼	
	3	168	5¼	2⅝	3¼	⅝	
VIII	1	288	9	4½	4⅜	1¼	
	2	264	8¼	4⅛	4¼	1	
	3	168	5¼	2⅝	3¼	⅝	

41. Similar tables are as follow for Coimbatore where (see paragraph 52 *infra*), above one-seventh of the lands, wet and dry, were cultivated under the sharing system in 1877. The soils in the table are placed in the second grade only: the commutation rate for paddy was above 25 Madras measures or nearly 38 seers per rupee, and for cumbu 27 Madras measures or above 40 seers per rupee. The share system has been taken as one-half only, since only second-class soils have been entered:—

Coimbatore district—*Wet.*

Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures.	Value at commutation rate.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses according to settlement.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
III	1	900	36	18	12½
	2	800	32	16	11⅛
	3	700	28	14	10
	4	500	20	10	8
	5	400	16	8	7¼
IV	1	1,000	40	20	12½
	2	900	36	18	12½
	3	800	32	16	11⅛
	4	700	28	14	10
	5	500	20	10	8
V	1	800	32	16	11⅛
	2	700	28	14	10
	3	500	20	10	8
	4	400	16	8	7¼
	5	300	12	6	4¾
VII	1	900	36	18	12½
	2	800	32	16	11⅛
	3	700	28	14	10
	4	500	20	10	8
	5	400	16	8	7¼
VIII	1	800	32	16	11⅛
	2	700	28	14	10
	3	500	20	10	8
	4	400	16	8	7¼
	5	300	12	6	4¾

The next table shows particulars for cumbu, which in this table is placed throughout in the first group . class IV is practically the same as class III, and class VIII as class V.:

Coimbatore district—*Dry.*

Class of soil.	Sorts.	Grain outturn, Madras measures.	Value at commutation rates.	Half-share.	Cultivation expenses according to settlement.	Assessment.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
III . . .	1	250	9¼	4⅝	3⅜	2 0	The relatively liberal rate of cultivation expenses on the poorer lands is well marked.
	2	225	8⅓	4⅙	3⅜	1 8	
	3	200	7⅓	3¾	3⅜	1 4	
	4	175	6½	3¼	3⅛	1 0	
	5	150	5½	2¾	2⅞	0 12	
V . . .	1	200	7½	3¾	3⅜	1 4	
	2	175	6½	3¼	3⅛	1 0	
	3	150	5¼	2¾	2⅞	0 12	
	4	125	4⅜	2⅓	2⅝	0 8	
	5	100	3¾	1⅞	2¼	0 6	
VII . . .	1	225	8⅓	4⅛	3⅜	1 8	
	2	200	7½	3¾	3⅜	1 4	
	3	175	6½	3¼	3⅛	1 0	
	4	150	5½	2¾	2⅞	0 12	
	5	125	4⅜	2⅛	2⅝	0 8	

42. It is clear by the above tables that either (1) the commutation rate is, at all events at present prices, too low, or (2) that the grain outturn is estimated too low, or (3) that the cultivation expenses are estimated too high, or (4) that the straw is of such value as to make up for the loss or small profit in grain, or (5) that the cultivation expenses are really not money expenses at all in most items, but only labour which is supplied by the cultivator, or (6) that the actual cultivator is ground down to the barest subsistence by the ryot land-owner. Everyone of the first five hypotheses is in favour of the Government ryot and against the Government; the sixth is a well-known characteristic of peasant landlords. For the Presidency in general, however, it is clear that cultivation expenses in general are sufficiently well allowed for by the Settlement Department, and that it is precisely "on the poorer class of lands" that the cultivation expenses are most liberal and *not* most "ruinous."

43. It will further be clear that since the settlement allowance for cultivation expenses and the consequent calculation of the "net produce" are not "ruinous to the cultivation of the poorer class of lands," no sufficient ground has been made out by Mr. Dutt for his suggestion (paragraph 13) that in future revisions "one-fifth of the gross produce, and not one-half of the net produce, be accepted as the maximum of rent" or rather "assessment." For 36 years without interruption the "half net" principle based upon years of discussion and ordered both by the Court of Directors and by successive Secretaries of State as being *more fair* to the poorer lands has been adopted, and the settlements of every district are now based upon it: to go back to the method of taking a share of the gross would be exactly to re-introduce uncertainty. In 1856 the Court of Directors declined to accept the Madras Government's proposal to take 30 per cent. of the gross produce as the basis of the maximum demand, observing that "in lands of a high degree of fertility, possessing every means of communication and in the neighbourhood of good markets, 30 per cent. of the gross produce may fall considerably within the limit of the rent or net produce; in lands less fertile and less favourably situated a much smaller share of the gross produce might considerably exceed it. The natural and inevitable consequence, as it appears to us, of apportioning the assessment to the gross produce is to favour the most fertile lands, and to press with increasing severity on the poorer lands, in an inverse ratio to their fertility." They consequently ordered that the assessment should be based not upon a share of the gross but upon a share of the net produce. In confirmation of the Court's observations it will be seen from the dry land tables for Salem and Coimbatore given above that on the "half net" system the poorer lands are more favourably treated than the higher lands, *i.e.*, that the cultivation expenses are more liberal in proportion to the produce; also that the assessments based on half the net produce are in almost all cases below, in many cases far below, one-fifth of the (nominal) gross produce even *at commutation rates.* In Coimbatore, for instance, the cultivation expenses allowed are Rs. 3-6-0 on land producing Rs. 9-4-0 and Rs. 3-2-0 onl and producing Rs. 6-8-0, and so forth; only in III (1) does the assessment (Rs. 2) exceed 20 per cent. of the nominal gross produce taken as Rs. 9-4-0; in III (4) and (5) the assessment is Re. 1 and As. 12 as against Rs. 1-5-0 and Rs. 1-1-0 at 20 per cent. of the gross; in V (1) and VII (1) it is Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 as against Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-10-0 at 20 per cent., while in V (5) and VII (5) it is only As. 6 and As. 8 instead of As. 12 and As. 15. Moreover, with grain at its normal price, for the

have been previously without any Government assessment, for he will enjoy Rs. 100 net on the same amount of produce; when prices have increased by 75 per cent., he will enjoy Rs. 145 instead of his previous Rs. 70. Such a rise actually happened after 1855, and, *quoad* the assessment, the ryots of the earliest settled districts, such as Trichinopoly, obtained by reason of the low commutation rates the full or the greater part of the benefit of this rise, and have enjoyed the same until now; in other words, for the thirty years of the settlement they obtained more, often much more, for their net produce after paying Government assessment, than they would have obtained when the settlement was formed had the assessment been abolished *in toto*.

Another illustration on hypothetical data may be given. Let it be supposed that in 1850 ten million acres produced crops worth, at then prices, 15 crores of rupees, and paid Government three crores as assessment: the ryots would then have retained 12 crores net. But in, say, 1875 under the effect of risen prices, let the produce on the same acres be worth 25 crores, the assessment thereon remaining practically constant; the ryots then would retain not 12 but 22 crores for themselves. The above figures are merely hypothetical and illustrative, but are within the facts, as may be seen by the figures recorded in paragraph 57 *infra* and in appendix II. The year 1875 has been mentioned because it immediately preceded the famine of 1876—78, one main cause of which is apparently supposed to be the assessment.

51. One of the best gauges, however, of the assessment in general is the sale or mortgage value of lands. The Board cannot here deal in detail with this interesting subject, but merely subjoins a few statistics. The aggregate figures for registered sales and mortgages, including those on buildings, for the last ten years in this Presidency are as follows:—

Sales.		Mortgages.	
Number.	Value in lakhs of rupees.	Number.	Value in lakhs of rupees.
2,543,117	5,038	3,624,390	7,079

The increase since 1878, during which period many of the new settlements have been introduced, is shown by the following figures:—

Sales in				Mortgages in				Leases in			
1877-78.		Annual average of the present decade.		1877-78.		Annual average of the present decade.		1877-78.		Annual average of the present decade.	
Number	Value in lakhs.	Number.	Value in lakhs.	Number.	Value in lakhs	Number.	Value in lakhs	Number	Annual rent value in lakhs.	Number	Annual rent value in lakhs.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
75,804	254·66	251,302	503·71	131,081	193·59	362,428	707·77	44,662	39·76	92,183	54·10

In this table leases are comparatively few in number, since they are seldom registered; the immense mass of ordinary leases cannot be gauged from these figures. Whatever the full meaning of these numerous transactions, it is obvious that land has in general a very great value in exchange or on rent after the Government assessment has been deducted: two-and-a-half million sales for 50 crores in ten years, and more than three-and-a-half million mortgages for 70 crores, are eloquent figures, while the immense increase since 1878, though partly due to better registration, is significant. The value of each such sale averaged Rs. 198, and that of each mortgage Rs. 195, but the value per acre is not known.

The Board does not propose to enter here upon the acreage price of land which may be gathered from many public reports, but would observe that the prices of many millions of acres are high and, in general, rising, and that they vary from a comparatively small sum on ordinary dry lands to above Rs. 1,000 per acre on the productive and highly assessed wet lands of the Tambraparni valley in the Tinnevelly district. Several district manuals, the settlement reports, those of the Registration Department, and Mr. S. Srinivasa Raghava Iyengar's memorandum may be consulted on this important point.

52. Mr. Dutt's main point seems to be that Government *makes the revenue approximate* to one-third of the gross produce and thereby impoverishes* the ryots, and he recommends as an example the rates of rent payable in Northern India by ryots to their landlords: in paragraph 13 he suggests a maximum of one-fifth of the gross produce. The figures already given by the Board show that this proportion is nowhere taken from the ryots "if," as Mr. Dutt says, "the district average be taken." The Board deals with this more completely in a later part of this resolution, but would here say that, if Government took one-fifth of the real gross produce from its ryots, it would fully double its present land revenue exclusive of cesses but inclusive of the total charge for water,

* In England it is often said that the farmer expects to produce "three rents," *viz.*, one for the landlord, one for the expenses of cultivation, and one for his own living and profits on stock.

The Government is, as a rule, far less exacting than private landlords, and the Board is unable to understand Mr. Dutt's statement that "there is not a cultivator in India who does not consider 5 or 6 annas out of each rupee of gross produce to be an oppressive and impoverishing rate of rent" or that three annas in the rupee is a "fair" rent. Probably there is no system so universal, so customary, and so generally accepted as the sharing (váram, batái, métayage) system, in which the half share is the rule for ordinary lands, but where lands are valuable, the half share becomes two-thirds, and even three-quarters of the gross produce as regards grain; in these métayage cases the land-owner (ryot) pays the assessment, and the cultivator (tenant) pays the cultivation expenses, but also generally obtains the whole of the straw. The Settlement Commissioner has recently made enquiries in Chingleput, Tanjore and other districts, where all these rentals are found, and it is a source of surprise to the Board that the Government demand in general should be compared with the rents taken by wet land ryots from their sub-tenants. On ordinary dry lands a common rate of rent is twice the assessment, but this frequently runs up to five times, and, in the case of rich produce, to ten times the assessment, as is also the case in wet lands. The district manuals and settlement reports may be consulted for rentals both on wet and dry lands: in the Coimbatore manual (page 300, volume II, revised edition) a table is given from the settlement report showing that above one-seventh of the whole of the lands, wet, dry and garden, in 592 villages (124,646 acres out of 844,314) were found to be rented to sub-tenants for half or a larger share of the gross produce, and on pages 301 and 303 other tables are given showing the rates taken from registered documents; the latest registered money rentals for wet land in that district range, except in one small area, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 72 per acre, so large an area as 1,157 acres paying an average of Rs. 45. That these rents are "fair" in the sense of light, is not alleged, but they are regular and general contract rates. The Government assessment is low in comparison with the rentals taken by Government ryots from their sub-tenants.

In zamindari areas the rentals are often extremely high as compared with the neighbouring Government assessments owing to the fact that having been permanently settled in 1802, they either retain the "paimash" rates similar to those of the Government areas at the period, including the now obsolete garden tax, or, where untrammelled by such rates, they are able to make their own bargains with their tenants, or they have commuted the amounts due under the sharing system into money at their own rates. In a zamindari now under the Court of Wards the Board has found that the highest wet rates are Rs. 45 per acre for which, however, the ryot may raise two crops if he can; the garden rates run up to Rs. 15 per acre; these are maximum rates, but are actually being paid. The rate payable for betel-leaf gardens is fixed at Rs. 32 per acre. The maximum wet rates for Government lands in the three neighbouring districts are Rs. 10, Rs. 8 and Rs. 7-8-0, respectively, with the addition of one half extra when a second crop has been raised. The moderation of the Government assessments may be gauged from these figures. In considerable areas in the Gódávari delta good zamindari lands are rented to tenants for growing paddy at Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 *plus* the Government water-rate, and at much higher rates for sugarcane. The Board is not defending these rentals, but they are payable and being paid.

53. The Board will now deal in some detail with the questions raised by Mr. Dutt of the weight and amount of the assessment, and the supposed enhancement of revenue "at each recurring settlement," by which it is assumed that the ryot "has been reduced to a state of poverty and indebtedness which makes him an easy prey to famines" and owing to which some "three millions of acres of culturable lands are out of cultivation in Madras." It will be shown by statistics that the land assessment proper has not increased during the past fifty years even in proportion to the additional area brought under holding, that the tax per acre has decreased, and that the actual weight or proportion of produce taken has immensely diminished—practically by one half—owing to the rise in prices. It is to be remembered that the new survey and settlements began in fasli 1271 (1861), and that the assessments at that date had been heavily reduced from the original settlements—so called—of the beginning of the century.

54. A statement appended, Appendix I, shows the areas of ryotwari land actually occupied in each year from fasli 1261 (1851-52) up to the latest year for which figures are available; the assessment thereon; the net demand for land revenue shown in the accounts as ryotwar, after eliminating the remissions granted; the amount of remissions granted each year with reference to the state of the season; the amount of the cesses or other contributions levied for local purposes, and for the payment of the village establishments; the gross demand ryotwar and cesses; and the average price of grain in each year

The following is an abstract thereof. In all cases the figures for Malabar and South Canara are omitted :—

(In columns 2 to 9,—00,000 are omitted, i.e., the figures represent lakhs.)

Period.	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses and merahs.	Gross demand.	Season remissions.			Average price of grain per garce.
						Waste.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fasli 1261-65	124	302	270	4	274	12·2	20·2	32·4	107
„ 1266-70	141	320	304	5	309	10·7	20·5	31·2	144
„ 1271-75	168	320	336	7	343	9·1	11·3	20·4	194
„ 1276-80	185	324	351	(c) 22	373	8·9	10·5	19·4	194
„ 1281-85	190	322	361	(d) 42	403	6·3	9·1	15·4	155
„ 1286-90	188	323	348	40	388	14·4	17·6	32·0	210
„ 1291-95	185	322	364	44	408	5·3	8·2	13·5	148
„ 1296-1300	199	(a) 353	391	58	449	3·8	5·0	8·8	157
„ 1301-1305	209	(b) 382	(e) 426	58	484	6·2	7·7	13·9	194
„ 1306	215	400	440	56	496	8·5	22·5	31·0	212
„ 1307	216	403	474	54	528	3·4	7·0	10·4	262
„ 1308	216	405	485	55	540	2·0	2·7	4·7	199

55. In the next table the actual averages for each quinquennial period given above are compared with the averages for the five years ending with fasli 1265 (1855-56) which are represented as 100 ; the other figures therefore show the percentage increase or decrease from that level. The average rates of assessment per acre on the area occupied are also shown :—

Period.	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Assessment per acre.		Demand ryotwar.	Demand ryotwar and cesses.	Season remissions.	Average price of grain.
			Amount.	Ratio.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.					
Fasli 1261-65	100	100	2·44	100	100	100	100	100*
„ 1266-70	114	106	2·27	93	113	113	90	135
„ 1271-75	135·5	106	1·90	78	124	125	63	181
„ 1276-80	149	107	1·75	72	130	130	60	181
„ 1281-85	153	106·5	1·69	69	134	147	47·5	145
„ 1286-90	152	107	1·72	70·5	129	142	09	202
„ 1291-95	149	107	1·74	71	135	149	42	138
„ 1296-1300	160·5	117	1·77	72·5	145	164	27	147
„ 1301-1305	168·5	126·5	1·83	75	158	177	43	181
„ 1306	173·5	132·5	1·86	76	103	181	96	198
„ 1307	174	133·5	1·87	76·5	175·5	193	32	245
„ 1308	174	134	1·87	76·5	180	197	14·5	186

Leaving out of consideration the last three years of the table, it will be seen that whilst the area in the occupation of the ryots under the ryotwari system increased during forty-five years by 68·5 per cent., the assessment thereon increased by only 26·5 per cent. and that for the first thirty years there was practically little or no increase in the assessment, although new settlements had been effected in the whole or greater part of twelve districts. The increase appearing during the quinquennium ending in fasli 1300 is mainly due merely to a change in the method of accounting for part of the water-rates levied under the Gódávari and Kistna anicuts, which were first included with the assessment from fasli 1297 when twenty lakhs were added to the accounts of the assessment. The further large increase shown in the next quinquennium is due partly to the extension of irrigation and the increase of the charge for water in those districts (about three and a half lakhs), partly to the increased charge imposed at the settlement of the Tanjore district (twelve lakhs), and partly to the revision of the assessment in the Trichinopoly district (four and a quarter lakhs), besides other smaller items of which the increase by a million acres in the area occupied accounts for the greater portion.

(*a*) Water rates on wet land in Gódávári and Kistna first included in the assessment during the period.

(*b*) Includes Tanjore settlement increase (12 lakhs) and Trichinopoly re-settlement (4½) as well as one taluk brought under ryotwari newly, and a large area of inams resumed. Full explanations are given below.

(*c*) Land-cess for local purposes first included.

(*d*) Village-cess levied in lieu of *merahs* to village servants first included.

(*e*) This figure, 426 lakhs, includes about 182 lakhs as the price of water, included in the land assessment, or otherwise charged.

The figures in column 4 are arrived at by adding to those in column 3, the amount of a large number of *miscellaneous* charges—see paragraphs 63 to 65 *infra*—and deducting from the sum the remissions granted, particulars for which so far as they relate to the changing character of the seasons are shown in columns 7—9.

* *N.B.*—During the decinnium immediately preceding this, the average market prices were 20 per cent. cheaper, or only 80 per cent. of the level for this period.

56. The large increase in the area occupied does not, however, wholly represent an extension of cultivation or holdings, for in many districts the regular survey disclosed the fact that the original accounts understated the actual areas in occupation. Considerable areas of inam, or favourably-assessed, lands have from time to time fallen in to Government, or have been resumed ; and areas which were formerly rented out at lump sums have been brought under a ryotwari settlement ; still, by far the greater part of the increase represents an actual expansion of cultivation. This expansion has no doubt, in many cases, brought the poorer and therefore lower assessed soils under the plough, but against this cause of a reduced acreage assessment must be placed the addition of water-rates to the assessments in the Gódávari and Kistna deltas, and the revision of the old assessments in Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

57. If these facts be borne in mind, the comparison of the average rate of assessment per acre, which is made in columns 4 and 5 of the table above, may be taken to show the relative amount of the assessment on the land at each period The figures show that the rate per acre has fallen on the average by 25 per cent. in forty years. But in considering this fact the course of prices must also be considered, and for this purpose it is necessary to examine further than the information given by the last column of the table allows. Accurate data regarding prices during the first half of the century are not forthcoming, but sufficient information is available to show that the fifteen years ending in fasli 1262 (1852-53) was a period of great depression, which culminated about 1843 The depression has been attributed to deficient supplies of currency, but whatever the cause, the rates for the quinquennium which ended in 1853 were much below those of the earliest years of the century *; statistics of prices for the agricultural year or *fasli* show that during that period the average market price for the principal food-grains of the Presidency was only Rs. 77 per *garce* of 3,200 Madras measures.† The course of prices for the ten years preceding and since that quinquennium is shown by the figures in the margin. The figures (for details see Appendix II) quoted for years prior to fasli 1285 (1875-76) cannot be regarded with so much confidence as those for later years, but are sufficient to indicate the general course of prices. In fasli 1263 (1853-54) there was a sudden rise in prices to an average of Rs. 116 per garce, which was at first attributed to the character of the season, but when it was found to be maintained and continued, though the subsequent seasons were much more favourable, it was put down to the greater abundance of currency owing to large expenditure of borrowed money and to large demands for export produce. From 1268 to 1285, the average of prices was double that of the quinquennium for 1258-62, with a still greater increase for 1273-77 during which period the famine of 1866 occurred. In 1286 (1876-77) the great famine began, and prices remained at an excessively high level for four years, after which, with good crops and a smaller population, they fell greatly, but have since recovered. In faslis 1301 and 1302 severe scarcity existed over a wide area, and prices have not since then returned to the level that prevailed from 1855 to 1875. They have, in fact, during the last half of the century, been almost uniformly double the rates which prevailed before the Government decided, partly on the ground of the low prices, on a general scheme for survey and settlement which was then expected to result in general reductions such as had been frequently given before that period, but on no settled system

Period.	Average price per garce.	Ratio.
	Rs.	
Fasli 1248-49	108	140
„ 1250-54	75	97
„ 1255-57	114	148
„ 1258 62	77	100
„ 1248-62	88	114
„ 1263-67	128	166
„ 1268-72	162	210
„ 1273-77	216	281
„ 1278-82	162	210
„ 1283-85	161	209
„ 1286-89	259	336
„ 1290-94	145	188
„ 1295-99	157	204
„ 1300-1302	209	271
„ 1303-1305	179	233

58. It will be seen, therefore, that while the *incidence* of the land assessment per occupied acre decreased by 25 per cent. over the whole period of forty years, and by 29 per cent. during the first thirty, the *pressure* of these reduced assessments was still further and very largely decreased owing to the doubling of the value of the chief products of the soil.

59. The explanation of this striking general result is to be found in the extremely low estimates of the value of the gross produce, and the very small proportion thereof which has, on the average, been taken as the land-tax. The proportions of the gross produce, as estimated for settlement purposes, which the settled rates represented *at the commutation rates* adopted, are noted in the margin for a number of districts (for details see Appendix V). But it must be remembered, as previously mentioned (see paragraphs 35 and 48 ; also Appendix III), that the commutation rates adopted were, except in part of Kistna, Ganjám, (wet land) and Madura, not only much lower than the average prices from which those

	Settlement date.	Dry.	Wet.
Trichinopoly	1864-65	13	28
Ganjám	1878-84	14	23
Coimbatore	1878-82	15	22
North Arcot	1881-86	17	19
Madura	1885-93	16	19
Anantapur	1891-98	6 to 11	14·5 & 15
Tanjore	1893-94	10	26 & 20

* *Vide* table on page 58 of *Progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years*' by S. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, Diwan Bahadur, C.I.E., 1893.

† A Madras measure holds 62·5 fluid ounces of water or 120 tolahs of cleaned rice.

rates were derived, but were, as a rule, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the prices that ruled during the period in which the settlements were actually made. Prices during the last decade have again been much dearer in almost every case than they were when the settlements were introduced. Consequently the proportions given in the margin are far higher than the ratio actually borne by the assessment to the real money value of the gross produce.

60. From the figures above quoted, it will be seen that in respect of the dry land, to which the State does not supply the valuable commodity—water—which it does to the wet land, in no case does the assessment fixed represent more than a bare sixth of the *nominal* gross produce, and this although the customary State share of the produce was commuted at the settlement at rates which yield the cultivators an enormous profit on the transaction, this advantage to the ryots has continued since the settlements. Besides this, it may here be mentioned that, taking the country as a whole, it could be easily shown, did space permit, from the facts and statistics of actual consumption and otherwise, that the estimated normal rates of outturn adopted for settlement purposes, from which, moreover, deductions are made to allow for the vicissitudes of the seasons, are less than the average yield of a series of years; hence the ryot obtains a double advantage. Again, in determining the assessments no cognizance is taken of the more valuable products, such as indigo, tobacco, oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton, etc., which the ryot may and does cultivate largely without any additional payment, except where he uses on dry land water supplied from a public source. As regards second crop and produce which uses water enough for a second crop, it must be pointed out that in a large number of cases special concessions have been granted to the ryots to induce them to compound for the charges imposed for water so used; save in a few exceptional cases this second crop charge is normally one-half the single assessment, and the ryots may compound for this, except under the largest irrigation works on which Government has invested capital, at rates ranging from one-sixth to one-third of the single assessment. No charge whatever is levied for second or third crop raised on dry land; in fact, so long as the ryot pays the assessment fixed for his land, he is free to do what he pleases therewith. When these great advantages are allowed for, the proportions mentioned in the marginal table above will be seen to be very greatly reduced certainly, even on wet lands where part of the assessment is the price paid for water supplied at the cost of Government, much below the one-sixth share which is admittedly due to the State.

61. The precise effect of the settlement of each district during the period in question is shown in Appendix IV to this resolution. The general result was that the assessments imposed on the lands in occupation at the time when the settlements were made, were increased in bulk by 9 per cent. including that portion which was levied with reference to areas which had previously escaped taxation, but were discovered by the scientific survey which, in the case of 19 districts, resulted in an increase of 8 per cent. Of the gross additional amount imposed during the period under reference (31½ lakhs), the chief items are noted in the margin. In Trichinopoly, the settlement of 1864-65, which had resulted in the large reduction of 3·88 lakhs, was revised, and though on a much extended area, the revision only resulted in a recovery of the revenue given up at the settlement of nearly forty years ago. The first survey in this district revealed a deficiency of 7 per cent in the areas previously reported. In Gódávari, one of the districts first settled, the original settlement enhanced the demand by 22 per cent., but in that district there had previously been no record of the measurement of the holdings; at the resettlement of this district, which has only recently been carried out after more than thirty years' interval, the increase imposed has been 24 per cent., whilst average prices have doubled in the period. In Kistna, where also the original settlement has partially expired and is being revised, the first survey disclosed a deficiency of 7 per cent. in the area previously recorded, but the first regular assessment showed an increase of 16 per cent., although the commutation rate was taken at more than 50 per cent. below the prices ruling at the time of the settlement; the increase at settlement is attributable mainly to the low revenue demand of the joint-rent system previously in vogue. In Tanjore, the increase by settlement is mainly due to the fact that the commutation rate on which the previously existing rates had been based was extremely low, *viz.*, Rs. 56 per garce, as compared with the average commutation price of Rs. 142, and Rs. 121 per garce the commutation rate adopted; and partly to the high average class of the irrigation and the high average quality of the alluvial soil of the delta. The combined effect of these factors would have been to raise the assessment even higher were it not for the liberal allowances made in respect of cultivation expenses and other items.

	Lakhs.
Godávari . .	+ 3·84
Trichinopoly . .	(− 3·88 + 4·10)
Kistna . .	+ 4·68
Coimbatore . .	+ 2·05
Tanjore . .	+ 12·02

62. It has already been mentioned in the note to the table in paragraph 54 *supra*, that of the gross ryotwar demand from fasli 1301 to 1305 (426 lakhs) about 18½ lakhs represents in reality charges for water supplied, which are either included in the land assessments or are otherwise levied. These charges have during the period under reference greatly increased, owing chiefly to the great expansion of irrigation under works on which Government has expended capital. So far as works of this class are concerned, the

expansion of irrigation may be judged from the figures noted in the margin showing the calculated amount of the revenue solely due to irrigation during the last half century. Part of the increase in this revenue during the period, *viz.*, 70 lakhs, is due to the expenditure of capital on the development of an increasing number of works, some of which previously existed; but practically the whole of the increase must be put down to the expenditure of public funds. The charge is generally, according to the custom of Southern India, included in the land assessment, so far as the first crop is concerned, though some portion is, as shown below, otherwise levied. Consequently the gross apparent increase of land assessment is *pro tanto* no real increase at all, but is a payment for a valuable commodity or instrument by which produce and its value, and the value of land, are enormously increased.

Period.	Lakhs.	Proportion.
Fasli 1261-65 . . .	31·40	100
„ 1266-70 . . .	42·36	135
„ 1271-75 . . .	48·77	155
„ 1276-80 . . .	57·10	182
„ 1281-85 . . .	64·07	204
„ 1286-90 . . .	70·16	223
„ 1291-95 . . .	73·16	233
„ 1296-1300. . .	84·86	270
„ 1301-1305 . . .	101·06*	322

* This sum includes 48·23 lakhs which are credited annually to the old works on which the Government has expended capital in their development or supersession. Of this, about 37·13 lakhs are credited to old works superseded in part by those which had already been taken up for development in the first period (F. 1261-65).

63. It will have been observed that column 4 of the table in paragraph 54 above shows that the total charge appearing in the accounts against ryotwari holdings, in almost all the more recent years, exceeds the assessment considerably and sometimes largely. The excess represents what is known as "Miscellaneous revenue," of which the following items are the chief:—

Particulars of Miscellaneous Revenue.	Lakhs.			
	Average, 1301-1305.	1306.	1307.	1308.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges for water not included in the assessments . .	19·27	20·22	22·11	25·26
Charges for land temporarily occupied	8·39	7·08	9·04	8·88
Charges on minor inam or favourably assessed land in Government villages including water-rates	27·28	34·80	36·81	36·91
Tree revenue	3·76	3·60	3·38	3·24
Charges for water in permanently-settled estates . .	7·08	8·69	9·94	10·75
Other charges	9·22	9·21	11·09	9·93
TOTAL .	75·00	84·20	92·97	94·97*

Against charges such as these are set off remissions granted with reference to the state of the season, or for items of charge included in the assessments which really represent cesses for local or village purposes, or are old endowments of religious institutions. Changes have been made from time to time in the manner in which some of these charges are shown in the accounts, so that it is not possible to exhibit the exact incidence during the whole period on the land liable for ryotwari assessments; for instance, in fasli 1304, ten lakhs which had previously been treated as a local cess were added under the third head above.

The total revenue demand thus arrived at has, however, increased by about 156 lakhs or 58 per cent. in forty years, of which 80 lakhs occurs under the regular land assessment and has been already explained. No inconsiderable portion of this increase is due to the decrease in the average amount of remissions granted from year to year; such remissions having been, fifty years ago, a regular and recurring incident of the annual settlement which, owing to the weight of the assessment and to the want of a proper survey, were allowed or were schemed for in every possible way. In favourable years now-a-days, such remissions, notwithstanding the greatly-increased area in occupation, do not amount to one-third of what was normal formerly. This decrease results partly from the policy resolved on in 1855 with a view to remove temptation to bribery and corruption and to protect the ryots from the continual interference of petty officials, partly from the decreased weight of the assessments, partly from the greater attention paid to the upkeep of minor irrigation works. The evils attendant on the old system were fully described by the Government when it resolved on carrying out a scientific survey and a regular system of land assessment.

64. The table given above shows that the greater portion of the miscellaneous revenue is derived from charges for water supplied, the amount of these charges for the quinquennium ending with fasli 1305 being about 36·75 lakhs.* About 7 lakhs of this amount is for water supplied to land on which the revenue charge is permanently settled, and should

* The exact amount cannot be shown, as a change in the method of recording the charges was made in fasli 1302.

therefore be eliminated from the charges on ryotwar villages. This amount, like all other charges for water, has been increasing with the expansion of irrigation under works on which Government has expended capital.

65. When the Government resolved on carrying out a regular survey of the Presidency, it was also decided to inquire into the titles and to determine the areas and conditions on which the inam (favourably assessed) lands of the Presidency were occupied. In many cases such inams were enfranchised at enhanced rates, since the village officers are now paid regular salaries. These operations resulted in an increase of the revenue under the third head mentioned above by at least 4 lakhs, whilst by a change in the system of record in fasli 1304 about 10 lakhs additional were transferred to this head. According to the latest statistics, the total area of minor inam lands in ryotwar villages is about 4,244,000 acres, and this should be added to the area which contributes towards the ryotwar demand which now includes the quit-rent levied on those lands.

In addition to this area, that occupied from year to year for temporary occupation must also be included, on which about 8 or 9 lakhs of rupees are annually levied. Some of this area is so poor that it cannot be continuously cropped; some lies in localities where the rainfall is so precarious that it is only occasionally that circumstances allow of its being shown; some represents land reserved for public or communal purposes, the occupation of which is objectionable. During the quinquennium from fasli 1301-1305, the average area of this fluctuating cultivation was 723,000 acres per annum. This area does not appear in the accounts of "occupied" land, although the assessment levied on it does appear in the accounts of revenue collected.

66. From the figures above given, it will be seen that the average amount of 426 lakhs of ryotwar land revenue—less 7 lakhs levied for water supplied to permanently-settled estates and a number of minor items which cannot be separated—was really paid, not for the 20,900,000 acres of ryotwar holdings, but by the occupiers of 25,900,000 acres of ryotwar, inam, and miscellaneous land. Above 40 per cent. of the gross charge is made for water supplied, but, even including this, the incidence per acre is really Rs. 1·64 and not Rs. 2·01 per acre on the land by which the revenue is paid.

67. It does not appear profitable to pursue the analysis of the statistics further. They show that the area in occupation has, notwithstanding the set-back of the great famine of 1876-78, increased very largely; that the assessments on the land have not kept pace with this expansion, and that much of the more recent increase is due to the inclusion of charges for water and to the resettlement of the very rich district of Tanjore; that the assessment per acre is far lower than it was forty years ago, though for the reason just stated it has somewhat increased of later years; that the pressure of the assessments has, owing to the doubling of prices, immensely decreased; that the total ryotwar land revenue demand is spread over a far larger area than at first sight appears; and that the incidence thereof represents a demand of from 30 to 40 seers of grain per acre only on the average prices of the Presidency during recent favourable years, even when the whole charge for water supplied is included. On the poorest classes of dry land the assessment represents from three to six seers of dry grain when prices are twenty-four seers per rupee, which is the average for the decade 1885 to 1895.

68. It must, however, be remarked that, as shown in column 5 of the statement in paragraph 54 *supra*, during the last 30 years two new local cesses have been levied in addition to the land assessment, *viz.*, the land cess and the village service cess. In fasli 1275 (1865-66) a commencement was made in levying a land-cess for local purposes, which is now collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the gross land revenue demand. This is expended on purely local requirements, and so much as is not spent on primary education and medicine is spent on improvements which directly increase either production or the profits of the ryots, *viz.*, communications and public markets. The village service cess, though new, is not an additional charge at all; from time immemorial, the custom has been for the ryots to remunerate the officers of the village communities by a proportion of the produce of their lands; these fees (merahs) were paid direct by the ryots to the village officers and servants, and did not, in general, appear in the Government accounts. In the early years of the period covered by the statistics under discussion only a small proportion of those fees had been commuted into money payments and was collected with the public revenues, but in fasli 1281 (1871-72) a village service cess was imposed to take the place of these fees which were then abolished, and the village establishments were reorganized. This cess, therefore, does not represent any increase of taxation though it appears as an increase in the accounts of revenue.,

69. The Board will now show the proportion borne by the land revenue mentioned above to the real gross produce. In the statement given as Appendix VI an estimate of the value of the crops produced in the ryotwari villages only of the Presidency, *excluding* Malabar and South Canara, has been framed. In regard to these estimates, it is perhaps sufficient to note that the rates of yield adopted represent the average outturn of a series of years, those for food-grains having been adopted from an estimate prepared for an entirely different purpose two years ago, and that the settlement rates of outturn considerably understate the yield obtained in a series of ordinary years. The valuation of food-grains adopted is approximately the average of the recorded prices for the whole Presidency during recent *normal* years. Mr. Dutt's criticisms on pages 97 and 98 of his book do not apply to Madras, where the acreage actually cultivated, the nature of the crop on

each acre, and the exact area of waste or of withered crops are recorded every year with great accuracy for ryotwari areas.

70. The estimate may be summarised as follows :—

	Lakhs of rupees.
Food-grains of all sorts	20,23
Oil-seeds	3,68
Drugs and narcotics	2,87
Condiments and spices	2,39
Cotton and other fibres	1,93
Sugars	1,46
Orchard and garden produce	1,45
Indigo and other dyes	1,06
All other crops	37
TOTAL	44,44

Besides the above, there is the income derived from the live-stock of the country which, for the ryotwari area of the Presidency, excluding Malabar and South Canara, cannot be put at less than the number noted in the margin. The horned cattle produce manure, hides, horns, bones, milk and ghee, and a certain amount is realised by sale to butchers; the sheep yield some wool and with the goats produce manure, milk, ghee, meat, and skins for tanning. Taking all these items together, and considering the immense consumption of milk and ghee, the total value of all animal products cannot be less than ten crores per annum.

	Millions.
Horned cattle	13½
Sheep and goats	14

In the case of ryots living near towns and on lines of traffic a great deal of money is realised by the sale of straw and fodder, dung for fuel, and firewood from private lands ; the value of straw has not otherwise been included.

Taking all these items into consideration, the gross agricultural produce may be estimated at above 55 crores of rupees from the portion of the Presidency alluded to.

71. Taking now the gross land revenue including all cesses and charges for water, and averaging—for the four years ending with 1898-99 exclusive of the year 1897 as a famine year—5·26 crores, it will be seen that this is well below 10 per cent. of the value of the gross produce ; if, however, the 119 lakhs due as the average annual charge for water supplied by works paid for out of Government capital (paragraph 62) during the same years be deducted, the proportion falls to 7·4 per cent., or slightly above one-fourteenth. If the whole charge for water (206 lakhs) be deducted, the proportion sinks to about 6 per cent. or about one-seventeenth, and even this includes the two cesses mentioned in paragraph 68.

If a deduction of 15 per cent. be made from the above estimate of gross produce as a margin on account of village prices, errors, etc.,—a deduction, however, which is hardly necessary since grain prices as tabulated in this department are chiefly those of rural parts, while the crop estimates for other products are generally low and straw is omitted,—the proportions borne by the assessment will be about 11 per cent. or one-ninth if all charges for water and both cesses be included; 8·7 per cent. or one-twelfth, if the charges (119 lakhs) for water under specially developed works be excluded ; and 6·8 per cent. or one-fifteenth, if all charges for water be omitted. Hence the one-tenth of the gross produce elsewhere mentioned by Mr. Dutt as a proper district average is beyond or above the sum taken as land revenue in this Presidency considered as a whole, if the cesses are deducted, and much beyond it if the charge for water is deducted.

Enough has been stated to show that the real proportion of the Madras ryotwari land revenue taken as a whole to the real gross produce has been wholly misunderstood.

It will be noted that if the Government demand in any district be assumed at one-eighth of the gross produce, each acre can on that assumption produce only 30 seers of grain for every two annas of the demand when grain is taken at an assumed village price of 30 seers per rupee. In other words, land assessed at from 2 to 8 annas per acre, of which there are millions of acres in the Presidency, produces, *on the above assumptions*, only from 30 to 120 seers of marketable grain per acre. Whether it is correct or not that millions of acres produce or can only produce, if cultivated, less than one-eighth of the produce of the average English acre taken as 32 bushels, it is clear that it is not in the reduction of the assessment, but in the development of cultivation that hope and amelioration are to be found ; more produce, better and closer markets, cheaper and safer credit, a larger share of the sale values of produce, are the *desideranda*, not, except in occasional cases, reduction of assessments.

72. The detailed estimate of the value of the crops will be found in Appendix VI.

73. *Point 5 in paragraph 3 supra*, viz., *the Irrigation Act of 1900 and its provisions* —The Board's Resolution has already run to great length, and it will therefore content itself on this point with remarking that local knowledge would explain to Mr. Dutt the reason for and scope of the new law. The law, however, does not enable Government to levy a compulsory water-rate on all lands within the wet cultivation area, but only on such lands as necessarily, by their position, receive a sufficient supply of water successfully to grow an irrigated crop : critics have forgotten that the basis of the Madras assessments, especially on wet lands, is a share of the crop, and that if, owing to the action of Government, a ryot

is enabled to raise a wet crop, whether he has asked for water or not, Government is entitled, as of immemorial right, to [redacted] produce. It will be noticed that in giving [redacted] Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert confirmed and emphasised the declaration of the Madras Government that the long established practice of exempting from water-rate, irrigation obtained from wells which are fed by percolation, shall be adhered to, and that in other cases of irrigation of lands by percolation, water-rate is to be levied only when a full and constant supply of water is assured, so that the Madras cultivator is *quoad hoc* precisely in the same position as before the Act was passed.

74. Several other mistakes also need correction, but the Board will only mention those directly connected with settlement operations which are the objects of Mr. Dutt's animadversion.

75. On page X of the preface to his book, Mr. Dutt, writing about Madras, says "the revenue . . . . . is fixed at each recurring settlement, and settlements are often made for shorter periods than 30 years." Not one single settlement has been made for less than 30 years.

76. In paragraph 8 of his letter, Mr. Dutt says, "over three millions of acres of cultivable lands are out of cultivation in Madras," the inference being that they are waste because of the weight of the assessments. As a matter of fact, the waste assessed area is larger than here stated, but though assessed, the assessment is often nominal, and the area uncultivable; such are the large areas of hill and forest in Malabar, Coimbatore, etc., the swampy and saline soils of Kistna, Trichinopoly, etc. Much, moreover, of the assessed waste lies in the well known "famine zone" and consists mostly of a very poor class of shallow, stony, arid soils bearing a very low assessment (much of it from 2 to 6 annas per acre), and unoccupied by reason of the comparative sparseness of the population. In the Anantapur district, for example, there are now 867,000 acres of unoccupied dry land, the *average* assessment on which is As. 3—5 (3·4 annas) or slightly over 5 seers at the average price of the decade 1885—1895, while of the total area unoccupied at the close of the recent settlement 44 per cent. was assessed at two annas, 39 per cent. at four annas, 9·8 per cent. at six annas, and 2·8 at eight annas, leaving only 4·6 per cent. at higher rates; the population in 1891 was 708,549, and the area occupied at the introduction of the settlement just closed was 1,228,000 acres; it is now 1,286,000 acres, showing that it is not the settlement assessment which keeps land out of cultivation.

77. The main answer to Mr. Dutt, however, on this point is the area taken up since the new settlements began; in 1855, 12,400,000 acres (round figures) were under ryotwar holding in the Presidency, exclusive of Malabar and Canara and exclusive of minor inams; in 1898 the area was 21,600,000 acres, being an increase of 9,200,000 acres or 74 per cent., about 1,400,000 of which, however, is only nominal, being due to excess found on proper survey, so that the net increase is about 7,800,000 or 63 per cent. This increase has been regular and continuous save for the check due to the great famine of 1877-78, and has never been checked by settlement operations, a sufficient proof that the assessments are moderate. The figures for 1855 also include land which was held on cowles and so-called grass rents or other favourable terms, so that the area was greater especially under the influence of the *dittam* and other methods than would have been held at the actual assessments: all these artificial modes of keeping up large holdings and, consequently, the revenue have long been abolished. Mr. Dutt's mistake consists partly in looking at the area now waste absolutely instead of comparatively by periods, partly in not examining the waste district by district, and in not making local enquiries about it.

78 On page 96 of his book he speaks of "the ten thousand cultivators of Madras who are annually driven from their homes and lands for being unable to pay the State demand." Poor ryots, seemingly many in number but relatively few—about one in 417—lose their lands, or some of them, partly for reasons mentioned by Munro in his Minute of 1824 quoted below; but many sales are solely due to the revenue rules which absolutely forbid the cancelment by the Revenue officers of a puttah or of entries of fields therein, except on personal relinquishment or by revenue sale. absence, death, incapacity, etc., frequently cause failure to relinquish and sale follows: in fact *sale* is a necessary corollary of the permanence and completeness of the ryot's tenure of his land. Much poor and valueless land, moreover, is taken up, as in Anantapur, for mere catch crops in good seasons, and the cultivator having reaped and carried his crop allows process against the land. Many of the revenue sales are therefore nominal; some are, of course, due to failures in farming: some, to the Board's knowledge, are collusive.

79. The Board has now dealt with Mr. Dutt's chief criticisms, but is conscious that though its remarks are lengthy the ground has, partly from the brief time allowed, partly from the complexity of the subject, been imperfectly covered: the subject embraces the history of the land revenue and much of land economics for the past century. Mr. Dutt may be referred for a detailed study of this subject to the numerous reports and histories even now available: in particular the District Manuals and settlement volumes would enlighten him as to the history of the ryotwar system, and the consequent necessity for, the objects, and the results of the new settlement system; the Manual of Mr. Baden-Powell, and the memorandum of Mr. S. Srinivasaragava Iyengar on recent progress in

this Presidency, present matters in an admirable form. The Board may also refer on economic and agricultural matters as well as on revenue, to the District Manual of Coimbatore* prepared by the present settlement Commissioner, where every point, except the first, touched upon by Mr. Dutt, has for a typical ryotwar district, been handled by anticipation in a non-controversial manner, long before the present discussions arose. The Board would also refer to the resolutions of a former Board contained in its Proceedings (Land Revenue), No. 414-A, dated 2nd October, 1894, especially paragraphs 28 to 35, and No. 308, dated 15th September 1897, especially paragraphs 23 to 26. These Proceedings dealt with the criticisms of Mr. Rogers on the Madras Settlements.

80. In its present resolution the Board has shown that no "rights" of the ryot have been confiscated by Government as supposed by Mr. Dutt; that the new survey and settlement was established not to enable Government to enhance assessments, but to ascertain, equalise and *reduce* them; that notwithstanding the great rise in prices which enabled Government in general to avoid reduction, the average rate per actual acre of the area originally held has, as a rule, barely, if at all, increased, except in Tanjore, while the present average rate per acre held, including all charges, is considerably lower than the rate per acre held in 1855; that in most cases the increase in the total assessment of the district has not kept pace with the increase found by survey; that excessive rates have been cut down, though unduly low rates may have been enhanced; that no change is needed from the half-net system to that based on a percentage of the gross; that the 30-year period of settlement has, since 1855, always been that sanctioned for this Presidency; that revision on the sole ground of prices may not yet be desirable though permissible; and that neither is there any rule to make the assessment approximate to 30 per cent. of the gross produce, nor does it anywhere, *in general*, approximate to such ratio, while the aggregate land revenue is far below that proportion.

81. The *gravamen* of Mr. Dutt's indictment apparently is that by the "enhancements" to which the ryot is "subject at each recurring settlement," he "has been reduced to a state of poverty and indebtedness which makes him an easy prey to famines in years of bad harvests" (paragraph 5): the supposed confiscation of a right to an unaltered or unalterable assessment, the equally hypothetical increase, inequality, and weight of the assessment, are, however, the only arguments adduced to support the above important inference. These arguments have been shown to be based on error, and the conclusion founded on them cannot therefore be accepted, nor can the Board enter into the question as to the alleged impoverishment and liability to famine of the ryot upon mere general assertions.

82. It may be remarked, however, that in so far as Mr. Dutt's conclusion is based on the weight of the assessments, it would follow that famines should, if this were a chief cause, have been absolutely chronic during the first half of the century, when the assessments were, acre for acre, actually larger in money, while their relative weight, rupee for rupee, was at least double their present weight owing to the lowness of prices, and when restrictions and compulsion in cultivation and collection, and taxation upon improvements whether in method or in crop, were universal: if the weight of the assessments did *not*, at that time, cause famine, then, *à fortiori*, such weight is not now an effective cause thereof.

83. The Board's observation and experience, moreover, as to the impoverishment or even as to the poverty of the ryot forbid its acceptance of Mr. Dutt's suggestion; the experience of the past decade, indeed, leads rather to astonishment at the power of the ryot class of this Presidency to resist scarcities due to serious shortage in produce even in districts within the famine zone and in areas where, for several consecutive years, the extraordinary failures in the monsoons have resulted in grave and almost total loss of crop. Writers unacquainted with the Presidency or with the hard facts or looking at figures only and forgetful of the great masses of the labouring class as shown by the census, mistake for ryots a crowd of poor labourless coolies—some of them, indeed, owning a little poor land—who, in times of scarcity, clamour for work or for relief. That in grave famines such as in 1877-78 some proportion of the *small* ryot class must come upon the State is an obvious necessity, and would equally be the case in Europe under similar circumstances among similar classes and with similar absence of a permanent system of poor-relief. The Board, however, will not dwell upon this point even from its own most recent experience during the current year (1900) of scarcity due to grave loss of crops and to famine prices, though it may say at once that practically the ryot class was not even represented on the works started, but coolies only.

84. A paragraph in Sir T. Munro's Minute of 1824 is sufficiently apposite to quote: the word "district" here means taluk: Munro is writing not about famines, but about ordinary years and conditions—

"Some men are apt to suppose, when they find in almost every district two or three hundred ryots who require remission for a part, for the half, or even the whole of their rents, that the assessment is too high, or that there is something wrong in the system, and they proceed immediately to recommend a change from the ryotwari to something else. But assessment, though it is often the cause, is not the chief cause of the failure of such ryots. Where the landed property of a district is distributed among many thousand ryots,

* New Edition, Volume II, for Economics: Old Edition for Revenue History and Agriculture.

and where there is no limitation to sub-division, except what is imposed by the produce of the land being inadequate to the subsistence of the ryot, it is evident that there will be many gradations of ryots, descending gradually from those holding the largest proportion to those holding portions of land too small for their maintenance. It is evident that a lower assessment will not prevent this, nor cause any other change than that of making the smallest portion of land on which the ryot can subsist somewhat smaller than before without rendering him in any degree less liable to failure. There are many ryots who fail from another cause which no abatement of assessment can remove, and which it is not desirable should be removed; it is occasioned by a spirit of independence among the caste of husbandmen, which urges every labouring servant who can buy a pair of bullocks, to quit his master and to take land and cultivate for himself. In this undertaking many fail because the loss of a bullock, or an adverse season, destroys their small means; but by far the greater number finally succeed, and their success adds to the resources of the country. It is like the spirit of adventure in trade, which, though it frequently ruins individuals, yet promotes at the same time the prosperity of the country. We must, therefore, in a district containing two or three thousand ryots, always expect to find two or three hundred who are unable to pay their rent."

The quotation no longer wholly applies to present conditions, for, in ordinary years, few if any ryots need remission except where the irrigation sources have failed, and the proportion of ryots now "unable to pay their rent" is not 10 per cent. as Munro expected, but at the worst about 2·4 per mille or one in 417, instead of one in ten; or rather, as shown in B.P. No. 308, dated 15th October 1897, less than one in a thousand, since a very large proportion of sales is not the result of failure in cultivation, but of other causes, as pointed out above in paragraph 78. But the bases of the argument, *viz.*, the results of the law of inheritance, the ever-existing opportunity for mere labourers to attempt very petty cultivation on inadequate means and on the poorest soils, the result in adverse seasons, the occasional result in every season, and the remoteness of the effect of the assessments in causing failures, remain good.

85. Apart altogether from Mr. Dutt's criticisms and suggestions, there are many honest allegations and phrases now current with reference to the land and to the people, etc., of which some have the slenderest foundations, some are erroneous in fact, some are mistaken in inference; these are passing uncontradicted into circulation and are gaining acceptance as axioms not from their value but from their mere currency; *decies repitila docent*; they are being treated not as matters for discussion but as established facts and, consequently, as the bases of perfectly honest attempts to alter or found a policy. It is time to ascertain and make public the true value of certain words and phrases which are rapidly shaping thought and may undesirably influence public sentiment.

86. But while ready to point out any mistakes or mistaken inferences that students of the land question may make, the Board has no intention of denying that vast improvement is both possible and necessary whether in the agricultural methods, in the economic position, in the financial safety and opportunity of the ryot, or in his general or technical knowledge, and would welcome assistance, whether by the collection or analysis of facts, or by more practical work in the fields indicated, towards the solution of problems essentially connected with agricultural stability.

APPENDIX I.

Statement A.—For the ryotwari holdings, the assessment thereon, and the gross ryotwari land-revenue and cesses for a series of years—areas and amounts being shown in lakhs (i.e., 00,000 omitted)—together with average prices of cereals. See paragraphs 54 to 65.

Fasli	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses and meraks.	Gross demand.	Season remissions.			Average price of grain per garce.
						For waste.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1261	123	298	276	4	280	13·6	12·9	26·5	75
1262	128	302	274	4	278	11·1	13 0	24·1	73
1263	123	300	247	4	251	17·5	34·4	51·9	116
1264	123	298	270	4	274	11·1	19·1	30·2	134
1265	125	312	282	4	286	7 9	21·5	29·4	138
Average	124	302	270	4	274	12 2	20·2	32·4	107
1266	133	323	294	5	299	8·0	16·9	25·8	112
1267	137	329	284	4	288	16·8	31·0	47 8	140
1268	141	329	319	6	325	10·0	22·5	32·5	165
1269	146	311	315	6	321	6·4	14·0	20·4	145
1270	151	310	309	6	315	11·3	18 3	29·6	158
Average	141	320	304	5	309	10·7	20·5	31·2	144
1271	158	320	322	7	329	8·7	16·5	25·2	169
1272	164	323	338	7	345	6·5	9 0	15·5	173
1273	170	321	343	7	350	9·2	9 3	18·5	182
1274	173	318	336	5	341	10·5	10 9	21·4	207
1275	175	319	341	* 8	349	10·6	10 9	21·5	237
Average	168	320	336	7	343	9·1	11·3	20 4	194
1276	178	318	352	15	367	5·5	5·7	11·2	264
1277	182	323	330	18	348	15·2	22·3	37·5	190
1278	184	324	340	22	362	12 0	15·1	27·1	188
1279	188	327	360	26	386	8·0	4·7	12·7	189
1280	192	330	371	29	400	3·9	4·7	8·6	147
Average	185	324	351	22	373	8·9	10·5	19·4	194
1281	189	322	356	† 40	396	6·1	7 3	13·4	144
1282	190	322	367	42	409	3·6	3·6	7·2	150
1283	188	319	354	42	396	7·5	13·1	20·6	168
1284	192	323	376	42	418	2·6	7·0	9·6	164
1285	192	325	353	41	394	11·5	14·4	25·9	150
Average	190	322	361	42	403	6·3	9·1	15·4	155
1286	192	324	277	38	315	46·1	49·9	96 0	257
1287	192	325	359	40	399	9·2	15·4	24 6	339
1288	191	326	372	41	413	6·5	8·4	14·9	259
1289	184	320	366	41	407	6 0	8·3	14·3	181
1290	181	318	364	41	405	4·2	6·3	10·5	145
Average	188	323	348	40	388	14·4	17·6	32·0	216
1291	180	317	357	41	398	6·5	7·0	13·5	137
1292	183	321	363	44	407	4·7	6·6	11·3	136
1293	185	323	374	45	419	3·7	3·6	7·3	137
1294	187	324	350	46	396	7·8	20·2	28·0	169
1295	191	327	376	45	421	3·8	3·4	7·2	169
Average	185	322	364	44	408	5·3	8·2	13·5	148
1296	195	331	386	46	432	2·8	4·5	7·3	149
1297	197	‡ 355	390	59	449	2·1	1·6	3·7	145
1298	198	357	392	57	449	4·1	5·7	9·8	158
1299	201	361	396	65	461	3·8	3·7	7·5	165
1300	202	363	390	64	454	6·1	9·4	15·5	175
Average	199	353	391	58	449	3·8	5·0	8·8	157

* Land-cess first appears.

† Village service cess first included.

‡ About 20 lakhs charged for water in Godavari and Kistna transferred to assessments.

Statement showing the ryotwari holdings, the assessment thereon, and the gross ryotwari land revenue and cesses for a series of years—areas and amount being shown in lakhs (i.e., 00,000 omitted)—together with average prices of cereals. See paragraphs 64 to 65—continued.

Fasli.	Occupied area.	Assessment thereon.	Total ryotwar demand.	Cesses and melahs	Gross demand.	Season remissions.			Average price of grain per garce.
						For waste.	Others.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1301	202	365	368	66	434	16·9	20·0	36·9	233
1302	207	371	403	68	471	5·6	9·0	14·6	220
1303	210	388	439	* 38	477	1·7	1·6	3·3	196
1304	213	395	452	† 57	509	5·1	4·0	9·1	177
1305	215	393	468	59	527	1·8	4·0	5·8	163
Average	209	382	426	58	484	6·2	7·7	13·9	194
1306	215	400	440	56	496	8·5	22·5	31·0	212
1307	216	403	474	54	528	3·4	7·0	10·4	262
1308	216	405	485	55	540	2·0	2·7	4·7	199

* Village service cess suspended for the year. † Ten lakhs transferred to Land Revenue "Miscellaneous."

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the average prices of cereals for a series of years in the Madras Presidency.

Year.	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Average.		Ratio of price per garce to the average for the quinquennium 1261-65.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.				Imperial seers per rupee.	Per garce.	
	Rupees per garce.							
Average for—Fasli 1251-60	85	76	97	87	86	47·0	86	80
Average fasli 1258-62	76	68	88	76	76	53·0	76	72
Fasli 1261	72	65	88	75	73	...	75	...
„ 1262	70	63	84	77	72	...	73	...
„ 1263	103	96	136	126	119	...	116	...
„ 1264	121	110	162	140	135	...	134	...
„ 1265	129	119	154	145	143	...	138	...
Average	99	91	125	113	108	38·0	107	100*
Fasli 1266	111	100	123	111	114	...	112	...
„ 1267	133	122	153	149	144	...	140	...
„ 1268	158	143	183	173	167	...	165	...
„ 1269	141	130	161	143	150	...	145	...
„ 1270	153	140	172	165	160	...	158	...
Average	139	127	153	148	147	28·0	144	135
Fasli 1271	166	150	184	171	172	...	169	...
„ 1272	167	155	197	172	174	...	173	...
„ 1273	176	163	205	183	185	...	182	...
„ 1274	206	188	222	211	209	...	207	...
„ 1275	219	201	270	246	247	...	237	...
Average	187	171	216	197	197	20·9	194	181
Fasli 1276	258	231	316	219	297	...	264	...
„ 1277	183	164	209	191	202	...	190	...
„ 1278	191	170	201	185	194	...	188	...
„ 1279	181	163	196	183	175	...	180	...
„ 1280	146	131	166	149	143	...	147	...
Average	192	172	218	185	202	20·9	194	181
Fasli 1281	144	130	159	151	135	...	144	...
„ 1282	149	135	168	150	140	...	150	...
„ 1283	156	140	197	180	169	...	168	...
„ 1284	155	139	191	171	164	...	164	...
„ 1285	137	126	171	158	157	...	150	...

Statement showing the average prices of cereals for a series of years in the Madras Presidency—contd.

Year.	Paddy.		Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.	Average.		Ratio of price per garce to the average for the quinquennium 1861-65.
	1st sort.	2nd sort.				Imperial seers per rupee.	Per garce.	
	Imperial seers per rupee.							
Fasli 1286	16·1	17·5	15·0	15·3	15·2	15·8	257	...
„ 1287	12·2	13·6	11·2	11·8	11·2	12·0	339	...
„ 1288	15·2	16·9	14·9	15·6	15·8	15·7	259	...
„ 1289	21·3	23·5	22·0	22·8	22·8	22·5	181	...
„ 1290	25·1	27·6	29·3	28·4	29·7	28·0	145	...
Average	18·0	19·8	18·5	18·8	18·9	18·8	216	202
Fasli 1291	25·8	28·5	31·7	30·3	31·9	29·6	137	...
„ 1292	26·1	28·5	32·0	30·3	32·5	29·9	136	...
„ 1293	25·8	28·2	31·7	30·3	32·3	29·7	137	...
„ 1294	21·8	23·5	24·6	23·9	26·6	24·1	169	...
„ 1295	22·3	23·7	24·2	23·7	26·6	24·1	169	...
Average	24·4	26·5	28·8	27·7	30·0	27·5	148	138
Fasli 1296	24·6	27·0	27·7	27·5	29·9	27·3	149	...
„ 1297	25·7	28·0	28·6	27·3	30·9	28·1	145	...
„ 1298	23·7	25·8	65·9	24·6	28·6	25·7	158	...
„ 1299	21·6	23·5	25·6	24·4	27·9	24·6	165	...
„ 1300	20·5	22·4	24·0	23·2	25·9	23·2	175	...
Average	23·2	25·3	26·4	25·4	28·6	25·8	157	147
Fasli 1301	17·0	18·3	17·0	16·5	18·0	17·4	233	...
„ 1302	17·2	18·8	18·2	18·7	19·8	18·5	220	...
„ 1303	19·2	21·3	20·1	20·1	22·6	20·7	196	...
„ 1304	20·6	22·6	23·2	22·8	25·5	22·9	177	...
„ 1305	21·4	23·9	25·4	25·5	28·1	24·9	163	...
Average	19·1	21·0	20·8	20·7	22·8	20·9	194	181
Fasli 1306	18·2	19·9	18·0	19·5	20·6	19·2	212	198
„ 1307	15·1	16·5	14·4	15·6	15·9	15·5	262	245
„ 1308	18·9	21·1	21·2	20·0	21·0	20·4	199	186

APPEN

Comparative Statement of

District.	Paddy.				Cholam.			
	Commutation rate.	*Commutation price.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average prices for 1890—99.	Commutation rate.	*Commutation prices.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average prices for 1890—99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. South Arcot (Chidambaram	72	78	157	177	116⅔	...	148	...
2. Godavari	72	76	137	174	84	95	171	221
3. Trichinopoly . . .	67	85	168	184	100	118	194	201
4. Kurnool—								
Proper	110	112½	175	190	105	107	175	210
Pattikonda . . .	120	133			125	145		
Cumbum and Markapur .	120	133			125	145		
5. Kistna—								
Masulipatam portion { Delta .	80	84	154	174	100	98	200	250
Masulipatam portion { Upland .	90	91			95	95		
Guntur portion . .	100	118			112	133		
6. Salem	100	123	136	198	(a) 100	137	147	243
7. Nellore	107	125	143	192	129	143	194	232
8. Tinnevelly . . .	108	125	195	213	...	...	...	...
9. Cuddapah . . .	126	140	165	194	139	163	184	229
10. Chingleput . . .	105	120½	133	200	...	...	...	...
11. Ganjam	80	90	100	142	...	...	...	...
12. Coimbatore . . .	126	138	173	206	(a)119	(a)132	197	252
13. North Arcot . . .	95	105	150	187	...	...	...	...
14. Madura	123⅓	123⅓	152	191	(a)108½	(a)108½	159	255
15. Vizagapatam . . .	105	125	141	156	...	...	...	...
16. South Arcot . . .	108	127	157	177	...	...	...	...
17. Bellary—								
Black cotton soil taluks	139	163	182	194	135	176	182	200
Five western taluks .	141	166			125	147		
18. Anantapur—								
Gooty and Tadpatri .	139	163	180	185	135	176	210	206
Four taluks . . .	117	138	180		129	152	180	
Hindupur and Madaksira	118	139	180		...	...	...	
19. Tanjore	121	142	158	178	...	...	...	...
								Resettled
1. Trichinopoly . . .	121	146	176	184	...	...	...	...
2. Godavari . . .	118	139	194	174	...	...	...	...
3. Kistna	118	139	182	174	170	200	271	250

* These are average prices for the periods prior to settlement on which the commutation rates are based and show were nominally based.

† Columns 4, 8, 12 and 16 give the average prices for the periods during which the settlement was being introduced. settlement.

(a) An average rate was adopted, being the average The figures in columns 5, 9, 13 and 17 represent the average of all

DIX III.

commutation rates and prices.

Cumbu.				Ragi.				Black Paddy.	
Commutation rate.	*Commutation price.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average prices for 1890—99.	Commutation rate.	* Commutation price.	†Price at time of settlement.	Average price for 1890—99.	Commutation rate.	Commutation price.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
93	...	182	199	93	...	186	...	...	...
60	69	136	175	66	76	156	200	60	71
83	103	179	213	83	100	173	213	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	71	183	232	...	...	...	...	65	71
(a) 100	(a) 137	124	212	(a) 100	(a) 137	116	196	...	...
107	127	181	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	148	178	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	142	161	173	237	...	...
...	...	...	...	105	120	133	190	...	...
(a) 119	(a) 132	154	203	(a) 119	(a) 132	158	203	...	...
115	128	172	232	126	140	152	204	...	...
(a) 108½	(a) 108½	168	223	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	136	146	164	126	149	166	185	...	...
123	143	172	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	100	118	174	168	...	...
134	158	205	206	130	153	187	201	...	...
listricts.									
134	160	202	213	130	158	200	213	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	113

hat the commutation rates adopted were in nearly all cases fixed much below the actuals of the period on which the rates When compared with the commutation prices and rates, these prices show equally that the grains were undervalued at the or all the staple dry grains of the district..
ecent favourable years during the last decennium.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the financial results of settlement operations in several districts.

District.	Year of settlement.	* Revenue assessment.	Settlement assessment.	Difference.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Godavari	From 1862 to 1867	17,10,402	20,94,142	+ 3,83,740
2. Trichinopoly	„ 1864 „ 1865	15,82,074	11,94,018	— 3,88,056
3. Kurnool	„ 1865 „ 1878	12,87,123	13,27,500	+ 40,377
4. Kistna	„ 1866 „ 1874	30,00,939	34,69,248	+ 4,68,309
5. Salem	„ 1870 „ 1874	17,29,016	17,97,381	+ 68,365
6. Nellore	„ 1873 „ 1875	17,10,412	18,98,568	+ 1,88,156
7. Tinnevelly	„ 1873 „ 1878	25,16,366	25,04,256	— 12,110
8. Cuddapah	„ 1874 „ 1883	15,19,259	16,27,135	+ 1,07,876
9. Chingleput	„ 1875 „ 1878	13,57,612	14,10,576	+ 52,964
10. Ganjam	„ 1878 „ 1884	6,55,732	7,20,449	+ 64,717
11. Coimbatore	„ 1878 „ 1882	24,51,880	26,56,792	+ 2,04,912
12. North Arcot	„ 1881 „ 1886	17,47,530	17,81,257	+ 33,727
13. Nilgiris	„ 1881 „ 1890	33,632	68,559	+ 34,927
14. Madura	„ 1885 „ 1893	15,97,950	16,12,680	+ 14,730
15. South Arcot	„ 1887 „ 1893	34,56,199	35,58,877	+ 1,02,678
16. Vizagapatam	„ 1889 „ 1890	3,53,770	4,06 393	+ 52,623
17. Bellary	„ 1890 „ 1894	12,68,666	13,53,608	+ 84,942
18. Anantapur	„ 1891 „ 1898	8,69,721	9,13,607	+ 43,886
19. Tanjore	„ 1893 „ 1894	41,14,499	53,16,144	+ 12,01,645
	Total	3,29,62,782	3,57,11,190	27,48,408
	Re-settlements.			
Trichinopoly	From 1894 to 1895	13,73,038	17,83,009	+ 4,09,971
Godavari	„ 1899 „ 1900	32,68,661	36,49,866	+ 3,81,205

Districts.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE + OR DECREASE —					
	Dry land.		Wet land.		Total.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Assessment.	Area by survey.
	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Godavari			Not available.		+ 22	Not known.
2. Trichinopoly	+ 13	— 21	— 18	— 28	— 25	+ 7
3. Kurnool			Not available.		+ 3	+ 9
4. Kistna			Do.		+ 16	+ 7
5. Salem	+ 15	+ 2	+ 18	+ 9	+ 4	+ 15
6. Nellore	— 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 22	+ 11	...
7. Tinnevelly			Not available.		— 0·5	+ 7
8. Cuddapah	+ 8	+ 9	+ 11	+ 4	+ 7	+ 8
9. Chingleput	+ 12	— 8	+ 11	+ 7	+ 4	+ 11
10. Ganjam	+ 28	+ 1	+ 13	+ 14	+ 10	+ 20
11. Coimbatore	+ 6	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7
12. North Arcot	+ 13	— 3	+ 11	+ 4	+ 2	+ 13
13. Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	+ 103	+ 75
14. Madura	+ 8	— 10	+ 9	+ 14	+ 1	+ 8
15. South Arcot	+ 8	— 3	+ 5	+ 9	+ 3	+ 7
16. Vizagapatam	+ 21	— 2	+ 17	+ 21	+ 15	+ 20
17. Bellary	+ 5	+ 6	+ 8	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5
18. Anantapur	+ 6	+ 9	+ 8	+ 2	+ 5	+ 6
19. Tanjore	+ 6	+ 8	+ 1	+ 32	+ 29	+ 2
Total	...	...	...	...	+ 8·3	+ 7·7
		Re-settlements—*cont.*				
Trichinopoly	— 2	+ 13	— 3	+ 52	+ 30	— 2
Godavari	...	+ 31	...	+ (a)7	+ (b) 11·7	— 0·04

* The "revenue assessment" here entered is the amount in the year prior to the introduction of the new settlement, not the original (paimash) assessment. It is the original assessment less all the deductions due to reduction in rates and concessions granted from time to time from the introduction of the ryotwar system till the new settlement.

(a) 22·8 } On water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre which was the rate in force up to fasli 1304.
(b) 24 }

showing the percentage of the value of gross produce which the assessment on dry and wet land represent at commutation rates in the districts settled by the Settlement Department.

Districts.	Year of settlement.	Dry.			Wet.			Remarks.
		Value of gross produce.	Assessment.	Percentage of columns 4 on col. 3.	Value of gross produce.	Assessment.	Percentage of column 7 on col. 6.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*		*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*		
South Arcot	1860-61	11 15 10	1 13 5	15	17 9 9	5 8 7	31	Chidambaram and Mannargudi taluks settled as part of South Arcot in 1891.
Godavari	1862-63	10 4 8	1 6 2	13	...	...	...	Western delta.
	1866-67	10 14 9	2 2 1	20	...	...	...	Eastern and Central deltas.
	1866-67	8 5 9	0 15 6	12	18 14 9	4 1 3	22	Upland.
Trichinopoly	1864-65	7 0 6	0 15 5	13	15 2 8	4 4 2	28	
Kistna	1866-67	6 6 9	1 3 1	18	21 2 10	4 6 6	21	Masulipatam portion.
	1873-74	11 0 2	1 9 9	15	31 11 0	6 8 3	21	Guntur portion.
Salem	1870-72	9 14 6	1 5 6	13	24 10 6	5 1 9	21	South.
	1870-74	7 10 8	0 14 5	12	23 0 6	3 15 1	17	North.
Nellore	1873-74	5 12 0	1 0 6	18	23 7 7	5 4 10	23	Principal division.
	1874-75	7 12 0	1 6 5	18	23 8 8	5 6 4	23	Sub-division.
Kurnool	1865-70	6 10 4	1 0 3	16	34 10 5	5 9 4	16	Proper.
	1872-73	5 3 9	0 11 3	13	31 6 2	5 7 6	17	Pattikonda.
	1874-75	8 13 9	1 7 6	17	43 1 10	7 13 3	18	Koilkuntla.
	1877-78	5 1 3	0 10 11	13	30 4 2	5 12 11	19	Cumbum and Markapur.
Chingleput	1875-78	7 8 6	1 2 8	15	17 5 9	3 8 4	20	
Cuddapah	1874-75	8 0 11	1 3 6	15	40 14 7	6 11 7	16	Three taluks.
	1877-80	6 15 0	0 15 6	14	36 9 3	6 4 1	17	Do.
	1881-83	4 6 3	0 7 3	10	25 6 1	4 9 6	18	Four taluks.
Coimbatore	1878-82	6 2 7	0 14 7	15	29 14 6	6 7 6	22	
Tinnevelly	1873-78	...	...	...	26 5 1	6 10 2	25	
Ganjam	1878-84	7 3 2	0 15 8	14	14 0 3	3 12 11	23	
North Arcot	1881-86	7 7 1	1 4 2	17	25 12 0	4 15 2	19	
Madura	1885-93	7 1 3	1 1 8	16	21 10 0	4 1 9	19	
Vizagapatam	1889-90	7 8 11	1 1 0	14	22 8 1	5 9 5	25	
South Arcot	1887-93	8 1 2	1 8 1	18	24 7 0	5 7 4	22	
Bellary	1890-92	5 5 10	0 15 7	18	37 0 5	6 14 11	19	Three taluks.
	1892-94	4 15 2	0 8 8	11	25 4 7	5 6 3	21	Five taluks.
Tanjore	1893-94	9 3 1	1 7 8	16	25 0 11	6 7 0	26	Delta.
					16 14 5	3 6 11	20	Non-delta.
Anantapur	1891-92	6 14 3	0 11 9	11	30 6 6	4 6 8	14·5	Two taluks.
	1896-97	4 5 11	0 4 3	6	27 6 2	4 0 8	15	Four taluks.
	1897-98	5 2 5	0 6 4	8	29 5 6	4 6 11	15	Two taluks.

Note.—The gross value is exclusive of the value of straw. It is merely the estimated value *at the commutation rates adopted* in each case, of the estimated yield of food-grains. These rates were, as shown in Appendix III, generally much lower than the price of grain prevailing at the time of, and for a number of years previous to, the settlements, whilst actual prices have always been far dearer. Hence the percentage in columns 5 and 8 is far from being the true percentage of the real gross produce.

Estimate of the value of crops produced in ryotwari villages of the Madras Presidency excluding Malabar and South Canara.

Crops.	Thousands of acres.	Rate per acre.	Value.
		R	R
Paddy	5,300	at 30	15,90,00,000
Cholam	4,240	at 10	4,24,00,000
Cumbu	2,625	at 9	2,36,25,000
Ragi	1,570	at 10·25	1,60,92,500
Wheat, barley and maize	90	at 12	10,80,000
Other grains and pulses	5,570	at 9	5,01,30,000
Total Food-grains	19,395	...	29,23,27,500
Castors	700	at 20	1,40,00,000
Ground-nuts	190	at 35	66,50,000
Gingelly	720	at 20	1,44,00,000
Other oil-seeds	70	at 25	17,50,000
Total Oil-seeds	1,680	...	3,68,00,000
Chillies	152	at 100	1,52,00,000
Turmeric	12	at 250	30,00,000
Other condiments and spices	142	at 40	56,80,000
Total Condiments and spices	306	...	2,38,80,000
Sugarcane	55	at 200	1,11,00,000
Other sugars	69	at 50	34,50,000
Cotton	1,514	at 12	1,81,68,000
Other fibres	56	at 20	11,20,000
Indigo and other dyes	425	at 25	1,06,25,000
Tobacco	105	at 100	1,05,00,000
Tea, coffee and chicory	55	at 200	1,10,00,000
Other drugs, etc.	36	at 200	72,00,000
Orchard and garden produce	291	at 50	1,45,50,000
All other crops	363	at 10	36,80,000
Total	24,355	...	44,44,00,500

ORDER—No. 191, Revenue, dated 13th March 1901.

Miscellaneous.

The thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Council will be conveyed to the Honourable Mr. Nicholson for the able and careful report contained in the Resolution read above.

2. The report is, in the opinion of Government, a full and complete answer to the criticisms of Mr. Dutt. There are but two points on which His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to remark.

3. From a letter written by Mr. Dutt which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 12th January last it is understood that Mr. Dutt found the authority for his statement that this Government had fixed "*one-third* of the *gross* produce as the maximum limit of rent [assessment]", in the compilation of Standing Information for the Madras Presidency published in 1879. It is true that the compilation in question contains a misstatement to the effect that "the land tax" was then being revised on the principle that it should in no case exceed 40 per cent. of the gross produce for land irrigated at Government expense, or one-third of the gross produce for land not so irrigated. This error appears to have been due to a misapprehension by the compiler of the correspondence (referred to in paragraph 46 of the Board's present Resolution) which had previously taken place on the subject of the relation of the rates of assessment and the gross produce. The compilation of 1879 was, however, superseded by "The Madras Manual of the Administration" by the same author issued in 1885. In the latter work, the correct rule is given that the assessments are calculated so as to approximate as nearly as possible to *half* of the value of the *net* produce. The rule is also explained in other standard works of reference, such as Stack's memorandum on current settlements and Baden-Powell's Land Systems of British India.

4. The other matter on which His Excellency the Governor in Council wishes to comment is the estimate of the gross annual agricultural produce of the country contained in paragraph 70 of the Board's Resolution. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that in respect of several of the staple food crops the Board's data result in an underestimate of the money value of the average yield per acre.

5. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

No. 2181, dated Bombay Castle, the 30th March 1901.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 2044, dated 13th October 1900, and as desired in it to forward the accompanying memorandum containing the views of this Government on the matter referred to in the letter, dated 6th April 1900, from Mr. R. C. Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, concerning land settlements in Bombay.

2. The Chief Revenue Officers have been consulted as desired, and the information embodied in the memorandum has been obtained partly from the records of Government and partly supplied by the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, whose statements have been generally accepted by the Commissioners of Divisions. The delay in furnishing the memorandum has been due to the pressure of famine and other work.

Memorandum in reply to the letter of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt concerning Land Revenue Settlements in the Bombay Presidency.

1. The first statement in the letter with which it is necessary to deal is that in paragraph 2, where Mr. Dutt suggests that the Mirási holder under native rule had his land-tax fixed in perpetuity and was in a more favourable position as a revenue payer than the survey occupant. In no reasonable sense can it be said that the land tax was fixed in perpetuity. The "Tanka" of Malik Ambar, which was supposed to represent one-third of the whole produce, was fixed in the gross, its apportionment being left to the village community. The "Kamal" assessment imposed by the Marátha Government was much* higher, and, as it could not be levied, it was farmed. The farmers could get profit only by imposing cesses,† which became an integral part of the demand. Leases to the heads of the villages were begun only in 1807-08. Instead of having a tax fixed in perpetuity, the Mirásdárs as well as other landholders had to pay all that could be exacted from them, those who had the means having to supply the defects of those who had not. The assessment under the Marátha rule came to not less than one-half of the gross produce.

* Nearly double in Poona.

2. In paragraph 3 the statement is made that the land revenue was raised under British rule from 80 lákhs in 1817 to 115 lákhs in 1818 and to 150 lákhs in a few years more. The addition of 35 lákhs which accrued to the revenue in 1818 was entirely due to accessions of territory. The further increase mentioned was due partly to the same cause, partly to lapses of alienations, but not, of course, to the existing system of settlement, which was not introduced into any district until 1839. How far, however, the introduction of that system was from causing an increase of assessment in every case may be gathered from the following figures regarding the full revenue demand at various periods in the táluka of Indápur, Poona District:—The Tanka, Rs. 1,22,000; (2) the Kamál, Rs. 2,22,800; (3) Mr. Pringle's survey, Rs. 2,03,000; (4) original survey settlement, 1837-38, Rs. 81,000; (5) revised settlement, 1867-68, Rs. 1,25,800; (6) the same reduced, 1875-76, Rs. 1,13,000; (7) second revision, 1899-1900, Rs. 1,36,600. The assessment at the second revision of settlement is thus only 9 per cent. more than the Tanka and 40 per cent. less than the Marátha Kamál.

3. The revenues of British territories of the Bombay Presidency were compared in the year 1880, when it was found that the total demand on the eighteen districts comprising the territories acquired up to the end of the year 1878-79 was about 2,63 lákhs as compared with a demand prior to acquisition amounting to 2,56 lákhs of rupees and 63,585 chandis of grain. The revenue demand, in other words, notwithstanding the vast development of the country, was little, if at all in excess of what was assessed upon the same territory under Native rule. The demand in the same districts in the last normal year, 1895-96, amounted to Rs. 3,01,99,298, as shown in the margin. The increase as compared with the demand under Native rule amounts to about 15 per cent., and in consideration of the circumstances is clearly not excessive.

	Rs.
Northern Division . .	99,41,588
Central Division . . .	1,15,35,532
Southern Division . .	87,22,178
	3,01,99,298

4. In his paragraph 3 Mr. Dutt attributes the break-up of the village community to the pressure of the land revenue assessments imposed by the British Government. The statement is without foundation. There is some doubt whether in the Deccan such a system was at any time in existence under the rule of the Maráthas. Sir B. Frere was of

† The Deccan Ryots Commission considered that much ancestral debt was due to these exactions, and Mr. Chaplin, reporting in 1822 on the newly acquired Deccan districts, wrote:—

"The rayats in many villages, though usually frugal and provident, are much in debt to sávkárs and merchants owing to the oppression of the revenue contractors; many of these debts are of long standing, and are often made up of compound interest and fresh occasional aids which go on accumulating so as to make the accounts exceedingly complicated; a rayat thus embarrassed can seldom extricate himself."

opinon that it was not. Other authorities such as Mr. A. Rogers (see pages [illegible] of his work on the Land Revenue of Bombay) considered that [illegible] in ancient times. Grant Duff observes that the ancient agricultural society had [illegible] completely disorganized in consequence of the revenue system adopted by the Marathas, and such cohesion as may once have existed among communities had been entirely loosened. The collapse of the village system, if it did exist in the Deccan, thus at any rate, occurred before the introduction of British rule.

5. *Paragraph 4.*—Mr. Dutt here alludes to the effects of Mr. Pringle's Settlement. As that Settlement was abandoned, the need for referring to it is not apparent. The Settlement was an acknowledged failure from the first as the Revenue Officers anticipated, and as soon as the excessive character of the assessments was perceived, orders were given to reduce the assessments, and large remissions were granted for failure of crops. But the revenue administration had lapsed into a confused condition of which the native officials were not slow to take advantage. "Great part of the remissions allowed for failure of crops was systematically appropriated to their own use, whilst by their agency a system of unauthorized collections was generally introduced throughout the district. This latter practice is said to have been carried to such an extent that in many cases the unauthorized exceeded the authorized collections of the village. The Revenue Commissioner quotes a case in which the unauthorized collections amounted to Rs. 357 against the Government demand of Rs. 137 and another of Rs. 789 against Rs. 255."* It was mainly for the purpose of these unauthorized exactions that the torture referred to by Mr. Dutt was inflicted.

6. In his 5th paragraph Mr. Dutt states the principles of the Settlement as he understands them. He points out that the assessment is based on the individual holding, or field, that it is fixed for thirty years, and that its amount is determined with respect to the value not of the produce but of the land. This statement of the principles of the Settlement system is imperfect and it is in some important respects misleading. The basis or unit of assessment is the Survey number or plot of land of a size adapted for cultivation by a peasant with a pair of bullocks. The arable land, whether cultivated or waste but available for cultivation, was split up into these numbers, the area of which was accurately ascertained by survey measurement; of course regard was had to actual holdings, which were formed into one or more separate numbers provided the area was not less than a very low minimum. Then the soil of each number was valued according to its depth, texture, capacity for retention of moisture and other physical properties. Disadvantages or faults were taken into account as well as special advantages. The valuation was expressed in annas of a rupee, sixteen annas representing generally the best soil. But as has been frequently pointed out before, these operations of measurement and of classification or soil valuation have nothing whatever to do with the pitch or amount of the assessment. They are only the methods by which the assessment is distributed over the numerous individual holdings of a rayatwári system. The classification is, no doubt, the cardinal factor by which the incidence of the assessment in each field is graduated. But the assessment as a whole is not based upon it. It is objected to by Mr. Dutt as unpractical, but it corresponds in method with the operations of a soil value in England and accords with the judgment of the people, whose estimates of the relative value of the different classes of soil were carefully taken into account by the framers and revisers of the system from time to time. It has been tested and improved by more than fifty years' experience, until a very remarkable degree of accuracy has been attained. At the beginning, however, undoubtedly mistakes occurred and imperfections existed. Poor soils were found to be relatively highly assessed, and the richer soils were found to have escaped too easily. The extreme importance of having a correct basis of distribution rendered it essential to correct the original valuations. The corrections were effected at the first revision Settlements with the utmost care, fresh valuation however being performed only where the necessity for it was clearly indicated. It has been determined that when the relative valuation has been revised in accordance with the results of experience, it will be unalterable, so that, however, the pitch or total amount of the assessments may be changed in future over any tract, their distribution as between field and field will be the same as at present, and this operation is now virtually complete.

7. The basis of the distribution of the assessment having been fixed as shown above, the next step is for the Settlement Officer to work out the rates of assessment. These rates are determined in the following manner:—The area dealt with, which is usually the sub-division of a district known as the táluka, is divided into groups homogeneous as to physical characteristics and economic advantages such as climate, rainfall, general fertility of soil, communications, and the like. For each of these groups uniform maximum rates are fixed. These maximum rates are the sums which would be leviable upon a field the soil valuation of which is sixteen annas. Thus if the maximum rate be Rs. 3 per acre for a sixteen-anna field, the assessment per acre upon a field the valuation of which was eight annas would be R1-8-0 and so on. By applying the maximum assessment rates to the soil valuation the rate per acre on each field is arrived at. But before fixing the maximum rates the Settlement Officer considers what direction the revision should take. For this purpose he reviews fully every circumstance shown in the past revenue history, prices,

* Government Selection No. 379, page 41.

markets, communications, rents, selling and letting and mortgage value of land, vicis situdes [illegible] of the previou [illegible] the economic condition of the tract, and upon this induction he bases hi proposals for enhancement or reduction of assessment as the case may be. When h finds from the records of the previous Settlement that the assessment was designedl pitched low with the object of encouraging cultivation or for other reason deemed suffi cient at the time, and if he further finds from the land records of the period of the leas under revision that cultivation has in consequence largely expanded, that prices hav risen, that the assessment bears a low proportion to the sale, letting and mortgage valu of land, and that notwithstanding vicissitudes of season the assessment has been paid witl conspicuous ease, he will probably propose an increase of assessment. This is what ha happened recently in many parts of the Presidency and in particular in the Deccan anc Southern Marátha Country. If, however, he should find that the condition of the countr has been stationary, that prices have not risen, and that the country has not beei developed or any rise occurred in the value of land, he will not propose any enhancement Cases of this description have occurred already in the Konkan Districts of Ratnágiri anc Kánara. Again if the assessment at the original Settlement was pitched high, and th cultivation has been contracted, or the revenue have proved difficult to collect, and th relation of the assessment to the value and rental of land is found to be high, the Settle ment Officer will propose a reduction. Few instances of actual reductions have occurrec up to the present. But reductions have been actually proposed and sanctioned in the Olpád Táluka of the Surat District, and it is not improbable that they may be proposec and approved for some tálukas of Broach. The general result to be attained by the revision of assessment being decided on, the maximum rates are proposed which, when applied to each field by means of the classification, would bring about that result, higher rates being imposed on those groups which enjoy the greater advantages, and lower on the less favourably situated groups. In this way the total assessment, which it is reckoned that the sub-division will bear, is equitably distributed throughout each group, village, and field.

8. In place of the system described above Mr. Dutt would prefer to have a system based on the valuation of the produce of each field. But it would be impossible to complete investigations within any measurable period of time which would determine with any approach to accuracy the average produce of each individual field. If it is suggested that an estimate of the average produce in homogeneous tracts of similar soils might be accepted, then in the first place it may be pointed out that attempts at such estimates failed disastrously in the Pringle Settlement. In the next place it is to be observed that the land is not distributed into considerable areas of equally fertile soil, and no assessment could be equitable which did not take account of the relative fertility of the severa holdings.

9. Mr. Dutt also objects to the consideration in the determination of assessments o some of the economic conditions enumerated in paragraph 7 above, and suggests the extention of cultivation and rise of prices as the only legitimate grounds of enhancement: The extension of cultivation, however, is not under a rayatwári system a cause of enhancement of assessment. It causes an increase of revenue because the available waste land is already assessed before it is taken up, and on each new number occupied the assessment becomes automatically leviable. But this increase of revenue is derived without any alteration in the rate of assessment. An occupant is at liberty to cultivate as much or as little of his holding as he pleases, and no extension within the limits of the holding will render him liable to increased assessment at the end of the lease. But as indicating the lowness of the subsisting assessment the extension of cultivation during the currency of the lease has always been regarded as an economic fact of the first importance in justifying an increase of assessment. For the original assessments have been purposely kept low in order to encourage such extension, and there is no just reason why they should not be raised to a reasonable level after a considerable period of enjoyment by the occupant at low rates.

10. The general progress of the tract Mr. Dutt considers to be no fair ground of enhancement unless it be reflected in increased prices of agricultural produce. Now as a matter of fact up to the present time the general progress of districts in which enhancements have been made have been accompanied by considerable rises of price, which have been made the main ground for the enhancements taken. Indeed the principle invariably recognised by the Bombay Government is that the enhancement should fall far short of the rise of price on which it may be based. Thus in the Karmála Táluka of Sholapur a rise of 35 per cent. was taken against a rise of prices amounting to 100 per cent. Other similar instances could be cited. Where general progress has been taken as the justification for an enhancement it has been only as one item of the evidence that the assessment at the original settlement had proved to be no less easy than was anticipated at the time and would therefore bear the enhancement which had always been looked forward to at the end of the lease.

11. Mr. Dutt objects to the consideration allowed as a ground of enhancement to the improvement of communications apart from the rise in prices which they may have been expected to produce. Now if the prices in the villages could be made the basis of revision of assessment, it would not be necessary to take into account any improvement of communications. But that is impossible. The prices recorded are necessarily those of the

market towns, and so long as these prices are taken, a decrease in the expense of conveying produce to market [illegible] But generally [illegible] taken into account only the prices on the basis of which the assessment is fixed. There are few other improvements affecting the value of land not irrigated by water supplied at State expense but such as there are afford of course a legitimate ground for a variation of the assessment when the time for revision comes. The method of charging for water supplied at State expense adopted in this Presidency does not appear to be impugned.

12. The principles upon which revisions of assessment are to be effected were prescribed afresh by law in 1886, after the most careful consideration in the following terms: see section 107 of the Land Revenue Code:—

> "In revising assessments of land revenue regard shall be had to the value of land and, in the case of land used for the purposes of agriculture, to the profits of agriculture: provided that if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of any previous Settlement made under this Act, or under Bombay Act I of 1895, by or at the cost of the holder thereof, the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same, due to the said improvement, shall not be taken in account in fixing the revised assessment thereof.

These principles have been strictly adhered to in all settlements, original or revised, and no closer definition of them is required or would be expedient. They afford ample security that the revenue will never be enhanced for insufficient reason; they appear to be perfectly equitable and have been already put into practice with success.

13. Mr. Dutt's proposals regarding the imposition of judicial checks on enhancements will be recognized as wholly unpractical. The practice of leaving to the Executive complete freedom in determining the amount of the assessments leviable in accordance with the general principles laid down by law has been universally accepted throughout India. It is a necessary corollary from the principles on which taxation of every description is assessed throughout the civilized world, and is no way inconsistent with the delegation of authority to the Courts to settle disputes as to rents as between landlord and tenant, who stand to one another in a relation of private contract, or to determine with the aid of assessors the value of land taken up for public purposes. Even in England there is no proceeding in a Civil Court for the recovery of over-paid or over-assessed taxes; the aggrieved parties can only apply to the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, that is, the Revenue Officers of Government. In certain cases a particular Court may be selected as the Appellate authority for certain appraisements, but the Court thereby becomes a Revenue Court for the time being and is virtually the assessor of the tax.

14. A perusal of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of India when the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill of 1876 was under consideration shows that the agitation against this Act is based on misapprehension. The power of the Courts was always limited to the enquiry whether the action of the Revenue Department was within the discretion left to it by law. It was even urged that the Bill was unnecessary and might safely be dropped. The Bill was eventually passed, chiefly for the purpose of declaring the scope of the Court's interference and for preventing useless litigation. In dealing with a case about the time when the Bill was being discussed the learned Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, strongly repudiated, on behalf of the High Court, the assumption by the Civil Courts of jurisdiction to determine the propriety of Land Revenue Assessments. There was not in the opinion of the Court, he said, the faintest desire on the part of the Legislature that the Civil Judges should, by the assumption of such jurisdiction, "be transformed into Revenue Commissioners or Collectors of a superior grade". Under no circumstances could he "deem the Civil Courts entitled to arrogate to themselves the duties of those offices."

Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, April 8th, 1876, page 405, etc.

15. Mr. Dutt has been content to infer the excessiveness of the Bombay assessments from the fact of the enhancements which have taken place. He has not examined the assessments themselves in order to determine whether they are moderate or the reverse.

16. But first, the occurrence of the enhancements, which Mr Dutt rightly puts at about 30 per cent., is not wholly attributable to an estimated increase of 30 per cent. in the value of the produce, nor will a similar enhancement as he supposes be re-imposed at subsequent revisions. As pointed out by Sir J. Peile in 1886 when introducing the amendment of the Land Revenue Code, quoted in paragraph 12 above, the high rate of the enhancement taken at the revisions then current was due to the fact that they were *first* revisions of which enhancement is a natural feature, because in them are restored to their old level assessments which were at the original settlements adjusted to a low condition of agriculture and trade. Another cause was the correction at revision of the measurements of the original surveys, a measure which resulted in large areas being brought to account which had escaped assessment altogether at the original survey.

17. But further the assessments themselves when examined will be found to satisfy all the reasonable criteria of moderation in assessment. These criteria may be taken as four in number, *viz.*, (1) the effect of the assessment on cultivation; (2) the case with which it is collected; (3) its relation to the net produce and to the value of the land as shown by rents, and sale and mortgage values: (4) its relation to the gross produce.

[redacted] under the Bombay rayatwari system [redacted] land which he takes up, and decreases with every area which he relinquishes. So long as the assessment is not burdensome cultivation will expand until the whole of the culturable area has been taken up, but whenever the assessment is excessive sooner or later cultivation will be curtailed, and the process of curtailment will commence before the total culturable area has been absorbed. The criterion is an almost infallible indication of the moderation of the assessment or the reverse. Accordingly in those occasional areas where owing to mistakes in the Settlement over-assessment may have occurred or where the assessment originally moderate may have become excessive owing to deterioration of the soil or other causes impossible to foresee at the introduction of the Settlement, the first indication is given by a diminution in the area under cultivation.

19. Applying now this criterion to the Bombay assessments it is found that in the forty years ending 1895-96 cultivation has increased from 14¾ to 23¾ million acres, in other words, there has been an increase of about 60 per cent. as compared with an increase of population probably not exceeding thirty.(*a*) In several of the districts the whole of the culturable land has has been practically absorbed. (*b*) But wherever waste remains to be taken up the process of expansion still continues. The excess of the rate of increase in cultivation over that in population shows clearly that the former increase is not due merely to preassure on the land of larger numbers requiring food. The figures in support of this statement will be found in tables A, B and C appended to this note.

(*a*) The excess between 1872 and 1891 is about 13 per cent.

(*b*) *e.g.*, in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona and Satara, where the culturable waste amounts to less than 1 per cent. of the total culturable area,

20. It is perhaps unnecessary to analyse tables A and B in detail. It is, however, remarkable that the highest assessed districts form no exception to the rule and that the proportion of culturable waste has fallen in thirty-two years in Ahmedabad from 17 to 5·5 per cent., in Surat from 14 to 3¾ per cent., and in Kaira from 21 to 9½ per cent. of the total culturable assessed area. The proportion of waste in Broach, which is more highly assessed in relation to its population than any other district of the Presidency, is only a little over 3 per cent. It will, however, be observed that the rate of increase in cultivation is slower as the years advance. The reason of this, of course, is that the best lands were taken up first and most rapidly. It might be thought from inspection of the figures that in some of the Deccan districts—Poona, Sátára, Sholápur—and some of those of the Karnátak—Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár—there had been actual retrogression. It is to be observed, however, that in the districts in question almost all productive land had been taken up in the sixties or early seventies. In the year 1875-76 the maximum was reached and then ensued the famine of 1876-77, after which, temporarily, large areas of land were thrown up. Advantage was taken to include in forest a large proportion of the relinquished area, which was of very poor quality. This is the sole reason of such diminution as the figures show in the cultivated area. The people have never ceased to clamour for the restoration of the lands taken out of cultivation, and, as the figures given in the margin show, in all these districts the proportion of culturable land left unoccupied is of the smallest.

District.	Percentage of unoccupied to total culturable land.
Poona	·83
Sátára	·75
Sholápur	·50
Belgaum	1·23
Bijápur	1·22
Dhárwár	2·00

21. As regards the ease with which the assessments have been collected, it will be sufficient to observe that in the year 1891-92, when there was a considerable failure of crops, no less than 99·2 per cent., and in the year 1896-97, a season of severe famine, 95·3 per cent. of the revenue was collected with an insignificant amount of pressure. The following figures for the latest year available, 1898-99, and the latest normal year, 1895-96, will show how little pressures is required in ordinary circumstances :—

		1898-99.	1895-96.
Number of holdings		12,17,109*	12,26,110†
Amount of revenue for collection	Rs.	3,11,90,322	3,01,99,298
Number of cases of distraint of moveable property and sale of immoveable property other than land		3,323	359
Amount for which distraint of moveable property and sale of immoveable property other than land were resorted to	Rs.	1,62,660	11,027
Number of cases of forfeiture and sale of occupancy		1,681	922
Amount for which forfeiture was resorted to	Rs.	64,399	21,280
Occupancy of land declared forfeited — Area	A.	46,972	11,632
Occupancy of land declared forfeited — Assessment	Rs.	47,429	20,931
Occupancy of forfeited land sold — Area	A.	4,262	1,768
Occupancy of forfeited land sold — Assessment.	Rs.	4,418	2,948
Forfeited land returned to defaulters — Area	A.	26,904	5,716
Forfeited land returned to defaulters — Assessment.	Rs.	28,110	9,682

* Including 2,10,992 inam holdings.
† Including 2,11,474 inam holdings.

It may be observed that the amount of compulsory process in the year 1896-97 was much higher than the normal owing to the measures required to recover arrears incurred in the famine of 1896-97. Nevertheless, distraint was required for the recovery of little more than five in every thousand rupees for collection and forfeiture of land for little more than two in every thousand. Although nearly 47,000 acres of land were declared forfeited about three-fifths of it was returned to the occupants.

22. As regards the relation of the assessment to the net produce of the land, it is difficult to form a definite opinion. For the value of the net produce can be determined directly only by deducting from the gross produce the whole cost of cultivation including wages due to the cultivator and his house hold for the labour bestowed by them on the land, the value of the manure applied, marketing expenses, and other numerous items. The best indication of the relation of the assessment to the net profits of agriculture is to be found in the comparison of it with prevailing rents.

23. To take first produce rents. According to information furnished by the Director of Agriculture and other good authorities a common rent is half the gross produce. It was the standard also of the Kamal of the Marathas. Now, as will be shown below, the assessment in the Deccan amounts to no more than one-fifteenth to one-twentieth of the gross produce in a normal year. It is evident that such an assessment must be moderate, even when allowance is made for every possible vicissitude of season. Even in such a calamitous succession of seasons as the Deccan has passed through this assessment is found easy. There have been three total failures in five seasons. Taking the other two seasons as normal the assessment at one-fifteenth of the produce in a normal year will not exceed one-sixth of the gross produce on the series of years, or, in other words, one-third of the produce rent. But as a matter of fact the present cycle of bad seasons is without precedent. One bad year in three is the accepted standard of vicissitude in the Deccan, according to which the assessment does not on an average of years exceed one-tenth of the gross produce, and one-fifth of the prevailing produce rent.

24. As regards cash rents such statistics as are available all go to prove that the letting value of land bears everywhere a high relation to the revenue demand. Very rarely has it been found to be less than twice the assessment. In many parts of the Presidency, and specially in the Deccan, it is a good deal higher, three, four, and even six to seven times the assessment being not uncommon. The following table gives the letting value as recorded in the assessment reports of all the tálukas settled during the last five years:—

District.	Taluka.	Average rate of assessment per acre in land sublet.	Average rate of rent.	Average multiple of rent as compared with assessment.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kaira	Nadiád	4 7 10	13 8 2	3·9
	Ánand	4 3 4	11 5 11	2·69
	Borsad	4 11 10	22 4 6	4·69
	Kapadvanj	1 12 1	6 11 11	3·83
	Thásra	2 9 0	5 11 8	2·23
Surat	Chorási	4 6 0	11 13 8	2·70
	Olpád	5 8 3	10 12 9	1·95
	Bárdoli	3 5 3	7 7 0	2·23
	Chikhli	2 12 4	4 12 4	1·74
	Jalálpur	3 13 9	8 13 10	2·29
	Bulsár	2 8 7	5 12 4	2·27
Thána	Murbád	0 14 2	2 10 9	3·0
	Kalyán	1 12 2	5 5 5	3·03
	Bhiwndi	2 2 2	4 15 5	2·32
	Sálsette	3 9 11	13 13 11	3·8
	Bassein	2 15 8	7 6 0	2·47
	Váda	0 13 6	2 8 8	3·02
	Sháhápur	0 15 10	2 1 6	2·11
	Máhim	1 2 1	4 2 2	3·65
Poona	Indápur	0 7 7	1 6 11	3·0
Násik	Málegaon	0 14 2	2 14 4	3·0
	Nándgaon	0 8 7	1 15 6	4·0
	Báglán	0 7 2	1 4 8	3·0
Satara	Karád	2 5 1	9 13 6	4·0
	Pátan	1 12 0	5 11 9	3·0
	Válva	2 3 3	9 8 4	4·0
Khándesh	Nandurbár	1 5 1	3 9 7	2.0
	Chálisgaon	0 14 5	6 7 11	7·0
	Dhulia	0 15 5	4 8 1	5·0
	Shirpur	0 13 3	5 8 11	7·0
	Sháháda	1 1 5	6 8 5	6·0
	Taloda	1 7 10	4 12 9	3·0
Kolaba	Roha	3 15 3	8 9 0	2·15
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	1 2 8	2 4 3	2 0
Kánara	Yellápur	3 4 0	6 8 0	2·0
	Haliyal	2 0 0	4 0 0	2·0

[illegible] that land is generally sold for about [illegible] times and mortgaged for [illegible] Having regard to the prevailing rates of interest in this country these values of land subject to the full Government assessment are very significant and furnish a remarkable contrast to the selling value of mirás land, which in 1832 as reported by Mr. Chaplin (see page 26 of the report of the Deccan Riots Commission) did not exceed two or three years' purchase. there is the same authority for the fact that land yielding Rs. 200 gross produce could seldom be mortgaged for more than Rs. 100.

26. The rapidity with which the land is passing into the hands of the money-lending classes has sometimes been adduced as evidence of the burdensome character of the assessment. But as a matter of fact there is no better proof of the moderation of the assessment than the great demand which has arisen for it on the part of thrifty capitalists.

27. Regarding the relation of the assessment to the gross produce a statement has been recently submitted by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to the Famine Commission giving for each district (1) the average price of an acre of food-crops, (2) the incidence of the land revenue upon the net cropped area, and (3) the percentage of (2) upon (1). The result is given in the table below :—

District.	* Average price of an acre's outturn of staple food crops.	Incidence of land revenue per acre on cultivated, *i.e.*, net cropped area.	Percentage of (2) upon (1).
	1	2	3
	Rs	Rs. a. p.	
Ahmedabad	Rayatwári . } 19·06	2 8 8	13·34
	Zamindári . }	0 12 5	
Kaira	Rayatwári . } 28·10	4 13 5	17·22
	Zamindári . }	2 5 11	
Panch Maháls	Rayatwári . } 20·24	1 1 9	5·48
	Zamindári . }	0 8 8	
Broach	Rayatwári . } 24·62	5 2 3	20·88
	Zamindári . }	0 13 2	
Surat	Rayatwári . } 43·10	5 9 0	12·91
	Zamindári . }	2 5 1	
Khándesh	Rayatwári . 14·30	1 6 8	9·91
Nasik	„ . 16·00	0 14 1	5·50
Ahmednagar	„ . 10·24	0 10 4	6·31
Poona	„ . 14·35	0 14 1	6·13
Sholápur	„ . 10·78	0 9 0	5·22
Sátára	„ . 16 26	1 3 0	7·30
Belgaum	„ . 18·30	1 3 11	6·80
Bijápur	„ . 8·45	0 9 10	7·27
Dhárwár	„ . 18·17	1 6 8	7 80
Thána	Rayatwári . } 47·44	2 1 11	4·47
	Zamindári . }	2 9 8	
Kholába	Rayatwári . } 48·79	4 1 1	8·37
	Zamindári . }	2 0 11	
Ratnágiri	Rayatwári . } 30·45	1 2 9	5·90
	Zamindári . }	...	
Kánara	Rayatwári . 59·95	4 2 7	6·94

NOTES.—The acre's outturn is for each crop the average estimated in the quinquennial tables furnished to the Director General of Statistics with the letter from this Government, No 7274, dated 2nd October 1897.

The averages are based on various trustworthy sources of information, such as the crop-experiments, the investigations of the experienced Survey Officers who drew up similar averages in the year 1884 and the more recent inquiries of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mr. Mollison, and the Director during the famine of 1896-97.

28. It will be seen that in Bijápur the assessment is equal to about one-fourteenth and in Solápur to about one-nineteenth of the value of an acre of the staple food-crops. On the other hand in the four highly assessed districts of Gujarát we find that the incidence of the assessment is as follows :—In Ahmedabad less than one-seventh, in Kaira rather over one-sixth, and in Surat, the most highly assessed of all, about one-eight, and in Broach rather more than one-fifth. It is to be remembered that these incidences apply to the acreage under the staple food-grains. The value of an acre of crops other than food-crops is generally of course larger than the value of an acre of food-crops. It may then be safely inferred from these figures that in the poorer parts of the Deccan the assessment is not more than 5 to 7 per cent. of the value of gross produce of a cultivated acre in a normal year. It may be as high as 20 per cent. in the most highly assessed parts of Broach, Kaira, and Surat. But though the proportion of the produce taken is much higher in the more severely assessed districts of Gujárat than in the lightly assessed districts of the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country the land of the former districts is no doubt more profitable to the cultivator. The reason is obvious. The surplus of produce left with the cultivator is notwithstanding the high assessment much larger. Thus after paying the assessment the cultivator in Sholapur, the most lightly assessed district, is left only Rs. 10·22 per cultivated acre, whereas in Surat the remainder to him is Rs. 37·5.

29. The above statements of proportions of the assessment to the produce and letting value which have been given show that the assessment can seldom, if ever, average approach the limit of one-half the net produce proposed by Sir Charles Wood or except in the case of exceedingly fertile land the limit of one-fifth of the gross produce recommended by Mr. Dutt and that there is no indication of so much as one-half of the landlord's assets, where land revenue is obtained from him, being taken as the State demand.

30. It has been shown in the preceding paragraphs that the enhancements were justified and that they have not resulted in an excessive assessment. The following facts and considerations indicate that they have not, as alleged by Mr. Dutt, increased impoverishment. Mr. Dutt cites the authority of Sir W. Hunter, who in the debate in the Supreme Legislative Council upon the Bill which became eventually the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, gave expression in the terms quoted by Mr Dutt to the fear that the assessments in the Deccan might not leave the rayat enough to live on Sir W. Hunter's statements were not answered at the time by Sir T. Hope, who had charge of the Bill, for the sole reason that they were not relevant to it; they were based on observations of the Special Judge for the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, who gave it as one of some general conclusions from information supplied by Subordinate Judges which he had not had time to digest. The business of the Subordinate Judges does not lie much with the ordinary rayat; the cases which come before them are cases of persons whose circumstances are exceptionally unfavourable, and they are not in a good position to generalize as regards the ordinary rayat. The assessment in the Deccan, which, as above indicated, ranges between 5 to 7 per cent of the gross produce, is not such as could materially affect the sufficiency of the cultivator's food.

31. Moreover the sole ground alleged by Mr. Dutt for belief in the increased impoverishment of the Deccan rayat is his incapacity to resist famine. But if there be one thing which has been proved conclusively by the occurrences of the last four years it is the increase in the resisting power of the Deccan rayat. In the famine of 1870-77 when the revenue was lighter the difficulties of collecting it were much greater. The cultivating classes came in considerable numbers on to relief works, large areas of land were relinquished, the owners emigrating and many of them disappearing altogether. Now, however, although this is the third famine in five years and in many places the intervening seasons were not favourable, little if any land has been thrown up by the cultivators of the Deccan. In 1896-97, notwithstanding a failure of crops in the worst-affected districts such as Sholápur and Bijápur, as complete and disastrous as could be conceived, the proportion of the cultivating classes which came on to the relief works never exceeded 12 per cent. of the total number of cultivators. In other districts the proportion was wholly insignificant. The figures for the past and current years are not yet available, but it is clear that the great bulk of the cultivators have had means in the shape of either saleable assets or credit to support themselves and their families through a second, and seem likely to be also to support themselves and families through a third, year of extensive failure of crops within a period of five years. The manner in which such an unprecedented recurrence of calamities has been withstood most cogently disproves the assertion that the rayats of the Deccan are now generally improverished. It may reasonably be doubted whether in any country in the world so large a proportion of the population could have been thrown out of occupation and deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood for such lengthened periods with less disastrous results.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras

Statement showing assessed, occupied and unoccupied areas of cultivable land in Government villages in the Bombay Presidency in 1866-67 and 1898-99.

Name of District.	Cultivable land bearing assessment *khalsa* in 1866-67.	Land cultivated in 1866-67.	Land uncultivated in 1866-67.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Cultivable assessed land* in 1898-99.	Unoccupied cultivable assessed land in 1898-99.	Land free or specially reduced in 1898-99.	Remainder occupied assessed land in 1898-99.	Details of column 10.		Percentage of columns 8 + 9 on column 7.	Percentage of column 10 on column 7.	Area under non-food corps in 1898-99.
										Government.	Alienated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.				Acres.
Ahmedabad	616,932	512,487	104,445	83·07	16·93	1,954,583 (11,124)	108,539	...	1,846,044	1,406,366	439,678	5·55	94·4	343,447
Kaira	488,643	386,801	101,842	79·15	20·85	893,130 (1,243)	84,248	283	808,599	442,814	365,785	9·47	90·53	43,972
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	680,410 (48,486)	56,930	10,162	613,317	449,093	173,224	9·86	90·14	21,287
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	683,614 (2,094)	21,397	2	662,216	468,987	193,229	3·13	96·87	192,687
Surat	1,168,420	1,006,565	161,855	86·14	13·86	795,593 (31,931)	27,555	2,405	765,633	655,637	110,002	3·77	96·23	106,526
Thána	1,455,420	1,366,960	88,460	93·92	6·08	1,038,138 (59,155)	30,569	8,432	999,886	841,534	148,352	4·65	95·35	17,740
Total for Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	6,045,524 (161,033)	338,538	21,284	5,685,701	4,255,431	1,430,270	5·95	94·05	725,659
Central Division.														
Ahmednagar	3,782,420	3,453,742	328,678	91·31	8·69	3,229,166 (16,177)	29,024	1	3,200,140	2,559,026	641,114	0·9	99·1	265,401
Khándesh	3,971,063	2,421,205	1,549,858	60·97	39·03	3,570,147 (549,601)	274,550	1,024	3,294,572	2,892,643	401,929	7·72	92·28	1,239,443
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	2,457,650 (129,964)	53,080	2,206	2,402,364	2,009,133	393,231	2·25	97·75	233,958
Poona	3,649,887	3,578,422	71,465	98·04	1·96	2,550,527 (7,077)	19,528	1,550	2,529,449	1,887,493	641,956	0·83	99·17	162,324
Sátára	1,703,881	1,653,911	49,970	97·07	2·93	2,293 911 (19,979)	16,563	516	2,276,833	1,401,557	875,276	0·75	99·25	134,684
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	...	2,475,603 (3,425)	12,014	248	2,463,341	2,085,390	377,951	0·5	99·5	218,968
Total for Central Division	...	...	...	...	...	16,577,010 (726,223)	404,765	5,515	16,166,699	12,835,242	3,331,457	2·48	97·52	2,254,838
Southern Division.														
Belgaum	1,186,374	1,098,689	87,685	92·61	7·39	2,180,883 (43,400)	26,675	42	2,154,165	1,168,963	985,202	1·23	98·77	254,226
Bijápur	2,059,358	1,947,436	111,922	94·56	5·44	3,227,739 (21,900)	39,235	74	3,188,431	2,138,074	1,050,357	1·22	98·78	517,051
Dhárwár	1,650,519	1,548,376	102,143	93·81	6·19	2,400,694 (11,000)	47,910	46	2,352,737	1,591,630	761,107	2·0	98	551,508
Kánara	...	...	..	...	2·36	386,059 (1,319)	52,360	226	333,473	332,888	585	13·62	86·38	15,963
Kolába	...	...	...	...	...	719,319 (20 167)	3,525	2,541	713,253	689,308	23,945	0·84	99·16	1,850
Ratnágiri	441,573	431,151	10,422	97·64	...	1,820,820 (10,927)	4,367	9,171	1,807,282	1,584,928	222,354	0·74	99·26	9,795
Total for Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	10,735,514 (117,788)	174,072	12,100	10,549,341	7,505,791	3,043,550	1·73	98·27	1,350,394
Grand Total for Presidency Proper	22,174,490	19,405,745	2,768 745	87·51	12·49	33,358,048 1,005.014	917,375	38,929	32,401,741	24,596,464	7,805,277	2·87	97·13	4,330,891

* The figures in brackets in column 7 show the area of *unassessed* cultivable land in 1898-99. Similar figures for 1896-97 are not available.

STATEMENT B.

Statement comparing the extent of fully assessed occupied area in Government Rayatwári and Khoti villages in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1855-56, 1865-66, 1875-76 and 1895-96.

Districts.	1855-56.			1865-66.			1875-76.			1895-96.			Remarks.
	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	No. of Government villages.	Occupied area. Total.	Occupied area. Average per village.	
Northern Division.													
Ahmedabad	499	325,503	652	459	496,993	1,083	443	500,217	1,129	447	493,455	1,104	Government rayatwári villages only. Some villages ceded to Bhávnagar in 1866; others transferred to Kaira. Some land relinquished since 1893-94.
Kaira	495	262,528	530	524	380,463	726	525	363,255	692	525	396,963	756	Government rayatwári and Narva villages only. Some villages transferred from Ahmedabad.
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	457	(155,000)	(339)	435	152,388	350	403	220,072	551	Ceded by Scindia in 1861. Government rayatwári villages only.
Broach	406	403,719	994	406	453,613	1,117	410	466,811	1,139	407	469,565	1,154	
Surat	807½	413,362	512	808	472,965	585	816½	584,239	716	810½	652,176	805	
Thána	(2,216)	(1,000,000)	(451)	2,216	(1,000,000)	(451)	2,115	1,011,391	478	1,587	820,154	517	Information for 1855-56 and 1865-66 only available in native measures. Panvel Táluka transferred to Kolába in 1884-85 and Karjat in 1891-92.
Central Division.													
Khándesh	3,206½	1,294,644	404	3,853½	2,431,579	631	3,310½	2,415,638	730	2,704½	2,873,131	1,062	Some territory added from Central India in 1860. Málegaon and Baglan Tálukas transferred to Násik in 1869. Some territory ceded to Indore in 1878.
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	1,821,840	1,208	1,500	2,025,257	1,350	Collectorate created in 1869.
Ahmednagar	1,879½	2,562,127	1,363	1,987½	3,507,794	1,765	1,215½	2,418,593	1,990	1,223½	2,552,989	2,087	120 villages ceded by Scindia in 1860. Four tálukas transferred to Násik in 1869.
Poona	979	1,447,006	1,492	1,561	3,481,723	2,230	990¾	1,875,670	1,893	1,002¾	1,898,179	1,893	Sholápur included in Poona in 1865-66.
Sholápur	917	1,962,895	2,141	...	...	...	660	2,147,432	3,254	665	2,071,770	3,115	1855-56, part of Bijápur included; 1865-66 included in Poona.
Sátára	1,180	1,428,086	1,210	1,020	1,651,568	1,619	959	1,421,055	1,482	961	1,397,714	1,454	Pandharpur and Sángola Tálukas transferred to Sholápur in 1864 and Malsiras in 1875. Tásgaon added in 1865.
Southern Division.													
Belgaum	1,320	1,226,129	929	888	1,097,771	1,236	894	1,114,584	1,247	913	1,161,123	1,272	1865-66, part of Bijápur included.
Bijápur	...	...	...	1,004	1,951,219	1,943	1,009	2,084,721	2,066	1,011	2,128,946	2,105	Collectorate created in 1864.
Dhárwár	1,211	1,144,614	945	1,272	1,549,897	1,219	1,278	1,539,097	1,204	1,289	1,566,161	1,215	Territory added in 1857.
Kolába	...	...	...	962½	412,715	428	985	468,640	475	1,538	689,255	448	1855-56, included in Thána. Panvel transferred from Thána in 1884-85 and Karjat in 1891-92. Includes Khoti villages.
Ratnágiri	1,270	(1,000,000)	(782)	1,277½	(1,000,000)	(782)	1,271½	1,001,072	786	1,270½	1,624,002	1,278	1855-56 and 1865-66 figures estimates only. Includes Khoti villages.
Kánara	(1,416)	(320,000)	(226)	(1,416)	(320,000)	(226)	(1,410)	(320,000)	(226)	1,416	329,770	233	1855-56, 1865-66 and 1875-76 figures not available.
Total Presidency proper	17,802½	14,790,613	831	20,111½	20,363,300	1,012	20,243¾	21,706,649	1,072	19,673¾	23,372,682	1,188	

Note (1).—The area figures are for fully assessed occupied area.

" (2).—The figures in brackets are estimates only.

STATEMENT C.

Population of each district of the Bombay Presidency in 1872, 1881 and 1891.

District.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad	829,637	856,324	921,712
Kaira	782,733	804,800	871,589
Panch Mahals	240,743	255,479	313,417
Broach	350 322	326,030	341,490
Surat	607,087	614,198	649,984
Thána	847,424	908,548	819,580
Khándesh	1,028,642	1,237,231	1,460,851
Násik	734,389	751,206	843,582
Ahmednagar	773,938	751,228	888,755
Poona	907,235	900,621	1,067,800
Sholápur	662,986	582,487	750,689
Sátára	1,160,050	1,062,350	1 225,989
Belgaum	938,750	804,014	1,013,261
Dhárwár	988,037	882,907	1,051,314
Bijápur	816,037	638,403	796,339
Kánara	398,406	421,840	446,351
Ratnágiri	1,019,136	997,090	1,105,926
Kolába	350,405	381,649	594,372
Total	13,391,954	13,207,395	15,163,506

STATEMENT D.

Abstract statement showing results of ordinary sales under Court decrees.

District.	Taluka.	Ordinary sales.						
		Average rate of assessment per acre.			Average rate per acre for which sold.			Average number of years purchase of assessment represented by sales.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Kaira	Nadiad	4	2	11	189	3	0	45·22
	A'nand	3	9	10	120	3	11	33·06
	Borsad	4	4	4	183	0	3	42·80
	Thasra	2	2	7	55	12	2	25·79
	Kapadvanj	1	12	4	57	6	6	32·71
Surat	Chorisa	5	6	6	133	13	5	24·74
	Bardoli	3	4	2	33	2	11	10·11
	Chikhlil	2	15	3	34	15	0	11·81
	Bulsár	2	9	10	43	4	11	16·56
	Jalalpur	3	12	5	55	1	11	14·63
	Olpád	5	11	11	73	10	3	12·81
Thana	Kályan	1	12	5	26	0	7	14·67
	Murabad	1	1	9	20	3	4	18·2
	Bhiwndi	2	3	11	32	9	7	14·51
	Sálsette	3	10	2	108	3	10	29·7
	Bassein	2	5	1	56	10	0	24·18
	Mahim	1	5	7	47	12	1	35·13
	Sháhápur	0	13	3	15	13	6	19·08
	Vada	0	12	5	14	4	0	15·28
Násik	Nándgaon	0	7	2	8	14	2	20·
	Málegaon	0	12	3	9	13	9	13·
	Baglan	0	7	2	11	4	3	25·
Poona	Indápur	0	1	5	9	7	0	18·
Khándesh	Nandurbar	1	4	2	15	8	3	12·
	Taloda	1	9	9	17	3	0	11·
	Shirpur	0	13	6	32	6	3	38·
	Sháháda	1	1	9	32	3	2	29·
	Dhulia	0	11	9	18	2	11	25·
	Chálisgaon	0	12	6	18	8	1	24·
Sátara	Pátan	1	14	1	67	9	4	36·
	Karad	2	3	7	113	5	7	51·
	Válva	2	2	3	86	12	5	40·
Kolába	Roba	3	5	9	58	6	6	17·37
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	1	0	1	39	0	1	39·
Kanara	Yellapur	3	4	7	56	8	6	17·2
	Haliyal	1	8	6	34	0	0	22·

STATEMENT E.

Abstract statement showing results of simple mortgages and mortgages with possession.

District.	Táluka.	Simple mortgages.			Mortgages with possession.		
		Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of years purchase of assessment represented by simple mortgages.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of years purchase of assessment represented by mortgages with possession.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kaira	Nadiad	4 3 2	117 4 11	27·93	4 0 1	165 12 6	41·38
	A'nand	4 7 9	108 4 1	24·13	3 15 11	129 11 9	32 44
	Borsad	4 8 9	113 10 3	24 99	4 4 1	143 6 5	33 68
	Thasra	3 4 4	53 0 8	16 19	3 1 11	59 2 11	18·94
	Kapadvanj	1 11 5	33 4 9	19 38	1 12 5	62 9 4	35·15
Surat	Chorasi	7 4 8	99 9 1	13·65	5 11 9	96 4 9	16·78
	Bardoli	3 3 9	21 0 2	6 40	3 6 7	28 10 0	8·34
	Chikhli	2 12 2	19 1 11	6·96	2 14 3	26 5 5	9·10
	Bulsár	3 12 5	14 10 5	3·88	2 9 2	31 13 8	12·37
	Jalalpur	5 2 11	118 9 6	22 88	4 0 8	69 12 5	15·14
	Olpád	5 7 11	53 2 1	9·66	5 7 9	57 2 10	10·42
Thana	Kalyán	2 0 2	26 6 10	13·14	1 11 6	19 10 9	11·43
	Murbád	1 2 2	14 3 8	13·1	1 0 10	17 11 1	16 8
	Bhiwndi	1 15 7	16 15 7	8 60	2 2 4	26 5 10	12·58
	Sálsette	3 6 9	79 15 6	23·4	3 4 6	70 6 8	24·2
	Bassein	3 2 0	80 15 8	25 90	2 6 2	46 13 8	19·37
	Mahim	1 5 3	30 10 11	22 99	1 11 0	44 13 6	26 52
	Sháhapur	0 12 2	13 3 2	17·33	0 14 3	14 1 1	15·82
	Vada	0 13 4	8 11 0	10 38	0 14 3	13 5 3	14·90
Násik	Nandgaon	0 9 1	10 8 10	19	0 8 8	6 13 7	18
	Malegaon	0 11 10	7 11 11	10	0 14 7	9 14 7	11
	Baglan	0 6 11	7 12 7	18	0 13 0	13 7 6	17
Poona	Indápur	0 8 8	8 14 6	16	...	...	...
Khandesh	Nandurbar	1 2 9	15 12 0	13	1 1 3	12 0 2	11
	Taloda	1 8 9	13 15 3	9	1 12 5	7 13 10	4
	Shirpur	0 14 11	23 8 9	25	0 12 9	20 1 2	25
	Sháháda	0 15 10	25 4 6	26	1 6 4	34 13 8	25
	Dhulia	0 12 11	13 1 6	16	0 10 9	11 12 8	18
	Chalisgaon	0 12 0	14 0 5	19	0 14 3	21 1 7	24
Sátára	Pátan	2 3 3	54 7 5	24	0 15 5	27 13 1	29
	Karád	2 14 2	64 0 1	22	2 8 2	90 12 11	36
	Válva	2 7 7	53 11 6	21	2 7 9	83 10 8	33
Kolába	Roha	3 7 10	46 8 11	13 33	1 3 9	15 2 4	12·25
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	1 1 7	39 7 5	36	1 0 4	41 0 9	40
Kanara	Yellapur	3 7 0	47 8 1	13 8	3 9 5	70 1 11	19·6
	Haliyal	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 1683, dated Nagpur, the 30th April 1901.

From—H. A. CRUMP, ESQ., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I AM directed to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Maconochie's letter No. 2048, dated the 13th October 1900, with which was forwarded for the opinion of the Officiating Chief Commissioner a copy of a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, concerning land settlements in the Central Provinces.

2. Before submitting his own views in the matter Mr. Fraser has consulted, as suggested in your letter, the chief revenue authorities of the province, Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division, and Mr. L. S. Carey, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, who possess special experience both of the settlement problems and of the agricultural circumstances of the province. Copies of the replies of these officers to Mr. R. C. Dutt's criticisms are herewith forwarded.

3. I am also to forward copy of a Note recorded by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, setting forth his own views on the matters referred to in Mr. Dutt's letter. I am to express regret that Mr. Fraser has found it impossible to do this by the 31st of December. But the Government of India are aware how great has been the burden of public business of late in the Central Provinces.

Note by the Honourable MR. A. H. L. FRASER, C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on Land Settlements.

I have been requested by the Government of India (in letter No. 2048, dated the 13th October, from the Department of Revenue and Agriculture) to submit to them my views on the matters referred to in Mr. R. C. Dutt's letter of the 12th Februury 1900 concerning land settlements in this province. I have obtained (as desired by the Government of India) the opinion of Mr. Fuller and Mr. Carey and shall submit them also. I am sorry that I have not been able to dispose of this reference sooner. But I have been fully occupied with very urgent work connected with the recent famine, and have not had leisure to turn aside to the consideration of Mr. Dutt's letter.

2. I am sure that Mr. Dutt has been actuated by a desire to benefit his fellow countrymen, and to assist the Government in remedying or avoiding harsh and injudicious action in respect of land assessments. And after the courteous manner in which he has referred to me personally in his letter, I need not pause to say that I sympathise with him in that desire. But I am bound to say that Mr. Dutt seems to have rushed into this discussion without adequate preparation. He held the high office of Commissioner of Division under the Bengal Government before he retired from the Indian Civil Service. It is only to be expected, therefore, that very considerable weight will be attached to his views on questions of Indian administration. I know, of course, that an officer trained in Bengal may be utterly ignorant of the revenue system of another province. But I felt that I might reasonably expect from Mr. Dutt great care in the study of a subject on which he proposed to speak as an authority, and some hesitation in accepting views which seem to involve harshness, severity and blundering on the part of the Government, whose motives he ought not to have so lightly misunderstood and misjudged. It is disappointing to find how inaccurate his statements are, and how readily he seems to have been persuaded to condemn the action of the Government he has served.

3. Briefly stated, Mr. Dutt's allegations are—

(i) That at the old settlements, made in 1863 to 1867, the rents were too high, inasmuch as the Settlement Officers fixed rents equal to one-third of the gross produce.

(ii) That too much revenue was taken from the malguzars, because in defiance of orders the Settlement Officers took more than half the actual assets.

(iii) That at the recent re-settlements these mistakes were continued and intensified under the sanction of Government.

4. The first allegation, *i.e.*, that rents were too high because the Settlement Officer fixed one-third of the gross produce as rent in the settlements of 1863 and the following years, is inaccurate. In the first place, the Settlement Officer did not fix rents at that settlement, the matter being arranged, after the announcement of the revenue, by agreement between landlord and tenant with the assistance of a subordinate Revenue Officer. In fixing his assets the Settlement Officer took account of such immediate enhancement of rents as he deemed to be reasonably possible. He estimated the real letting value of the land by such tests and comparisons as were possible to him. He then fixed his revenue on the assets so estimated. He communicated the assessment to the malguzars, and left the fixation of rents to them. He had no authority to fix the rents. That was done by the landlords and tenants, sometimes assisted by a subordinate Government Officer, in the manner described by Mr. Fuller.

5. In the second place, the rents were not one-third of the gross produce. In this connection I would draw attention to paragraph 3 of Mr. Fuller's letter and paragraph 15

of Mr. Carey's letter, the actual facts are about as far removed as they could possibly be from the allegations of Mr R. C. Dutt, who does not appear to have been at any pains to ascertain the truth. As Mr. Carey points out, had the rents been as high as Mr. Dutt asserts, the people, after paying other taxation and the price of imported commodities, would have had exactly 9 annas per head per annum to live upon.

6. The truth is that Mr. Dutt has entirely misapprehended, if he has ever tried to ascertain, the history of tenancy legislation in this province. Under Native rule, a system of short leases prevailed which left to the patel or revenue-farmer the duty of apportioning the revenue demand among the ryots of the village. He could in a few of the most fertile tracts force up rents by competition, but his demands were limited by the fact that it was more difficult to secure ryots than land. Excessive demands made by the State resulted in the ruin of particular lessees, but this again had the effect of bringing down the revenue demand of the village, and under these short settlements the abuse tended to rectify itself. Such conditions could not of course conduce to general prosperity, but they prevented any large and permanent excess of rents. The great bulk of the rental thus assumed a customary character, and tradition protected the ryot from enhancement so long as the State did not increase the revenue demand.

The figures given in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Mr. Carey's letter show that constant efforts were made under British management to reduce the revenue exacted by the Native Government both in the Saugor-Nerbudda territories and in he Nagpur Province, and in this indulgence the ryots protected by tradition of course shares. Only in Chhattisgarh did the revenue rise, but it was throughout ridiculously low, and, as Mr Fuller shows (paragraph 5 of his letter), the revised revenue imposed at the first regular settlement only fell at 5 annas per each cultivated acre.

The tradition in favour of the ryots only began to weaken when the conferral of proprietary rights, accompanied by a long termed settlement with the village farmers, and the growing demand for land caused by the greater security ensured by British rule, enabled the newly-created landlords to increase rents without fear of the Revenue Officer's demands upon them being increased, and without risk of themselves being evicted. The growth of landlordism as opposed to mere village management was more rapid in the north of the province longest under British rule, where the conferral of proprietary rights had been preceded by their virtual recognition by the twenty years' settlements made in 1835 to 1838. It was therefore found necessary to protect some of the oldest ryots, and to secure to others the chance of earning occupancy right. The remainder, constituting the majority of the tenant body, continued tenants-at-will, whom it was later on found necessary to protect from the landlords by the tenancy legislation of 1883, 1889 and 1898.

7. Mr. Carey has clearly shown that the allegation of Mr. Dutt that the rents of tenants were fixed by the Settlement Officers in 1863-67 at a third of the gross produce ends in a *reductio ad absurdum*. The inaccuracy of his statement can also be established by comparing the rates of ordinary tenants' rents as they stood at the beginning and end of the thirty years' settlement respectively in the highest rented tracts of the province, the rise having been due to the action of the landlords. A column is added showing what the Settlement Officers at revision did with these rents:—

District.	Tahsil.	Tract or Group.	Rate of rent paid by Ordinary Tenants.		
			Paid at beginning of 30 years' settlement.	Paid at end of 30 years' settlement.	As revised by the Settlement Officer.
			₹ a. p	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Hoshangabad .	Harda . .	Timarni . .	1 0 1	3 4 2	2 4 10
Do. . .	Do. . .	Pokarni .	0 14 1	3 7 7	2 4 4
Do. . .	Seoni . .	Seoni . .	1 3 0	3 5 1	2 1 3
Do. . .	Sohagpur . .	Sohagpur . .	1 1 3	2 9 10	2 2 11
Jubbulpore . .	Jubbulpore .	Patan . . .	2 3 5	4 8 7	4 2 1
Do. . .	Do. . .	Mangela . .	2 13 2	4 5 5	4 5 5
Do. . .	Do. . .	Singaldip . .	2 10 2	4 6 11	4 2 1
Do. . .	Sehora .	Lamkana . .	2 14 1	4 7 4	3 12 0
Narsinghpur . .	Narsinghpur .	Chhindwara . .	1 13 8	3 7 10	3 4 6
Do. . .	Do. . .	Supla-Themi . .	1 8 5	2 13 0	2 8 0
Do. . .	Gadarwara . .	Bohani . .	1 10 9	2 13 11	2 8 3

If rents generally were as high as Mr Dutt contends it would obviously have been impossible for the landlords to have enhanced them as they did.

8. As the Government of India are aware, the province was formed in 1862 of districts widely different in history and agricultural circumstances, which it would take much time and space to discuss in detail. But the province possessed one feature common to all its districts, *i.e.*, that until the opening up of the country by the railway it was a landlocked place, where prices were low, population sparse and surplus grain could not find a market. It was hence perfectly impossible that Government or the landlords could

demand from the cultivators a share of produce which (according to Mr. Dutt) was double that rendered in more advanced regions where population pressed on land, and produce could be readily exported. That the rents paid at the old settlements were high has never been alleged by any one, and it is left to Mr. Dutt to discover the fact 35 years later. Where Mr. Dutt obtained his information I do not profess to determine; but that he should not have been able to discover such an obvious and patent absurdity before he launched into this discussion, is surely deplorable. As is pointed out by Mr. Fuller (paragraph 8 of his letter) the standard of one-sixth of the produce which Mr. Dutt assumes as a fair rental would, if followed in these provinces, result in a large enhancement of the rental fixed at the revised settlements. This is not a statement made to rebut the charge brought by Mr. R. C. Dutt. It is the estimate made by experienced Settlement Officers in the course of their business with no thesis to justify and no object in stating anything but the truth on this point. That it is also plain to any one acquainted with the subject is shown by the evidence of Mr. Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C.I.E., late an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and a large landlord in this province. In a letter to the *Pioneer* of the 16th November 1900 Mr. Chitnavis says: "While deeply grateful to Mr. R. C. Dutt for his able and disinterested advocacy, I am not prepared to go with him when he says that our tenants' rents are above the standard he lays down, *viz.*, one-sixth of the produce. Even after revision they are lower than what that standard would allow."

9. The second allegation made by Mr. Dutt is that the Settlement Officers departed from the half-assets rule in assessing revenue in spite of the orders of Government requiring them to follow it. Here Mr. Dutt stands on firmer ground; for he is not hampered by his ignorance of village conditions; but a very short examination of the subject will show that he is again wrong in his facts. On this point, Mr. Dutt states, "the principle that one-half of the malguzar's assets should be demanded as revenue was repeatedly laid down and insisted upon in the orders of the Government of India, and I have failed to discover under what authority this principle was departed from in practice" In a subsequent letter to the *Times of India* (Wednesday, December 21st, 1900) he has further enlarged on the same subject.

10. In the first place, the authority quoted by him for the half assets rule applies only to the Saugor-Nerbudda territories. In the second place, the assets referred to were not the actual assets at the day of the enquiry, but the average assets which the village might be expected to yield, having regard to both the cultivated and culturable land. The instructions on the subject contained in Rule XXXVI of the Saharanpur rules run as follows:—

> The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained, but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now than was formerly the case This may lead to over-assessment; for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent, is a larger proportion of the *real* average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors or communities in a long course of years. For this reason the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers" as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent, or one-half of the average net assets. By this it is not meant that the jama of each estate is to be fixed at one-half of the net average assets, but that in taking these assets with other data into consideration, the Collector will bear in mind that about one half, and not two-thirds as heretofore, of the well-ascertained net assets should be the Government demand The Collector should observe the cautions given in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the Treatise quoted, and not waste time in minute and probably fruitless attempts to ascertain exactly the average net assets of the estates under settlement

11. It is on these instructions that Mr. Dutt bases his interpretation that the rules require the assessment not to exceed half the actual assets at the time of the enquiry. If the whole rule be carefully read, it is clear that it does not admit of this interpretation. The terms used are of necessity vague, because the matter referred to is itself undefined. Such expressions as "real average assets" and "net average assets" cannot be taken to mean actual assets at the time of enquiry. Paragraph 52 of the "Directions" was not abrogated, the standard proportion was merely changed from 66 to 50 per cent. That paragraph runs:—

> It is desirable that the Government should not demand more than two thirds of what may be expected to be the net produce to the proprietor during the period of settlement, leaving to the proprietor one-third as his profits, and to cover expenses of cultivation. By net produce is meant the surplus which the estate may yield, after deducting the expenses of cultivation, including the profits of stock and wages of labour; and this is an estate held entirely by cultivating proprietors will be the profit on their sir cultivation, but, in an estate held by a non-cultivating proprietor and leased out to cultivators or *assamis* paying at a known rate, will be the gross rental.

12. Rule XXXVI of the Saharanpur rules specially directs attention to the cautions conveyed in paragraphs 47 to 51 of the same treatise. Paragraph 49 for example runs:—

> If the next produce of any one year, or any given number of past years, could be determined, it would afford no certain guide to the produce of years to come. The future produce may be more if there is waste land to come into cultivation; if the former system of cultivation were faulty and expensive; if the products of the land are likely to come into demand in the market; or if the opening out of new channels of commercial intercourse is likely to improve the local market. The future produce may be less if the reverse of all these be the case.

Paragraph 50 then goes on to say—

> Not only would the actual ascertainment of the net produce of an estate be a fallacious basis, on which alone to found any certain determination of the demand, but it is in itself often more difficult to

accomplish, and the attempt to effect it is likely to produce many serious evils. In villages where the collections are in kind, or where the proprietors cultivate themselves and pay the jama by a rate upon their sir land, it is almost impossible to ascertain either the net or gross produce with any certainty. When once it is known that the Government demand is to be limitted to a fixed portion of the proved produce, there is a general combination to deceive and mislead the Settlement Officer.

13. Every one of these instructions goes to show that the "net average assets" were the rough valuation of the assets which the estate was likely to yield during the currency of the settlement, and it was because the Settlement Officer's estimate of the assets, as thus understood, was likely to be below the mark, that the Government of the North-Western Provinces thought it better to lower the fraction to be assessed on this estimate. It is also the case that these instructions justify the inclusion of farming profits in the Settlement Officer's estimate of the "average assets"—a course which was not adopted in the first regular settlement of this province, and which has been directly negatived in the present Settlement Code. In replying in the public press to the Government of India's orders on the Nagpur Settlement, Mr. Dutt lays special stress on the fact that the assets referred to in the Saharanpur rules were the actual assets of the time. It is reasonable to suppose that he has not read these directions, in which case he can hardly be said to have exercised that due diligence to discover the truth which should precede an argument of the kind which he has advanced.

14. In the Nagpur Province there was never any order to adopt even nominally a half-asset rule. In paragraph 16 of the Government of India's letter No. 2279, dated the 28th June 1860, which issued in the Foreign Department to the address of the Commissioner of the Nagpur Province in the reply to the proposal of the Commissionor "to leave the malguzars from 35 to 55 per cent." of the gross rental and in some cases 40 per cent, it was written as follows:—

> The true gross rental of each estate having been ascertained by a careful enquiry, the Governor-General in Council would be disposed to leave the malguzars in all cases 40 per cent. for expenses of management and proprietary profits, and to extend the limit in special cases even to 50 per cent.

The expression "true gross rental" is of course not defined, but it is quite clear that if the Government of India had meant the actual present rental, it would have been very easy to have said so. As in the case of the term "average net assets" the expression was clearly intended to convey the ascertained rental value of the land, irrespective of the rental at the time borne on the rent-roll, which the malguzars might reasonably be expected to increase.

It is, however, quite inconceivable that even had the expressions "average net assets" or "true gross rental" been used in these orders as a clumsy and unnecessary periphrasis for the actual existing rental, that the Chief Commissioner who initiated the settlement proceedings, the Settlement Commissioner who supervised them, and the Settlement Officers who carried them out should all alike have conspired to disobey their instructions, and that the Government of India who criticised and confirmed these settlements when reported to them should have allowed their positive orders to be ignored. That the Settlement Officers assessed on what they thought the rental should be or would become, not on what it was is patent to every one who studies their reports and the methods to which they openly resorted to arrive at the fair rental figure. There was no concealment, and no evasion. It is futile now to assert that one knows better what the Government of India meant than the Government itself when it confirmed the settlements more than thirty years ago.

15. As Mr. Fuller has said (paragraph 5 of his letter), "that the settlements were light and that the province prospered under them is a matter of notoriety." Mr. Dutt will no doubt be relieved to learn, however, that after excluding the farming profits of proprietors, of which the orders admitted the inclusion, in the eight districts to which the Saharanpur rules applied, the fraction of revenue assessed on *actual* assets was actually below half assets in three (Seoni, Narsingpur and Hoshangabad), that it was exactly half assets in Jubbulpur, and that it exceeded half assets only by a little in Saugor (51 per cent.), Damoh (54 per cent.) and Mandla (56 per cent.), and that only in Nimar was it apparently very high (64 per cent.). The reason for this excess in the case of that district is that the district having been practically a ryotwari country, a large number of ryots were made proprietors of their plots, and that the malguzars were only entitled to, and allowed, a small commission on the revenue payments of these ryots. The actual fraction assessed on the malguzari assets was only 32 per cent.

16. In the Nagpur Province where the Settlement Officer's orders were to leave the malguzars 40 or in exceptional cases 50 per cent. of the "true gross rental," the fraction taken was high only in Nagpur (78 per cent.), Wardha (79 per cent.), Chhindwara (66 per cent.), and Betul (64 per cent.). In these districts the malguzars were afraid to raise rents after announcement for fear of further enhancement of their revenue. The revenue was enhanced only in Betul of these four districts, while in Chhindwara it was actually reduced by 13 per cent. In Bhandara and Chanda the assessment was at 60 per cent.; in Bilaspur it was 57 and in Raipur only 53. Sambalpur, where the tenure is *quasi*-ryotwari, may be left out of account. The district pays one of the lightest revenues in India.

17. Lest it might be supposed, however, that the rental as revised upon agreement by landlord and tenant after the announcement of revenue was not realized and was

excessive, it is right to show how it rose by the action of the landlords and the progress of the country during the currency of the thirty-years' settlement. The districts for which these returns are available are sufficiently typical of the several tracts :—

District.	Rental of tenants at the beginning of the 30 years' settlement.	Rental of tenants at the end of the 30 years' settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.
Damoh	4,03,000	5,47,000
Jubbulpore	9,77,000	14,17,000
Narsingpur	6,72,000	9,19,000
Hoshangabad	7,42,000	11,20,000
Wardha	5,24,000	7,13,000
Nagpur	8,74,000	10,58,000
Raipur	7,13,000	10,84,000
Bilaspur	3,20,000	6,00,000

I trust that the facts and figures which I have advanced will show convincingly to the Government of India, if they ever had any doubt on the subject, that the settlements of 1862 to 1867 were fair, that they did not contravene the orders, that the rental was not fixed by the Settlement Officers, and that it did not absorb such an unheard of fraction as a third of the gross produce.

18. I now turn to the third point raised by Mr. Dutt, the unfairness of the revised settlements. It seems hardly necessary for me to enter on a disquisition upon the system of settlement which was sanctioned by the Government of India for the revision of settlements in the Central Provinces. The facts and rules are well known to the Government of India. So far as the assets are concerned the rules fulfill the conditions advocated by Mr. R. C. Dutt that assessment should be based on actual assets. The actual assets are ascertained and consist of the following :—

(*a*) The present rents *minus* any reduction made by the Settlement Officer.

(*b*) The rental enhancement, if any, imposed by the Settlement Officer, and brought into immediate force.

(*c*) The rental valuation at present rates of home-farm and service land.

(*d*) A moderate estimate of siwai or miscellaneous income based on the ascertained actuals of the past, with a drawback for fluctuations.

On these assets 60 per cent. is the maximum assessable unless the existing revenue already exceeds that proportion and has been paid without difficulty, in which case it may be maintained subject to a further maximum of 65 per cent.

19. Upon the settlements concluded under these rules Mr. Dutt makes *inter alia* the following remarks :—

> The settlement which has been effected in the Central Provinces since 1890 has been felt as more harsh and severe, and has caused more actual suffering and distress, than any previous settlement in any part of India. My information is that the rents now fixed can with difficulty be paid even in years of good harvest, that they leave no fair margin for saving for bad years, and that they can never be realized by malguzars from year to year. Large tracts of country which were previously under cultivation have gone out of cultivation owing to over-assessment and instances have occurred in which malguzars have applied to surrender their estates in order to be relieved of their liability to pay a Government revenue which they cannot pay, and their application has not been granted.

After making a brief allusion to the soil-unit system, he writes:—

> These complicated calculations were unintelligible to the cultivator, and were moreover made in the dark. What the cultivator did understand was that a general enhancement had been effected over the high rental of the old settlement, and there was alarm and consternation in the country when the new enhanced rents were proclaimed. * * * * If after the experience of nearly a century of administration it has been found in Northern India that the wisest, safest and most considerate policy is to let landlords make their own arrangements with cultivators as regards rents, subject to salutary checks imposed by the Government, is it a wise policy in the Central Provinces for the Government to fix after calculations which are unintelligible alike to landlord and tenant, what rent each cultivator should pay for his holding? If private landlords in Northern India consider one-fifth of the gross produce a fair rent for the lands held by their tenants, is it considerate of the British Government to impose on the poorer peasantry of the Central Provinces a rent of one-third or more of the gross produce ?

20. Such are his allegations regarding rents. As regards the revenue he says :—

> The authorities of the Central Provinces asked the sanction of the Indian Government to demand 50 to 65 per cent. of the malguzari assets as revenue. The Government of India had some hesitation in allowing in any case so high a percentage as 65 per cent. to be taken, but nevertheless did grant the permission in some cases and made 60 per cent. the maximum rate in other cases. If we add to these high rates another 12½ per cent. which has been added as rates, it will be easy to see that between 70 and 81 per cent. of the landlord's *supposed* assets, *i. e.*, nearly 100 per cent. of his real assets, are now demanded by the Government as revenue.

21. Any one would gather from a persual of this that the Government have made a large enhancement of rents forcing them up to a third and over of the gross produce, that they had exacted the uttermost revenue which the rules allowed from the malguzars, and had in fact taken all their assets, and that the country in consequence was becoming a wilderness, while the cultivator, being compelled to pay 6 annas in the rupee of his gross produce, is impoverished in good years and driven to relief works in bad years.

22. The picture drawn, is a gross travesty of the true facts, and would, if true, be an indictment of the Administration for gross misgovernment. Not a single one of the *propositions* contained in the extract has been, or can be, substantiated. To take the case of rents first, Mr. Dutt impugns both the method of the enhancement and its amount. As regards the extent of the enhancement the figures set forth by Mr. Carey in paragraph 29 of his letter, show what the rent rates are as revised by the Settlement Officer in a number of districts. They also show that except in the case of Sambalpur, where rent was fixed for the first time on new cultivation and is singularly low, the largest enhancement imposed has been 16 per cent. in Nagpur, of which district the revised settlement was recently sanctioned by the Government of India, and in which district also there has probably been less deterioration owing to famine than in almost any part of the province. The great bulk of the enhancement imposed by the Settlement Officer was placed on the holdings of protected tenants of which the rents had hardly risen during the currency of the settlement, although the prices of produce had doubled. So far as ordinary rents were concerned, it was only in the Mahratta country, in which the landlords are still to some extent influenced by the old tradition condemning rent enhancement, without revenue enhancement, that these rents admitted of an increase except in a few individual cases In the northern districts, where the landlords have been more powerful, the rents which they had demanded of the ordinary tenants were much higher than any which the Settlement Officer could have imposed.

23. The soil-unit system upon which Mr. Dutt attributes so much obscurity merely consists of a method by which differential soil rates may be thrown into a common denominator by reducing the value of each soil to terms of the value of the poorest soil in cultivation. It enables the existing rental incidence of an area of mixed land to be ascertained with accuracy, and the enhancement which is justified either by prevailing rates or rise in prices to be distributed appropriately over the various holdings of a village. The amount of the enhancement is determined precisely on the same considerations which have influenced Settlement Officers in all parts of India, and which are the accepted economic principles of rent revision. The soil-unit system does not, as seems to be supposed, enable the Settlement Officer to fixed rents by a mere arithmetical calculation. It rather supplies him with a convenient test by which to direct his enquiries in respect of the comparison between the incidence of rents in different villages, and to check the exercise of his judgment in the fixation of individual rents. The enquiries have to be made, and judgment has to be exercised, all the same. The system also enables a more complete check to be exercised over a Settlement Officer's proposals than any system yet devised, because the precise amount of the deduced rents which the Settlement Officer's rate will involve in any village can be foreseen beforehand. This enables higher authority to check immediately any tendency to undue enhancement. This is a matter of ordinary experience in settlement work.

24. Mr. Dutt seems to imagine that while the rents settled by agreements between the landlords and tenants are bound to be moderate, those evolved or deduced by the Settlement Officer with the aid of the system which he regards as so dangerous are grossly excessive. The following statement compares the ordinary rental in a number of districts as demanded by the landlords before revision with the rental value of the same land deduced by the Settlement Officer from his rates :—

District.	Rental of ordinary tenants before revision.	Deduced rental of the same land.
	Rs.	Rs.
Damoh	2,83,026	2,44,226
Jubbulpur—Jubbulpur Tahsil	3,66,712	2,80,420
Do. Sehora Tahsil	1,85,859	1,62,447
Hoshangabad	5,12,914	3,02,103
Narsinghpur	4,08,339	2,60,569
Wardha	2,36,950	1,88,742
Nagpur	2,97,502	2,78,401
Raipur	4,49,046	4,30,937
Bilaspur	3,04,223	2,90,143

These figures show the excess over large tracts in which the effect of a number of low-rented holdings obscures the results. Many villages could be found in which the present rents of ordinary tenants as fixed by the landlords exceeded much more largely the Settlement Officer's deduced rental; and a reference to the village rent fixation volumes would show hundreds of cases in which the tenant's rent was double, treble or quadruple of the deduced rental. It is noteworthy that in Hoshangabad the rental demanded from ordinary tenants by the landlords is almost 70 per cent. higher than the Settlement Officer's deduced rental.

25. The allegation that the revised rental exceeds a third of the gross produce is again completely exposed by Mr. Carey in paragraph 28 of his letter. If any further exposure is needed it is proved by the fact that if the revised rental of the land really exceeded a third of its gross produce, the gross produce in some districts would barely suffice for seed. In Bilaspur, for instance, a district which is always cited by agitators as a flagrant

example of over-assessment, the rental rate per acre as revised at the settlement was 9 annas 9 pies per acre. Three times this is R1-13-3; when the rent is deducted there remains only R1-3-6 per acre. The average price of the coarsest rice is 17 seers the rupee in Bilaspur, equivalent to 34 seers of seed rice. It takes 90 lb at least to sow an acre and costs R1-5-0 at normal rates. According to Mr. Dutt's contention the land in Bilaspur would yield less than 1½ times the seed, or about 125 lb an acre. The normal produce of the various districts has been carefully estimated by the Settlement Officers, who assuredly have better means of ascertaining it than outside critics with no experience, of the province. At the prices of some ten years ago (which have since risen) the rental of no district exceeds 15 per cent. of the normal produce. The highest fraction reached is one-seventh, while in some districts the proportion does not exceed one-fourteenth.

26. Next as regards revenue, the arguments adduced to show that the rental generally so far from exceeding a third of the produce as alleged by Mr. Dutt is not even as large (sometimes less than half as large) as the sixth, which Mr. Dutt states that every ryot in India recognizes as a fair and equitable rent, effectually cut away the ground from his contention that the assets on which the revenue is fixed are *supposed* and not real or realizable. There remains only to be dealt with his statement that including cesses the assessment absorbs between 70 and 80 per cent. of the nalguzari assets. He has made the extraordinary mistake of supposing that cesses are calculated on assets, whereas they are calculated on the revenue and range between 6 to 7½ per cent. of the assets (*vide* paragraph 19 of Mr. Carey's letter). His strictures as to the fraction assessed are similarly inaccurate, for, although the rules may permit the assessment of 60 per cent., they never enjoined that that fraction should be invariably taken; and as a matter of fact outside Nagpur and Wardha the highest fraction assessed on a district has been 55, and in two districts Seoni (47 per cent.) and Hoshangabad (49 per cent.), the revised assessment is less than half the assets. The highest fraction 58·8 per cent. (or including the revenue of plot-proprietors 61 per cent.) was taken in Nagpur, in which district the proprietary body have gained by resettlement. The fractions in this district and Wardha were lowered from 79 and 78 per cent. respectively, which in respect of the assets existing at the former settlement involved the reduction of revenue paid for thirty years. Over the province as a whole the revised revenue falls on the revised assets at 53 per cent.

27. One by one the fallacies with which Mr. Dutt's letter teems have been exposed, but I do not desire on that account to underrate the depressed condition of agriculture in some parts of the province, nor to forget the areas in which owing to the continuous losses of the past few years, including two famines, revision or abatement has been found necessary. The Government of India share fully in the sympathetic anxiety with which I view the condition of parts of this province, and the desire I have to do all I can for its amelioration. The effect of the losses and failures which have been entirely caused by unfavourable climatic conditions cannot well be exaggerated, and it is to them and not to the settlements that the deteriorated condition of certain districts is now due.

28. The question how far the famine conditions which have prevailed can be attributed to assessments has been examined and reported in paragraphs 341 to 345 of the Report on the Famine of 1899-1900 recently submitted to the Government of India with Mr. Craddock's letter No. 892-A, dated the 27th February last, and it is hardly necessary to repeat the arguments here. Suffice it to say that the people of the province have during the last seven years lost produce to the value of 40 crores. During the whole period the increase in their revenue demand has not exceeded a crore of rupees, of which a portion has been suspended or remitted. Only perverse blindness could attribute agricultural depression to the assessment and not to the losses, particularly as the people have received in unrecovered takavi and charitable loans much more than the crore taken from them in increased revenue, not to mention 6½ crores spent on famine relief. Nor is it out of place to mention that it is the districts which have not paid their revised assessments which have suffered the most. The Khurai tahsil of Saugor, the Damoh District, Hoshangabad and Balaghat, are all tracts in which the present agricultural depression is most severe. None of them have paid their enhanced revenue; because crop failures prevented their being levied, and necessitated suspension or remission even of the old demand which had been regularly rendered for thirty years in seasons of only normal fluctuations. Most of the Chanda District, which has suffered so severely in the recent famine, is still paying a revenue fixed 35 years ago.

29. The facts which I have stated should show that the allegations of Mr. R. C. Dutt have no foundation in fact, and must have been unsupported by even the most superficial enquiries. It is of the irony of fate that the one point upon which he lays so much stress should have been proved by experience the weak point in the recent settlements. Abatement on account of loss of cropping is necessary wherever successive failures have caused a deterioration which is not merely temporary. Where owing to repeated losses of his crops the cultivator has exhausted his credit and lost his cattle, he has been unable to cultivate his holding. Where there is no crop to reap, not even the most moderate rent can be paid. In those places abatements in proportion to loss of cropping are necessary. Such abatements may become expedient anywhere, irrespective of the assessment, when cultivators lose their all; though it may surprise critics like Mr. Dutt to learn that the only large areas over which such deterioration has occurred are situated in districts in

which half-assets settlements have been made. In two tracts only has it been found advisable to make a permanent revision of the rents fixed at settlement—the Hoshangabad district and the rich haveli of Jubbulpore, and in them this has been necessary not because the Settlement Officer followed his statistical conclusions and neglected the rental fixed by agreement between landlord and tenant, but because he followed the landlords and neglected his statistical conclusions. When these settlements were made, the Settlement Officer had not the legal power to lower the rents of ordinary tenants. And the propriety of bringing pressure to bear on landlords to reduce such rents when shown by the deduced rents to be excessive, was only partially recognized. The result has been the necessity for a revision of these rents, with the consent of malguzars and tenants alike, on the basis of the very system which Mr. Dutt condemns. The law now also empowers the Settlement Officer to reduce excessive rents.

30. When the revised settlements were made, the Settlement Officer had no power to reduce the rents of ordinary tenants, the only rents which are fixed by agreement between landlord and tenant in this province. Rents, which his statistical conclusions under the soil-unit system showed him to be unduly high, he could only reduce by putting pressure on the landlords. Some considerable reductions were made in the cases where actual areas had accrued; but much opposition was encountered, and it was asserted by the landlords that the rent which the Settlement Officer wished to reduce was realizable. Acting on these assurances the Settlement Officer allowed rents of this kind to stand, and it is these rents (on which revenue was naturally fixed) that have now been proved unpayable and have brought confusion on the landlords who refused to reduce them. The law now gives the power to the Settlement Officers to reduce rents of this kind, and I am arranging for their reduction. The landlords themselves now bitterly lament their obduracy. One of the largest landords in the Jubbulpore District, Rai Bahadur Ballabhdass,* admitted the fact publicly before the Famine Commission of 1898; and the malguzars in Hoshangabad are now clamouring for that reduction of ordinary rents which five years ago they successfully resisted. It speaks volumes for the moderation of our Settlement Officers in fixing the statutory rents of protected tenants that, even after the inclusion of these excessive rents in the rent-roll, the general rental incidence in these districts does not even reach that magic sixth which Mr. R. C. Dutt declares that "every ryot in India recognizes as fair and equitable."

31. It has been shown that the rents of the country generally are much below the standard which Mr. Dutt has laid down; it has been shown that a half-assets assessment has not saved from deterioration and abatement districts which have been overwhelmed by calamities of the seasons; it has been shown that rental fixed by the landlords is not that example of moderation which Mr. Dutt would have us believe. It only remains to say a word on the question of the fraction of assets which Government may take as revenue. There is no real virtue in the half-assets rule. The fairness of an sssessment depends upon the means of subsistence which it leaves to the payer. The man who pays 60 per cent. in a village with assets of R5,000 is surely better off than his neighbour who pays 50 per cent. in a village with assets of R200. The suitability of a revised assessment depends less upon the fraction of assets which it takes, than on the reduction of income which it involves. It has been found possible to take 60 per cent. in Nagpur without reducing the incomes of the proprietors, while the half-assets assessments in Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad have proved most burdensome to them. The reason was that in these districts the landlords had themselves so immoderately increased their incomes that a half-assets assessment entailed on them a corresponding sudden loss. This they might have borne had seasons been propitious; but with the crop failures which followed in quick succession this became impossible. For the calamities of the seasons neither the landlords nor the Government are responsible; but for the increase in their assessments the landlords have only their own folly to thank. They have now learnt their lesson, their powers have been fettered by the law as contained in the legislation of 1898; and the measures which are now being adopted for abatement in deteriorated tracts, and for revision in the districts concerned, should go far, with other assistance, towards the restoration of the people to prosperity.

32. It may not be amiss to state in conclusion that the provisional census figures recently obtained fully bear out all that has been said above. The districts taken are those

* In reply to the question othe Famine Commission of 1898 this gentleman stated that the revised assessments were too high.

He was further interrogated (page 189, Appendix IV, to the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1898)—

Q. Do you not know that no enhancement on cultivator's holdings was made?

A. It is true no enhacement has been made on the holdings of ordinary tenants, but the malguzars themselves had raised their rents so high as to render recovery impossible; hence the enhancement was merely a nominal one.

Q. Were remissions (reductions) allowed to cultivators?

A. Very little and not sufficient.

Q. Malguzars expressed their dissatisfaction on occasions of remissions (reductions) being granted to their tenants, was it not so?

A. Yes, it was from misconception and foolishness.

in which the new assessments have been longest in force or have actually been realized:—

District.	Fraction of assets taken as revenue		Increase or decrease per cent in population.
	At old settlement.	At revised settlement.	
Nimar	64	62	+14·3
Sambalpur	75	75	+4·2
Chhindwara	66	55	+0·2
Nagpur	78	61	—0·8
Wardha	79	59	—3·8
Raipur	53	53	—8·9
Bilaspur	57	54	—13·1
Narsinghpur	49	50	—14·5
Seoni	48	47	—11·7

By citing these figures I do not intend to imply that a high fraction can avert deterioration, but merely that deterioration has been independent of assessment, and that a high fraction, when otherwise justified, is not incompatible with prosperity. The highest assessed districts, so far as the fraction goes have not been so continuously and severely afflicted as some of their neighbours, but they too have suffered very heavy losses.

33. As I have already indicated, I am far from attributing any motive other than the best to Mr. R. C. Dutt. But I cannot but regret the course which he has adopted. He has attacked the Settlement Department in England and in India on what seems to me wholly inadequate information and without any apparent effort to ascertain the truth. I have no direct concern in the honour of the Settlement Department; for I have never been directly responsible for settlement work. But I have had excellent opportunities for judging of the work of the Department in this province. I know that there are no officers in India who do harder work, who know more about the people, or who have shown deeper sympathy with them in their troubles than the Settlement Officers. I know also the value of the information which their toil has placed at the disposal of Government. I regret, therefore, to find this attack made on them on the inadequate grounds which I have examined. Ignorant and prejudiced criticism coming from irresponsible persons does little harm; but more care might have been expected from a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, whose late position gives to his statement what is in this case a wholly specious value. Action in the direction of granting abatement and revision had been commenced by the Administration long before Mr. R. C. Dutt's letter saw the light and will be steadily continued where required; but the end in view is not to be reached by attempting to upset the system of settlement, which rests on too solid a foundation of experience to be shaken by the statements which I have examined. I have written at some length; but that has seemed necessary for the sake of dealing fully and clearly with the matters on which an expression of my opinions was invited by the Government of India.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Chief Commissioner's Camp,
Central Provinces;
The 9th April 1901.

No. C.-290, dated Camp Sehora, the 1st December 1900.

From—J. B. Fuller, Esq. I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division,
To—The Under Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Revenue Department, Central Provinces.

I have the honour to offer the following observations on Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt's open letter to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Land Revenue Settlements of these Provinces, a copy of which was forwarded under your endorsement No. 4320, dated the 27th ultimo.

2. Mr. Dutt includes in his strictures the Settlements of 1863—68 as well as those made during the past 12 years, urging that under both of them the rents payable by cultivators to landlords were fixed too high, and an unduly—and unwarrantably—large share of the landlord's assets taken as revenue.

3. Turning in the first place to the Settlements of 1863—68, it is to be observed that the Settlement Reports of that time do not always state very clearly or definitely the financial results of the Settlement Officer's action, which has sometimes to be gathered from a comparison of statistics given in various passages of the report. In 1886 I compiled a note examining in some detail the results of these Settlements, and those which

preceded them, and from this note I extract the following figures showing the effect on tenants and on landlords of the revision of the demand in the years 1863—68 :—

District.	Percentage by which the payments were enhanced		Percentage of the proprietary assets absorbed by the Government Revenue	
	Of tenants.	Of landlords.	Before revision.	After revision.
	Saugor-Nerbudda Territories.			
Saugor	6	(—14)	74	54
Damoh	5	(— 5)	68	54
Jubbulpore	3	7	46	51
Mandla	Not stated, but considerable.	48	45	Not stated.
Seoni	About 30	56	39	48
Narsinghpur	6·5	27	42	49
Hoshangabad	32	43	42	46
Nimar	31	15	66	64
Betul	5	32	51	64(?)
	Nagpur Territory.			
Chhindwara	4	(—13)	75	66
Wardha	Trifling.	(—0·1)	?	79
Nagpur	Trifling.	(—6)	83	78
Chanda	5·6	2	69	71
Bhandara, including Balaghat	25	12	66	64 (59 for revenue actually payable).
Raipur	Large.	64	Not stated.	54
Bilaspur	Large.	61	75	56

Foot-note.—I have omitted the Sambalpur District as this is settled ryotwar and not with proprietors.

Taking tenants first of all, it will be observed that in nine of the sixteen districts rents were enhanced in a quite trifling degree or not at all. In the remaining seven districts enhancements were considerable. It must be realized that in those days the authoritative fixation of rents was no part of a Settlement Officer's duties. In estimating the assets on which his revenue was to be based he allowed for such rent enhancement as seemed to him reasonable, but he did not give practical effect to his judgment in this matter. At the time the revised revenue assessment was announced, an officer, usually a native Duputy Collector, was deputed to endeavour to bring landlords and tenants to agree to and distribute such enhancement of rents as would be in accord with the new revenue assessment, and the extent of the enhancement actually accepted depended less on the Settlement Officer's forecast than on the strength of the landlords, the custom of the country and the trouble taken over the business by the Officer-in-charge of the adjustment. From what I have been able to gather, this part of the Settlement proceedings often received most inadequate attention, as it was not taken up till after the reassessment had been sanctioned and (in many cases) the Settlement Officer had left the district. In Mandla and Seoni rentals were before the revision exceedingly low, and a large area is held by talukdars of position. Rents rose largely, but that they were still light is shown by the large further rise in the rentals of these districts during the currency of the settlements. The lightness of the revenue demand is shown by its incidence on the cultivated area, 2·8 annas per acre in Mandla and 5·8 annas in Seoni. These remarks also apply to Hoshangabad, where the landlord's rental rose enormously during currency of settlement. In the case of these three districts it is, moreover, believed that the rentals as recorded previously to settlement were much understated, and that much of what is classed as enhancement was in reality merely disclosure. In Nimar a very large proportion of the ryots are plot proprietors paying revenue not rent, and in their case enhancement was effected authoritatively and left them paying less than a full rent. In the Nagpur country the Bhandara District alone shows any considerable rent enhancement due, I believe, to special care taken by the native officer who was deputed to adjust rents. In the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur rent enhancement was large. But it left the tenants paying on the average only 9 annas per cultivated acre, and the lightness of their rents is evidenced by the very great further enhancements which occurred during the currency of the settlement. Having regard to the facts that in more than half the number of districts rents were left practically untouched, and that where they rose, they rose by consent and were still exceedingly low, it is quite preposterous to tax the Government of that day with harshness in fixing the payments of cultivators.

4. Turning now to the interests of the landlords, exception must be taken to the representation made by Mr. Dutt of the "half asset" principle. It is true that the Settlements of the Saugor-Nerbbudda districts were effected under a ruling of the North-Western Provinces Board of Revenue that the demand of the State, which had previously been a nominal two-thirds, was to be limited to "one-half of the average net assets." But the term "assets" had a more comprehensive meaning than that of "actual income."

It meant the income which a proprietor would enjoy if the whole of his land was fairly rented, and it threw on him and not on the State the cost of the special rental privileges enjoyed by protected ryots. As the assets were to be an "average," it was open to the Settlement Officer to take into consideration probable increases during the currency of his Settlement. Moreover, as under the procedure of those days the assets were settled before rents were re-adjusted, their amount included the Settlement Officer's estimates for rent enhancement. If a village contained protected or privileged holdings, or if the Settlement Officer's estimates were not fulfilled, an assessment which was nominally fixed at half-assets might absorb a very much larger proportion of the actual income. Procedure has been changed, and the assets on which the revenue is calculated now correspond with actual income. The "assets" we now follow are at once less comprehensive and more definite than the "assets" of former days, and in both respects form a basis of calculation which favours the interests of proprietors. A serious inaccuracy on Mr. Dutt's part is his assumption that the "half-assets" rule applied to the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh districts, the Settlements of which were made under orders "allowing malguzars in all cases 40 per cent. of the true gross rental and in certain cases 50 per cent." (Paragraph 25 of my note.)

5. The figures given in my paragraph 3 above show that in two of the Saugor-Nerbudda districts (Saugor and Damoh) the previous assessment was much above *actual* half-assets, and in both cases it was reduced. In Jubbulpore the revenue enhancement was small and the assessment was but a trifle over *actual* half-assets, and would be much below a prospective *average* half-assets. In the other districts of this part of the Provinces, excepting Nimar and Betul the landlords were left with half actual assets or more. In Nimar the assessment exceeded half-assets because of the large number of plot proprietors who paid revenue not rent. In Betul a considerable excess was due to rents not having risen to the extent anticipated by the Settlement Officer. In three districts of the Nagpur country (Chhindwara, Wardha and Nagpur) the existing assessment was reduced, and in a fourth district (Chanda) it was left practically untouched. The percentage of the revenue to the assets remained high, but it was not understood that the orders of Government contemplated the reduction of assessments which were found to be paid without difficulty. A large revenue enhancement was imposed on the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. The existing assessment was extraordinarily light, and the revised demand was not more than 5 annas per each cultivated acre. A rapid rise in the proprietor's rental very soon raised their profits to much more than the equivalent of the Government revenue. The general result of this examination is to show that where the revenue was heavy, it was reduced; that where it was enhanced it was fixed at a figure which, taking into consideration increases of rents in the near future, was not inconsistent with the standard prescribed. That the Settlements were light and that the Provinces prospered under them are matters of notoriety.

6. I come now to the Settlements of the past 12 years. In two statements appended some figures are given showing, for ten districts, the Settlement Reports of which have been prepared, the financial effect of re-settlement on tenants, and on landlords, respectively. Statement A is concerned with tenants, and the first point I would note is the lightness of the revised rental as shown by its incidence on the cultivated area (column 3). In Sambalpur this incidence is less than 6 annas per acre. In four other districts it is below one rupee. I next invite attention to the figures of column 5 showing the percentage by which rents were enhanced by the Settlement Officer. In only the Sambaldur District was the enhancement large, and the Sambalpur ryots hold on ryotwari terms under Government and had suffered no enhancement during the currency of the preceding Settlement, although they had extended their holdings so largely that the incidence per acre of the revised assessment was no higher that that of the previous assessment. In no other district did the Settlement Officer's rental enhancements exceed one anna in the rupee. In Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur they were quite inconsiderable.

7. The figures in column 4 give the persentage rise in rent-rate from the time of the previous Settlement, and include the enhancements made by landlords during the currency of Settlement as well as those made by the Settlement Officer. The rise is largest in Wardha and Bilaspur, but in both districts the rental of the previous Settlement was found to have been much understated. The enhancements in rent-rate have, no doubt, been considerable, but they are due in the main to pressure gradually applied by the landlords and not to the action of Government. Nor, when it is considered that since the days of the previous Settlements, the country has been opened out by railways and the value of produce almost doubled, can increases of 30 or even 40 per cent in very low rent-rates be held to impose an unreasonable demand on the cultivators. In some tracts where the rise in rent-rate had been unusually large, an endeavour was made to reduce very high rents by consent of the landlords, and substantial reductions were made in this way in Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad. We might have gone further in this direction with advantage. But we had at the time no legal powers of interference, and proprietors would not very willingly consent to a reduction of their rent-rolls. It will of course be understood that the rental enhancements effected by the Settlement Officer in districts which showed a substantial rise in rent-rate at the time of his enquiries, only touched the privileged classes of ryots whose payments had been stereotyped by law.

8. Mr. Dutt adopts a sixth of the produce of land as a measure of a fair rental for it. It is presumed that he does not mean this standard for application in particular cases. Much land is let in these and other Provinces at half produce, and it is obvious that the share of the produce which land can pay depends largely on the cost of cultivation and that, for instance, sugarcane cannot render nearly as large a proportion as wheat. A fraction of the produce may be taken as a guide to what land can pay on the average, though I am unaware of any substantial reason for the adoption of a sixth. Average gross produce is of course extremely difficult to ascertain and deductions based on its amount have little practical value. But it is quite certain that in the majority of our districts, the rental is far below a sixth of the produce, and that the adoption of Mr. Dutt's rule would warrant a very large further enhancement. For eight of the ten districts used as illustrations an estimates of the amount and value of the gross produce were framed at Settlement. They are compared with the rental in columns 10 and 11 of the statement. In four districts the rental is less than 10 per cent. of the produce: in one it is 10 per cent. and in the three others it is respectively 14, 15 and 16 per cent. Rents had in these three districts been largely enhanced during currency of Settlement. It may be objected that the Settlement Officer's calculations cannot be relied upon. But the Settlement Officer in making his estimates had no particular thesis to justify, and if he is not capable of estimating the produce, I do not know whom else we are to turn to.

9. Passing now to the effect of the re-settlements on landlords' interests, it must be noted that the Settlement Officers in fixing the share of the proprietor's income to be taken as revenue acted not under the indefinite guidance of the old "half assets" rule, but under the orders specially issued for them by the Government of India laying down that in view of the narrower meaning now attached to the term "assets," a higher proportion than 50 per cent. might be taken, but no higher proportion (in enhancing) than 60 per cent. The "assets" thus to be shared between Government and the landlords did not include the payments of plot proprietors on which the landlords were to receive a commission only. Column 6 of Statement B shows the effect given to these orders in each of* nine districts, and taken with column 5 compares the percentage of revenue to *actual present assets* at the new Settlements and at those preceding them. The percentage exceeds 60 in Nagpur and approximates to it in Wardha, because it is calculated on assets which include the payments of plot proprietors. In both districts the share of Government has been largely reduced. In no other district does the share exceed 55 per cent. The share was raised in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur, but in one of these districts is under 50 per cent. and in the other only just above it.

* I have omitted Sambalpur as this district is not settled with proprietors.

10. The percentage enhancements shown in column 2 are in some cases undoubtedly high. But so are the percentage increases in cultivation, and it is obvious that the greater are the profits made by landlords during the currency of a Settlement, the greater must be their losses when the Settlement is revised. The rent enhancements effected by the Settlement Officer put money into their pockets, and the real measure of enhancement is to be found by deducting the amount of these enhancements from the increase in revenue assessment. The results of this calculation are shown in column 13. From this point of view the pressure of the new assessment is much less than it would appear at first sight. And it must be remembered that the larger is the increase in the demands of Government the more profitable is the Settlement to the landlords compared with that which preceded it.

11. Writing from experience I believe that had the introduction of the new assessments been accompanied and followed by seasons of even moderate productiveness, we should have heard very little of their heaviness. It has unfortunately happened that the imposition of an enhanced revenue demand in many districts synchronized with the commencement of a chain of disasters. Seven lean years, two of which were years of famine, have inflicted tremendous losses on the agricultural classes, and the wonder is not that the Settlements excite complaint, but that they have not broken down altogether.

12. Mr. Dutt in his paragraph 11 writes of "another 12½ per cent. which has been added as rates." This is incorrect. Cesses were levied under the old Settlement. The increases in them have been (1) the 2 per cent. imposed by the Additional Rates Act, (2) the raising of the road-cess from 2 to 3 per cent., and (3) the imposition of a patwari cess at rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent. The latter cess was not new. Over the greater part of the Provinces the proprietors have all along maintained patwaris, but paid them direct instead of through the Government Treasury. In the Jubbulpore District, for instance, patwari cess was payable under the old Settlement at 3 per cent. on the rental which is a higher rate than that now charged. But no doubt the maintenance of the Land Record Staff costs landlords more than it did, and we may fairly assume that the patwari rate is generally 2 or 3 per cent. on the revenue higher than its equivalents under the former Settlements.

13. I will add in regard to Mr. Dutt's paragraph 10 that I personally took a part in announcing the revised rents in a number of districts, and in no district but Sambalpur did the people manifest any dissatisfaction nor was any dissatisfaction to be expected. The enhancements imposed by the Settlement Officer were light, and in some cases the tenants had a reason for gratitude in reductions effected.

STATEMENT A.—Statistics indicating the Pressure on Tenants of the new Settlements in the Central Provinces.

District.	Tenants' rent-rate per acre at old Settlement.	Tenants' enhanced rent-rate per acre at new Settlement.	Enhancement per cent. in rate.	Enhancement per cent. effected in tenants' payment by Settlement Officer.	Rental valuation adopted.				Gross produce if calculated by Settlement Officer.	Percentage of Column 9 on Column 10.	Remarks.
					Malik-makbuza-i payments.	Tenants' rents.	Sir khudkasht and privileged holdings.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*			R	R	R	R	R		
Damoh . . .	0 13 10	1 1 10	29	11	22,098	6,05,559	1,73,901	8,01,558	54,26,484	14	
Jubbulpore . . .	1 1 4	1 3 8	13	4	56,937	13,59,828	5,11,005	19,27,770	1,26,14,985	15	
For open country only .	2 1 0	2 12 8	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Seoni	0 9 8	0 10 10	12	9	4,507	4,22,586	1,75,474	6,02,567	82,41,394	7	
Narsinghpur . . .	1 5 1	1 11 7	31	6	21,758	9,62,620	2,93,108	12,77,486	80,61,942	16	
Chhindwara . . .	0 9 11	0 9 9	...	12	3,462	4,07,585	1,17,860	5,28,907	1,00,61,740	5	
Wardha . . .	0 10 7	0 15 0	42	14	51,076	8,18,172	2,13,813	10,83,061	1,47,16,115	7	
Nagpur . . .	0 12 10	1 0 3	26	16	1,36,481	12,24,054	3,15,677	16,76,212	(c)1,88,06,823	9	(a) For regularly settled area only.
Raipur	(a) 0 8 11	(a) 0 10 6	18	12	(b)4,619	(b) 11,77,152	(b) 3,27,659	(b) 15,09,430	...	10	(b) For district as whole.
Bilaspur . . .	0 7 3	0 9 9	34	11	15,819	6,65,321	1,71,774	8,52,414	...	...	(c) Excluding bye products.

STATEMENT B.—Statistics indicating the Pressure on Malguzars of the new Settlements in the Central Provinces.

District.	Increase per cent.		Percentage increase in rate of revenue per cultivated acre.	Fraction of assessment.		Malguzar's actual profit and loss by re-settlement.				Remarks.
	In Government revenue.	In cultivated area.		Old.	New.	Gained by rent enhancement.	Lost by revenue enhancement.	Net loss.	Percentage of loss on former revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						R	R	R		
Damoh	58	31	22	54	54	81,506	1,63,243	81,737	29	
Jubbulpore	65	44	15	50	51	85,616	3,92,789	3,07,173	50	
Seoni	79	50	21	48	47	40,308	1,29,628	89,320	54	
Narsinghpur	49	17	27	49	50	57,301	2,12,324	1,55,023	36	
Chhindwara	37	60	[—14]	66	55	44,207	79,728	35,521	16	
Wardha	25	18	6	79	59	1,10,713	1,32,283	21,570	4	
Nagpur	18	13	4	78	61	1,86,884	1,62,251	24,633	2	
Raipur	70	42	18	54	54	82,625	2,15,777	1,33,152	43	Regularly settled area only.
Bilaspur	80	40	34	56	51	70,698	2,22,941	1,52,243	60	

No. 50—147, dated Nagpur, the 8th January 1901.

From—L. S. CAREY, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Revenue Department, Central Provinces.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 4321, dated the 27th October 1900, forwarding for opinion a letter from Mr. R. C. Dutt, late of the Indian Civil Service, to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the subject of land settlements in the Central Provinces, and in reply to state as follows.

2. Mr. Dutt, at the outset, impugns the 30 years' settlement of these provinces, alleging that the intensions of Lord Canning's Government were not carried into effect, with the result that rents were fixed too high and too large a percentage of assets was taken as revenue from the malguzars. And he goes so far as to lay down that the rent fixed in those settlements was one-third of the gross produce. He next proceeds to complain that the mistakes of the past have been repeated in aggravated form at the recent revision, the rental appoximating to six annas in the rupee of the gross produce and the revenue absorbing nearly 100 per cent. of the real assets of the malguzars.

3. It will, I think, be profitable to glance momentarily at the previous revenue history of the—

(I) Saugor-Nerbudda Territory,

(II) Nagpur country,

(III) The Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur,

from the time that the British Government first became connected with these territories. This history is ably summarised in Mr. Fuller's note of 1886 on Land Revenue Settlements of the Central Provinces, from which I cull the following information: first as to the Saugor-Nerbudda Territory which was ceded by Apaji Bhonsla in 1818, a tract which had been harassed by constant war and ground down by exceedingly heavy taxation. A system of short leases ruled, and villages were given to the highest bidders. The patels had to content themselves with one-tenth of the whole profits, and the majority had to make way for a race of speculating farmers who agreed to any conditions the revenue authorities might make in the hopes of securing a footing in the village for better times to come. At the outset short-term settlements were made under British rule, and an abortive attempt was made to maintain and even improve upon the revenue handed over to us by the Bhonsla Government. The policy is characterized as one of those tremendous mistakes the effects of which many years of subsequent moderation and justice have hardly been able to wipe away. After about 10 or 15 years during which two-thirds of the English correspondence of those times related solely to revenue reductions, the necessity of substantial abatements in the land revenue demand was fully recognized. Then came a 20 years' settlement in 1836-37 which, allowing for dislocation caused by the Mutiny, brings us up to the time when preparations were made for the revision that resulted in the 30 years' settlement. The following figures are instructive:—

District.	Annual demand after cession.	Annual demand 20 years after cession.	Annual demand 20 years after cession.	Demand of 20 years' settlement made in 1836-37.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saugor	5,88,100	6,27,000	6,09,600	6,27,000
Damoh	3,53,500	3,24,400	2,48,300	3,05,100
Jubbulpore	4,48,200	6,41,000	6,05,000	4,75,700
Mandla	65,900	46,300	34,100	36,200
Seoni	1,76,900	1,74,100	1,67,900	1,24,500
Narsinghpur	6,07,700	5,27,700	4,00,000	3,47,000
Hoshangabad (excluding Harda)	2,56,700	2,70,000	1,88,200	1,08,600
Betul	2,80,600	2,03,500	1,91,200	1,40,000
TOTAL	28,42,700	28,14,000	24,09,100	22,25,000

They indicate the steady reduction and adjustment of the demand to the paying capacity of the people, and it is noticeable that the tract comprising these districts or portions of districts paid only 23½ lakhs in 1886, as the demand of the 30 years' settlement. This represents a fall of five lakhs below the revenue realized at the time of cession.

4. The history of the Nagpur country is somewhat different. Sovereignty was only acquired in 1854, but owing to the minority of the Raja the districts were under British management between 1818 and 1830. During this period of 12 years changes of far-reaching importance were made. The native rule during the period of 1830 to 1854 was very lax and the land revenue demand declined. On the escheat in 1854 a further con-

siderable reduction took place when summary settlements were concluded. The latter were ultimately abandoned in favour of a 30 years' settlement coupled with the grant of proprietary rights under the orders of the Government of India issued in June 1860. The following figures show the decline in the demand between 1830—1854 :—

Districts.	Payable in 1830.	Payable in 1854.	After the summary settlement effected in 1854.	Prior to 30 years' settlement.	Rendered payable in 30 years' settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wardha and Nagpur	16,64,000	15,70,000	13,87,000	...	...
Chanda	4,85,000	3,26,200	2,65,200	...	...
Bhandara	3,81,000	3,45,500	3,05,500	...	...
TOTAL .	25,30,000	22,41,700	19,57,700	19,81,283	19,72,084

The net demand on these districts, as fixed in the 30 years' settlement, is then about six lakhs less than the taxation of 1830, *i. e.*, some 30 years previously. The British occupation brought them some pecuniary relief to the patels apart from the greater fixity of tenure which culminated in the conferment of proprietary right.

5. The Raipur and Bilaspur districts of Chhattisgarh were ruled by the Hai Hai Bansis, a Hindu dynasty, for 1,000 years and the lowness of the revenue demand is attributed, partly to the readiness of those Chiefs to accept services in lieu of a portion of their revenue, partly to the comparative immunity of Chhattisgarh from foreign invasions and imposts. But from 1741 to 1818 this tract was under Mahratta rule, and during the latter years of that period it is stated to have presented "an uniform scene of plunder and oppression uninfluenced by any consideration but that of collecting by whatever means the largest amount possible." For all that the revenue did not run up very high. Possibly the agents who were far away and out of control of their Bhonsla masters pillaged the villages for themselves and not for the reigning dynasty, and the revenue accounts were shaped accordingly. Moreover, the revenue of the tract was apparently more elastic than in the northern and southern districts of the Central Provinces, and there was abundance of land awaiting cultivation at the hands of new tenants. The revenue demand did not then recede as was the case in the other tracts alluded to in the previous paragraphs, but as shown below advanced slowly though steadily in spite of scarcities in 1835 and 1844 which ruined a large number of villages :—

Year.	Demand.	
	Rs.	
1818	3,63,200	
1830	3,85,800	after 12 years of British management.
1854	4,00,000	after 24 years of Mahratta rule.
1862	4,61,000	after the escheat in 1854.

6. So much for the previous revenue history of the principal tracts comprising the Provinces. In 1860 Lord Canning's Government issued its letter No. 2279, dated the 28th June, to the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, which sanctioned the grant of proprietary right in the soil,—whereby at a stroke of the pen the patels who had hitherto held as *mere* lessees and had enjoyed no rights of proprietorship acquired a fee simple in their estates, subject only to the payment of revenue to the Government. In the same letter it was laid down that the *true gross rental* of each estate having been ascertained by careful enquiry, the Governor-General in Council would be disposed to allow the malguzars in all cases at least 40 per cent. for expenses of management and proprietary profits and to extend the limit in special cases even to 50 per cent. These orders related merely to the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions (less Sambalpur).

7. The corresponding orders for the Saugor-Nerbudda territories are to be found in the proclamation of the North-Western Provinces Government, dated the 24th June 1854. In paragraph 2 thereof the intention to confer proprietary right is stated, and in paragraph 10 will be found the origin of our malik-makbuzas or plot-holders, who in certain contingencies were to be recorded proprietors and to pay their *jama* direct to Government, or through a party engaging for the whole mahal in which the land is situate. Thirdly, it is laid down in paragraph 6 that the Settlement Officer will fix what he believes to be a fair *jama* with reference to the cultivated and culturable land. I would invite particular attention to the word *culturable*, for it has a very important connection with the interpretation to be placed on the term "assessable assets." Shortly after proprietary right had been granted apprehensions began to be felt that we had gone too far in the interests of the landlords and that something should be done to protect the ryots. The pendulum began to swing in the opposite direction and in 1865 orders issued for the recognition of the absolute-occupancy tenants. Thus commenced the limitation of proprietary right which was originally intended to be well nigh unconditional and the practical

Page 19 of the old Settlement Code.

admission of the privileged ryots to a share in the proprietorship of villages in so far as their rents fell short of the true market rate.

8. I would now invite a perusal of paragraphs 25 and 28 of Mr. Fuller's note which contain a disquisition as to what was really understood by the Settlement Officers of those days by assets. Our system of settlement was derived from the North-Western Provinces and appears to have been based on the Saharanpur rules which are embodied in the old Settlement Code of the Central Provinces which bears date 1863. No. XXXVI of these instructions runs: "The assets of an estate can seldom be minutely ascertained but more certain information as to the average net assets can be obtained now than was formerly the case. This may lead to over-assessment for there is little doubt that two-thirds, or 66 per cent., is a larger proportion of the real average assets than can ordinarily be paid by proprietors or communities *in a long course of years*. For this reason the Government have determined so far to modify the rule laid down in paragraph 52 of the "directions to Settlement Officers as to limit the demand of the State to 50 per cent or one-half of the average net assets." Here we have the half assets rule. Mr. Fuller in paragraph 28 of his note draws a distinction between *existing* assets and *real* assets, the latter representing what the malguzars ought to receive in the way of rent if the tenants paid up to the full letting value of their land. A re-adjustment of rents on announcement of the settlement was contemplated. Government was to afford facilities for the same, but the rental enhancements were to be settled by the malguzars and ryots amongst themselves. The rents so fixed were recorded by the Settlement Officer. On the other hand an authoritative enhancement of rents by the Settlement Department was not permitted. From Statement A appended it will be gathered that in many districts very little in the way of rent enhancement resulted from this procedure. Mr. Fuller explains this to be due to these operations being left to subordinates at the close of the settlement when the Settlement Officer had usually left the district, also to the fact that as in many districts revision resulted in a loss of revenue, no great reasons existed for assisting the malguzars to increase their rental. The advocates of the malguzars had their day when proprietary right was awarded. Now was the time for the ryots' friends to assert their rights.

9. In paragraph 7 above I have invited special attention to the use of the word "*culturable*" in the instruction to Settlement Officer to fix a fair *jama* not only with reference to cultivated but also culturable lands. Here again we have a further clue to the procedure of the past, and I have not infrequently during the course of my long connection with the Department consulted old Settlement officials, such as Rao Bahadur Bhargao Rao, as to what was meant by the Settlement Officers of the past by the term "*prospective*" assets. I have gathered that what the Settlement Officer aimed at was to fix a revenue that would approximate to half assets midway through the Settlement. Assets might increase directly after announcement of the revised revenue by the adjustment of rents in the manner above described. With a rise of prices there would be likewise appreciation of the produce of the home-farm. The rent-roll would also increase as new land was brought under the plough. In villages then where there was a large area of culturable land and owing to the pressure of population in the vicinity, the probability existed of much new land being brought under the plough in the approximate future, a higher percentage of assets could be taken than where no such scope existed. Similarly where rents appeared low to the Settlement Officer, and he expected a considerable accession of income to the malguzars on the adjustment of rents which followed revenue announcement, he would take a higher fraction. There is another reason which accounts for high percentages of revenue in certain tracts, and that is the concealment of the rental by the malguzars. This was especially the case in Wardha, where according to paragraph 48 of Rai Bahadur Parshotam Das' Settlement Report of 1896, the tenants-at-will held 43 per cent. of the occupied and 55 per cent. of the total rent-paying area at the old settlement, and there was good reason for supposing that their payments to the malguzars had been greatly understated in the *lagwans*. Mr. Chisholm also alludes to a widespread conspiracy to conceal rents in the Bilaspur District. The scope for discretion in fixing the fraction was therefore very large,—much larger indeed than our present system, under which the assessments are based on the actually realizable assets of the day, permits of.

10. I reproduce below paragraph 19 of a note recorded on 30th June 1883 by Mr. Chisholm, who had years before settled the Bilaspur District:—

"After all the fairest system of assessment both for the Government and the people is an assessment based strictly on 'ascertained assets' and much of the discontent and dissatisfaction on occasions of re-settlement arise from the assessments being based not on ascertained assets, *but on the rental value of the estates calculated* on assumed rent-rates. These assumed rent-rates are the outcome of elaborate enquiries into the value of different soils, and they are supposed to represent with fair accuracy the rental value of individual estates. But when applied to estates the rents realized in which are on an altogether different valuation of soils, they cease to represent facts as to rent on which alone an assessment should be based, and represent only a *theory of rental value* prepared from the best available data."

I would also in this connection invite a perusal of paragraph 334 of Mr. Craddock's report of 1899 on the revision of the Nagpur Settlement.

11. It will be gathered from the previous paragraphs how it came about that high percentages of the malguzari assets (as recorded by the Settlement Officer at last settlement) were taken as revenue. A further very important consideration is that over a

large tract of country the revision resulting in the 30 years' settlement amounted to a re-distribution rather than an enhancement of the revenue payable, while in four districts there was an actual reduction of the demand. The statistics tabulated in Statement A throw light on this point. The operations in Wardha, Chanda and Nagpur represented a mere re-distribution of the existing demand with some reduction in the latter district. In Saugor, Damoh and Chhindwara the demand was reduced appreciably. In the other districts enhancements were obtained, but the total revised demand of the Provinces amounted to something under 60 lakhs of rupees with an incidence of only 8 annas per cropped acre.

12. Where the percentage of the revenue on total assets after revision of settlement is high, this is generally due, as in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda, to the reluctance of the Settlement Officer to reduce a land revenue demand which had been paid over a long series of years with ease. At the close of paragraph 4 of letter No. 1994-2552, dated the 5th October 1900, from the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, on the subject of the revision of the Nagpur Settlement, it is stated that "to have reduced the revenue demand in such circumstances with the object of increasing the gains of persons already benefited beyond their legal deserts would have been a wanton sacrifice of public revenue." Apart from this it is manifest that the Settlement Officers considered the rent-rates paid by the ryots very low and expected a substantial accession of income on the adjustment of rents, which, however, rarely accrued. The position of the tenants had become so strong in the Nagpur country under British rule that they actually shared in the profits that were supposed to appertain to the proprietary status. Again, in view of the remarks of Mr. Chisholm quoted above, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Settlement Officers shrunk from following to their logical conclusion their so-called theories of rental value. The same remarks apply to the case of Chhindwara, where, however, the revenue was substantially reduced.

The high percentage in Nimar is due entirely to the very large number of malik-makbuzas in that district on whose payments the malguzar was only entitled to *hakul* tahsil at rates varying between 10 to 20 per cent., *vide* paragraph 10 of the Proclamation of the North-Western Provinces Government, dated 24th June 1854. The actual fraction of true malguzari assets taken in this district was only 32 per cent.

In Bhandara the high fraction shown in column 5 of Statement A is due to the fact that the *siwai* income which is of considerable importance in this district is not included in the assets. Were this source of income taken account of, as it should be, the percentage would probably fall to 55 per cent.

In Betul rents were very low and the Settlement Officer expected considerable increase; but as a matter of fact the adjustment of rents only raised them 5 per cent., "the cultivators for the past 25 years having been used to exceedingly light rents which they had come to consider as stereotyped."

13. As I read the correspondence and interpret the Saharanpur rules, the intention of Lord Canning's Government was that the malguzars should on an average during the currency of the settlement of long duration that was then being introduced get at least 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the gross rental. On the system of assessment on prospective assets they might at the outset get less than this share, in the middle of the term their profits were supposed to approximate to this fraction of the whole, and in the last half of the term they stood to make good for the deficiency that accrued to them during the first few years that the revised settlement was in force. In districts such as Saugor, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Raipur their share was practically half assets at the start of the settlement. In other districts, such as Damoh, Mandla and Bilaspur, the accrual of unearned increments rapidly raised their proportion to 50 per cent. or over.

In Nimar, as previously stated, they were left more than they were really entitled to at the commencement of the settlement period.

In Nagpur, at the time of the recent revision it was found that the malguzars were enjoying 42 per cent. of total assets, and excluding malik-makbuzas 44 per cent. of true malguzari assets. Similar figures follow for other districts:—

	Percentage of total assets.	Percentage of true malguzari assets.
Chhindwara	57	57
Wardha	47	48
Bilaspur	69	69
Raipur	63	63

I am not at present in a position to give statistics for Betul, Bhandara and Chanda, but the malguzari profits have expanded there in like fashion.

14. My conclusion then is that paragraphs 2 and 3 of Mr. Dutt's letter are based on a misconception of the term *assets* as understood by Government in those days, and I can detect no deviation by the Settlement Officers from the orders of the Supreme Government.

15. I have already shown that Mr. Dutt is inaccurate when he states that the Settlement Officers *fixed* the rents of the ryots. This was done by agreement between the malguzars and tenants doubtless under the stimulus of a revised revenue demand. Still

the authoritative fixation of rents was not permitted by the orders then in force. The allegation that the rental demand on the tenants absorbed one-third of their gross produce is manifestly absurd. In those days the total rental value did not exceed one crore of rupees. Thus the gross produce, according to Mr. Dutt, must have been three crores or 30 millions of rupees. The population of the surveyed tract to which our figures relate was 7½ millions in 1866. Thus Mr. Dutt's scale would allow exactly 4 rupees a head for each person to live on during the year. But during the five years 1863 to 1867-68 the average value of our imports was 186 lakhs of rupees, while the total demands of the State in the form of land revenue, cesses, excise, stamps, etc., aggregated 73 lakhs It is not clear how the people of so relatively unproductive a Province could afford to spend more than half of their gross income on comparative luxuries, nor is it manifest how even in the good old days a population of 7½ million souls could exist on 41 lakhs of rupees at exactly nine annas per head per annum. And in the above calculation no allowance has been made for seed-grain, which has to be provided out of the gross produce at a cost not far short of one crore of rupees.

16. The incidence of the rental on the gross produce has been calculated from time to time by many Settlement and Revenue Officers who can lay claim to a local experience which Mr. Dutt does not possess.

In reporting on his settlement of Bilaspur in 1868, Mr. Chisholm states that the rental absorbed 10 per cent. of the gross produce. In Hoshangabad, where much better prices were realizable by tenants for their produce, Sir Charles Elliot estimated that the revised revenue was about 1/26th of the gross produce of the day. The rental then absorbed* 1/12th of the gross produce. I have no doubt I could multiply evidence on this head by reference to other settlement reports, but the summarised conclusions of these two distinguished Revenue Officers suffice.

* Rental to revenue in proportion of R1-4-5 to R0-9-6.

17. Mr. Dutt would have us believe that the rents fixed at the old settlement were fixed at a pitch unexampled elsewhere in India. Such certainly would have been the case had the rent absorbed one-third of the gross produce. Indeed it may be safely asserted that the proportion of inferior soil in cultivation in the Central Provinces is so large and its outturn so relatively inconsiderable that a rental fixed at 1/6th of the gross Provincial outturn would be unrealizable. It is only in the richest portions of our most fertile and highly cultivated districts that such a proportion of the gross produce could be paid from year to year, the reason being that the balance left to the ryot out of a small outturn would not suffice for the support of himself and his family. This was recognized by the able Settlement Officers who came from the North-Western Provinces to effect the settlements which Mr. Dutt deems fit to impugn after the lapse of 35 years. I quote from Mr. Charles Grant's report on the Narsinghpur Settlement, paragraph 146 :—

> It may be as well to add a few words on the lowness of the absolute rate of assessment. Why should the sandy plains of the Ganges and Jumna Doab pay their two, three and four rupees per cultivated acre, while one of the richest valleys in India contributes at most one rupee per acre to the Imperial Treasury? The question is one of the highest importance and it may well be imagined that it has not failed to command the closest attention and the most earnest care from those entrusted with the charge of the State interests. In my own case, a previous employment in the Settlements of the North-West has perhaps served to put the contrast in an even stronger light than usual, but it may be shown, I think, that the difference is essential and therefore that the contrast is inevitable."

Mr. Grant then goes on to explain the lightness of the rent rate as due partly to the operation of an obstructive revenue law and to the absence of demand for produce, but principally owing to the meagreness of the produce itself. He states that the average wheat produce of the Nerbudda valley is 6 maunds per acre where the Doab produces at least 18.

It is clear then that in spite of the criticisms of Mr. Dutt who, as far as I can ascertain, has never visited these Provinces, infinite care was taken by the Settlement Officers of the past to make their assessments fair and suitable to the conditions of the districts with the welfare of which they were charged. I have shown above how substantially the revenue demand of various tracts in the provinces was reduced since they came under British management, and the assessments made after 1860 were not by any means universally directed towards securing an enhancement of revenue. Gauged by statistical considerations the various settlements passed the tests imposed by the Supreme Government and were confirmed, but the best criterion of their reasonable and equitable character is undoubtedly the manner in which they have since worked. The progress made by the Provinces during their currency is succinctly stated in Mr. Fuller's Review of the progress of the Central Provinces during the past 30 years, which was written in 1892. Moreover, a scrutiny of the annual reports on Land Revenue Administration during the eighties indicates how easily and with what a small amount of coercive processes the revenue was collected from year to year.

Mr. Fuller's report indicates a wonderful degree of progress and a steady rise in the standard of comfort which was maintained for some 30 years during which, with one exception, seasons were fairly favourable. The only really unsatisfactory feature is the extent to which the malguzars of aboriginal castes became indebted and lost their villages to members of the money-lending classes. Reckless extravagance has in the main led to this unfortunate result and enquiries made in the course of settlement operations have shown that the very rapid increase of profits during the 30 years' settlement, which was

largely due to the improvement of communications effected by the opening of the railway, dazzled the proprietary body, and led them to launch out into wild expenditure. This was recently very clearly brought out in the Betul District, where the increased demand for and rise in the price of myrabolam (harra) placed undreamt of wealth in the hands of a class which was not sufficiently educated to appreciate the gift of proprietary right.

18. I pass on now to more recent history and deal with that portion of Mr. Dutt's letter which relates to settlements effected on the present round of assessments, *i.e.*, since 1890. The final settlement reports of all districts are not as yet available, but there are some representative of all portions of the Provinces.

Our assessments are now based on real existing assets, and there is now-a-days nothing of a prospective character about them. This in itself is a distinct gain to the malguzars who will now appropriate the whole of the *ad interim* profits accruing from increase of cultivation and the rise in the value of home-farm and *siwai* produce during the currency of the settlement. I contrast below the percentages taken on revision with the corresponding figures of last settlement. I also add figures contrasting the incidence per acre in cultivation of the old and revised revenue :—

District.	Percentage of old revenue on assets of last Settlement.	Percentage of revised revenue on the revised assets.	Per cent. increase in cultivation since last Settlement.	Incidence per acre in cultivation.	
				Old Settlement.	New Settlement.
				R a. p.	R a. p.
Damoh	54	54	+31	0 9 6	0 11 7
Jubbulpore	50	51	+44	0 10 4	0 11 11
Seoni	48	47	+50	0 4 6	0 5 9
Narsinghpur	49	50	+17	0 12 0	0 15 3
Chhindwara	66	55	+60	0 6 11	0 5 11
Wardha	79	59	+28	0 9 7	0 10 2
Nagpur	78	61	+13	0 12 2	0 12 8
Raipur	53	53	+33	0 4 10	0 5 8
Bilaspur	57	54	+40	0 4 1	0 5 6

In Nagpur and Wardha malik-makbuzas are of importance, and the proportion of true malguzari assets absorbed on revision is only 58·8 and 58·1 per cent. respectively. Thus in most districts on revision 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. of assets has been taken, and in no case has 60 per cent. of true malguzari assets been absorbed. In Seoni owing to the large increment of revenue obtainable and the relatively insecure character of cultivation in the Lakhnadon Tahsil, where part of the area cropped with millets is little better than sheet-rock, only 47 per cent. of assets has been demanded. In the districts* forming part of the old Nagpur country the percentage has been very appreciably reduced. This is a very substantial concession to malguzars and one that they could hardly have claimed as a right. The Chhindwara District has been treated with singular indulgence. As to individual villages, the rule has been throughout the Provinces to accept 60 per cent. as a maximum in fixing and enhancing jamas and 65 per cent. has only been taken in reducing assessments, *i.e.*, where the revenue was previously in excess of this figure, it has been lowered down to this limit in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government.

* Nagpur, Chhindwara, Wardha.

19. I would now take the opportunity of correcting another of Mr. Dutt's somewhat numerous inaccuracies. He states that cesses are taken at 12½ per cent. of the assets. This is not the case. They are based on the kamil jama, and as 13½† per cent. is the highest rate at which they are taken in any district, 8 per cent. (13½ per cent. × 60 per cent. the maximum rate of assessment) is the highest rate at which they fall on the assets. The usual rate may be accepted as some figure between 6 and 7 per cent. of assets. In Seoni the incidence is 6 per cent. of the assets and in Nagpur 6½. Thus the percentage of malguzari assets absorbed by revenue and cesses ranges between 53 in Seoni and 66 in Nagpur. This disposes of Mr. Dutt's assertion that our assessments absorb 100 per cent. of malguzari assets. If he means to imply that in seasons of scarcity and famine rents are to a certain extent irrecoverable, this is not, I presume, a state of affairs peculiar to the Central Provinces, and the Government meet such cases by the grant of liberal suspensions which, should occasion demand, are ultimately converted into remissions. But what I presume we are now concerned with is the pressure of the revenue and rental demands on the people in periods of normal meteorological seasons.

† In the lightly assessed districts of Raipur and Bilaspur.

20. The prices of agricultural produce have been found in the course of recent settlement enquiries to have risen 150 per cent. in Jubbulpore and Wardha, 100 per cent. in Hoshangabad, from 75 to 100 per cent. in Nagpur and Saugor, and from 60 to 70 per cent. in Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. As to Chhattisgarh, prices had in 1888 more than doubled and have since that year risen still further. Having regard to the appreciation of the silver value of agricultural produce, the rise in the incidence of the revenue per acre

in cultivation is very moderate, even after full allowance is made for the relative inferiority of some of the land subjugated during the past 30 years. The incidences in Nagpur and Wardha are almost stationary, which is of course due to the reduction of the fraction of assessment. But for this, one would have expected a rise of incidence in districts where the increase of cultivation has not been so very large, for the mere maintenance of the rent-rate in tracts where much poor soil has been broken up is tantamount to an advance in the incidence of the payments. The fall in Chhindwara, a hilly district, is due to allowance being made for the fact that much of the newly broken soil is red gravel, very inferior to the rich pockets of black soil which formed the bulk of the cultivation in the old days. We owe this desirable result doubtless to the soil-unit system which Mr. Dutt includes in his denunciations. Acreage rates are singularly deceptive, and it is the boast of our new system that it enables us to differentiate in our valuation of the different grades of soil.

Against Narsinghpur we find the highest percentage rise of incidence, *viz.*, 27 per cent. Here cultivation has only increased 17 per cent. and the fraction of assessment at last Settlement was very moderate. The district used to pay a much heavier assessment in the old days when the Bhonsla troops were quartered in the Nerbudda valley. In 1816 the Marathas drew R6,67,000 from the Narsinghpur District, but their Military expenditure in that district amounted in that year to R6,37,000, so that the greater part of the revenue was spent in the district. Prior to the 30 years' settlement the revenue had fallen to R3,31,392. This was raised by Mr. Grant to R4,21,700, which has been paid with ease. Since that time Narsinghpur has been linked to Calcutta and Bombay and has now ample facilities for the disposal of its surplus produce. The gross revenue fixed on recent revision is R6,42,615, and in spite of a prolonged series of most untoward seasons the bulk of the revenue has been realized from year to year without an excessive number of coercive processes.

21. Taking the Provinces as a whole the cropped area has increased from 12¼ to 16 millions of acres since 1867-68, *i.e.*, by 27 per cent., and during that period the revenue on the roll has advanced from 60 to 86 lakhs of rupees, or 43 per cent. A large proportion then of the increment is mere assessment of newly-broken lands and the increase of the revenue demand attributable to the enhanced value of agricultural produce is very small compared with the very great rise that has taken place in prices.

22. There remains the question of the effect of the recent revision on the tenants, who, Mr. Dutt asserts, are being ground down by a taxation which absorbs 5 or 6 annas in the rupee of the gross produce. The rental value of the malguzari area of the Provinces may be stated as follows :—

	R
Cash rents	1,23,00,000
Payments by malik-makbuzas	5,85,000
Valuation of land held by revenue-free grantees	45,000
Value of home-farm at Ro-12-2 the ryoti	33,00,000
TOTAL	1,62,30,000

Some three years ago, in a note on the crop statistics of the year 1896-97, I estimated the normal outturn of food-grains of the Central Provinces. The outturn of standard areas at standard rates worked out to 3,528,932 tons. I concluded then that 3,000,000 tons could safely be accepted. This, however, was deemed an under-estimate by the Local Administration.

A very moderate value rate would be R50 per ton, which corresponds to R1-12-0 per maund or 25 seers per rupee.

Valued at this rate the gross produce of food-grains would be R15,00,00,000. Ignoring all minor crops, such as hemp, castor, sugarcane, tobacco and miscellaneous garden crops, we have still to consider the value of the cotton, til and linseed crops.

23. The normal area devoted to til is 600,000 acres, and the normal produce per acre may be taken at 200lb, value R10 at 20lb per rupee. Thus the value of a normal outturn is 60 lakhs of rupees. Last year, when owing to the drought the crop was returned as only two-thirds of normal, *i.e.*, 133lb per acre, the export from the Central Provinces (after duly excluding 10,000 tons produced in our Feudatory States) amounted to 137lb for every acre in cultivation. A normal crop would at this rate exceed 205lb, and it is well known that there is considerable local consumption for which no margin is left by that year's estimate of outturn. The value of the exports in 1899-1900 reached 83¼ lakhs, but the area under the crop was abnormally large. In 1898-99 the value of til exports was 48½ lakhs, but the average does not exceed 35 lakhs.

24. The area under cotton has latterly increased to 1,000,000 acres, but 650,000 acres is our decennial average. Our standard outturn for cleaned cotton is 75lb to the acre, the value of which at 5lb to the rupee is R15. Thus the value of a normal cotton crop works out to R97,50,000. That our standard outturn is too low or that we very frequently under-estimate the character of this crop is proved by paragraph 23 of Mr. Craddock's report on the rail-borne traffic of the Central Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1900. It is there stated that for two years in succession the recorded exports have exceeded the total estimated yield of the crop. Our exports in—

1898-99 amounted to (*a*) 787,875 maunds, value R120 lakhs.
1899-1900 " (*b*) 592,351 " " 90 "

And in the latter year (*c*) 155,000 maunds were consumed by the local mills. Adding (*b*) and (*c*) we get 747,351 maunds, which valued at R15 per maund is worth R1,12,10,265. Here again there is no allowance for village consumption if this be accepted as the value of the *whole* crop. However the area under the crop in 1899 was somewhat above normal. It may then be accepted that the normal value of the crop does not fall short of one crore of rupees.

25. Linseed is a precarious crop and the area devoted to this oilseed varies greatly. Our decennial average just exceeds one million acres. Our standard outturn is 200 lb per acre worth R10 or R11. Thus the value of a normal crop on an average area would exceed one crore of rupees. The largest export in any one year was 2,726,766 maunds, valued at about 108 lakhs of rupees. But our average exports for the past 15 years amount to only half this figure, the value of which would be 54 lakhs of rupees.

The three crops, *viz.*, linseed, cotton and til, should then bring in annually 260 lakhs of rupees, but to be on the safe side I reduce this estimate to two crores of rupees. This may be added to the value of food-grains estimated at 15 crores of rupees. This result is 17 crores of rupees, of which the rental value stated above at 162 lakhs absorbs less than one-tenth.

The normal cropped area is 16 millions of acres and the gross outturn falls therefore at R10-10-0 per acre, whereas the present all-round incidence per acre of the rental throughout the Provinces is Ro-1-2.

26. These estimates of crop outturn are admittedly difficult to frame, but we have now a long series of crop experiments to guide us and our area statistics are reliable. The standard outturns have been subjected to check in the light of results obtained on the Nagpur Experimental Farm. We have moreover ascertained at that institution the amount of seed of each variety of crop that falls to the acre and how the outturn contrasts with the amount sown. Cultivators generally estimate their crops at so many fold of the seed sown, and this has enabled us to apply a further test to our standard outturns.

It is not claimed for the estimates that they have an exact quantitative accuracy; but they assuredly rest on a sufficient basis of fact to be considered a fairly trustworthy index to the amount of the gross outturn. Apart from this, I would not wish it to be understood that during the last five or six years of recurring crop failures, scarcities and famines the yield of the Provinces has approximated to these figures. Indeed my estimate of the food production of 1896-97 fell below half the normal and the loss has been still greater during the famine of 1899-1900. It has to be recognized that we have been passing through quite abnormal times such as have never been known even by tradition to the oldest inhabitants of these Provinces. But for this the revised Settlements would have worked as smoothly as their predecessors. It may be added that the term of the settlements made after 1860 in the Chhattisgarh districts was 20 and not 30 years, and revision took place in 1886—1891. No difficulty was experienced in realizing the revised demand until the famine of 1896-97 brought many tenants to ruin. In 1893-94, only 10 attachments of moveable property were effected with no sales, in 1894-95 the number was 23 with one sale and in addition 21 defaulters were brought to District Head-quarters This represents the very minimum of coercion.

27 To return from this digression I would now quote from the reports of various Settlement Officers the proportion of the gross produce absorbed by the rental as calculated by them :—

District.	Gross produce.	Rental value.	Per cent. of 3 on 2.	
1	2	3	4	5
	R	R	R	
Damoh	54,26,484	8,01,558	14	$\frac{1}{7}$th.
Seoni	82,41,394	6,02,567	7	$\frac{1}{14}$th.
Nagpur	1,88,06,823	16,76,212	9	$\frac{1}{11}$th.
Narsinghpur . . .	80,61,942	12,77,486	15·8	Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{6}$th.
Chhindwara	1,00,61,740	5,28,907	5	$\frac{1}{20}$th.
Wardha	1,47,16,115	10,83,061	7	$\frac{1}{14}$th.
Jubbulpore	1,26,14.985	19,27,770	15·2	Somewhat over $\frac{1}{7}$th.

The Settlement Officer, Raipur, does not give similar figures, but calculating in a different manner arrives at the conclusion that rent absorbs 8 to 10 per cent. of the gross produce (*vide* paragraph 31 of his report.)

In none of the districts shown above does the proportion of the gross produce absorbed by the rental attain to three annas in the rupee. In Jubbulpur and Narsingpur the percentage absorbed is relatively high, but as shown in paragraph 29 most of the

enhancement imposed on these districts has been effected by the malguzars. The Chhindwara Settlement is doubtless lenient, but I think the Settlement Officer has somewhat overvalued the produce, and it would probably be safer to substitute a percentage of 7 or 8 for 5 in column 4 above.

28. Mr Dutt's contention is that our revised present rental value absorbs 5 or 6 annas in the rupee of the gross produce, and he asserts that every tenant in India understands and recognizes three annas in the rupee out of the gross produce of his holding as a fair and equitable rent. The rental value of our malguzari area now stands at 162 lakhs, and on the assumption that the rental amounts to 6 annas in the rupee of the gross produce, the value of the latter would be only 432 lakhs. But the total revenue of the Provinces levied on the land, as cesses, excise, assessed taxes and stamps, amounts to 114 lakhs. Moreover, the average value of our imports of cotton goods, metals, salt and sugar approximates to 2 crores of rupees. This would have 118 lakhs for a population of nearly ten million souls to exist upon annually, *i. e.*, little over a rupee per head. In this calculation no allowance has been made for the absolutely essential seed-grain. The cost of the same probably exceeds a crore and a half for it costs 80 lakhs to sow our normal wheat area = 4 million acres. Again, the average value of our exports of food-grains, oilseeds and cotton amounts to 365 lakhs of rupees. In normal years there is very little import of food-grains into the Central Provinces, the average of the eleven years 1883-84 to 1893-94 being the equivalent of 10 lakhs of rupees. In face of these figures it is not clear whence the people of these Provinces get their food supplies if the value of the gross products does not exceed 432 lakhs of rupees. Further, during the recent famine operations Government has expended 4¼ crores on affording bare subsistence to a portion of the population. The number on relief did not at any time greatly exceed 2¼ million souls, and if an average be struck for the year, it comes to 1½ millions.* Assuming that the prices that ruled during the famine were double the normal and making due allowance for the cost of establishments, plant, contractor's profits, etc., it may fairly be argued that the expenditure incurred by the State would not suffice for the bare maintenance of 4 millions in ordinary times for the period of one year, whereas if Mr. Dutt is to be believed the 10 millions inhabiting our surveyed areas exist from year to year on 432 lakh of rupees. These facts demonstrate, I think very clearly the absurdity of Mr. Dutt's allegation that the revised rental absorbs 6 annas of the gross produce. If we took even half of that proportion, *viz.*, 3 annas in the rupee, as rental that would only leave an all-round average of R5-8-0 † per head for each person to support himself on throughout the year. These figures then tend to bear out the conclusions stated above, that over the Provinces taken as a whole the rental value absorbs little if anything over $\frac{1}{10}$th of the gross produce. However much the malguzars of the Central Provinces may desire the reduction of the fraction of assessment, few would be found to advocate any radical interference with rents in the way of reduction. Such a step would arouse a storm of opposition. The malguzars know full well that the rents are not excessive and that they can be and are for the most part collected in normal times. I quote from a recent letter of Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, dated the 26th November 1900, to the *Pioneer*, who may be regarded as the spokesman of the proprietary body:—

* Exact figure 1,506,222.

† 864 lakhs less $\left\{\frac{114}{300}\right\}$ lakhs.
550

"In connection with this, I may remark that while deeply grateful to Mr. R. C. Dutt for his able and disinterested advocacy, I am not prepared to go with him when he says that our tenants' rents are above the standard he lays down, *viz*, one-sixth of the produce. Even after revision they are lower than what that standard would allow."

29. The following statement shows the action of the rent-rates since last settlement:—

District.	Tenants' rent-rate recorded at last Settlement.	Rent-rate as enhanced by Settlement Officer on revision.	Enhancement per cent. in rent-rate.	Enhancement in tenants' payments effected by Settlement Officer
1	2	3	4	5
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*		
Damoh	0 13 10	1 1 10	+29	+11
Jubbulpore	1 1 4	1 3 8	+13	+4
Seoni	0 9 8	0 10 10	+12	+9
Mandla	0 5 8	0 6 3	+10	+3
Narsinghpur	1 5 1	1 11 7	+31	+6
Chhindwara	0 9 11	0 9 9	—2	+12
Wardha	0 10 7	0 15 0	+42	+14
Nagpur	0 12 10	1 0 3	+26	+16
Raipur	0 8 11	0 10 0	+18	+12
Bilaspur	0 7 3	0 9 9	+34	+11
Sambalpur	0 5 10	0 5 7	—4	+42

There is nothing in these figures to bear out Mr. Dutt's assertion that harshness has been displayed by the Settlement Officers in revising the payments of tenants. In

only one district, *viz*, Sambalpur, has the action of the Settlement Officer resulted in a large enhancement, and here we find that the rate has actually declined 4 per cent. below the level of last Settlement. The reason for this is that the enhancements of ryoti payments in this district were all covered by an increase of cultivation on which nothing had been paid during the currency of the preceding settlement. In no other district has the Settlement Officer enhanced rents more than 16 per cent. The leniency with which the relatively poor plateau district of Seoni, Mandala and Chindwara have been treated is conspicuous. In the latter district the Settlement Officer found that the all-round rent-rate had fallen with the extension of cultivation to poor soils from Ro-9-11 to Ro-8-8 per acre. He raised it to Ro-9-9, which is below the level recorded in the 30 years' settlement. The bulk of the rent enhancement that has been effected in most districts is due to the action of the malguzars and not to that of the Government. But in no case does the rise in the rent-rate during the past 30 years appear excessive when compared with the great advance in prices during the same period.

30. To appreciate exactly the action that has been taken by the Settlement Officer, it would be necessary to analyse the incidences of the various classes of tenants from group to group in the eighteen districts of the Provinces. This would be a very lengthy undertaking and it suffices to state that the bulk of the enhancement imposed on revision has fallen on the privileged classes of tenants belonging to the malik-makbuza, absolute-occupancy and occupancy classes. Their payments have been levelled up towards the pitch paid by tenants-at-will in the same village or in neighbouring villages of similar characteristics. The payments of ordinary tenants have, speaking generally, been little enhanced except in the Nagpur country, where they had become stereotyped by custom. On the other hand, in a few tracts where rack-renting had been practised substantial relief has been accorded to this class. In the Jubbulpore District R37,698 were struck off the rental of 6,433 holdings and at the same time arrears aggregating R18,479 were remitted. In Seoni the rents of 734 holdings were reduced by R3,155. In Narsinghpur the Settlement Officer lowered ordinary rents by R43,261 and in the Harda Tahsil of Hoshangabad this beneficent action extended to the reduction of rents by R30,694, while arrears amounting to R92,082 were remitted.

31. It is stated in Mr. Dutt's communication that there was alarm and consternation in the country when the new enhanced rents were proclaimed. This statement is not in accordance with the facts of the case. As a general rule the ryots accepted their revised payments readily enough and cheerfully acquiesced in the fairness of their enhancements. They infinitely prefer that their rents should be fixed by the State to being left to the mercies of their malguzars, and the number of appeals against rental enhancements has been very small indeed.

The only district which furnishes an exception to these remarks is Sambalpur, where the ryots and gaontias of a considerable number of villages combined to resist the revised assessment. It is in this district that rents were most enhanced by the Settlement Officer, the ryots having incorporated large areas of waste in their holdings free of payment. The effect of the Settlement Officer's action was to reduce considerably the proportion of the profits hitherto enjoyed by the ryots, but as to the fairness of the assessment there can be no question, for the incidence of the rental in Sambalpur is lighter than in any other district of the Central Provinces, and if the experience of recent years counts for anything, agriculture is more secure than in any other district of the Central Provinces. The character of this agitation is described in paragraph 83 of Mr. Fuller's Settlement Report, to which reference may be made.

32. While traversing then the various statements made by Mr. Dutt, I would not have it understood that I fail to sympathize with the malguzars and ryots in their recent losses. Where these are of merely temporary character I am sanguine that a few good seasons will set matters right, but in other tracts, especially the rice and rabi tracts where there has been serious deterioration since the revised assessments were framed, I am conscious that relief in the shape of temporary abatements will have to be granted. I have in the past brought at least one tract, *viz.*, that of the Hinganghat Tahsil of Wardha, to the notice of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner. For the rest, the matter is engaging the attention of the Administration and steps are being taken by means of abatements extending over a series of years to render the demand suitable to the altered condition of deteriorated regions. It remains but to add that the recent famine has been equally severe in districts such as (1) Chanda where the old assessment is still in force or (2) Betul, Balaghat, Bhandara and Nimar where the revised assessments have been barely in force for a year, as in other districts of the Provinces which have paid the revised assessments for a number of years.

STATEMENT A.

Name of District.		Revenue at settlement.	Revenue after revision.	Percentage of Revenue on assets		Percentage by which rents adjusted.	Percentage by which revenue enhanced or reduced.
				At assessment.	After adjustment of rents.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		R	R				
Saugor	Gross	6,09,615	4,49,624	54	51	+6	—17
	Net	5,20,895	4,20,672				
Damoh	Gross	3,05,142	2,69,487	60	54	+5	—5
	Net	2,66,460	2,52,974				
Jubbulpore	Gross	4,75,760	6,06,918	53	50	+3	+18
	Net	4,75,145	5,59,443				
Mandla	Gross	42,819	61,841	65	56	+23	+48
	Net	41,684	60,001				
Seoni	Gross	Old Seoni	2,23,921	65	48	Largely in parts, but Powars withstood it.	Net +56
	Net	1,32,449	2,07,679				
Narsinghpur	Gross	...	...	54	49	+7	+27
	Net	3,31,392	4,21,700				
Hoshangabad	Gross	...	4,45,458	61	46	+32 Rate Rs. 1-4-5.	+43
	Net	3,09,904	4,23,851				
Nimar	Gross	...	2,15,195	75	64	+31	+15
	Net	1,56,825	1,81,180				
Chhindwara	Gross	...	2,26,208	65	66	+4	—13
	Net	2,45,322	2,13,486				
Betul	Gross	...	1,84,514	67	64	+5	+32
	Net	1,38,153	1,83,764				
Wardha	Gross	...	4,16,345	79 per cent.	79 per cent.	Inappreciable.	+0·1
	Net	4,11,930	4,12,411				
Nagpur	Gross	9,75,591	9,81,798	84 do.	78 do.	Not much	+0·6
	Net	8,76,661	8,30,232				—6
Chanda	Gross	2,57,916	2,64,556	...	60 do.	+ 5 per cent. Only part rent.	+2
	Net	...	2,42,990				
Bhandara	Gross	...	...	...	64 per cent. 59 do. regardless of siwai.	+20	+12
	Net	4,34,781	4 86,451				
Raipur	Gross	...	...	...	53 per cent.	Large.	+64
	Net	3,17,819	5,31,469				
Bilaspur	Gross	...	2,51,934	...	57 do.	Do.	+61
	Net	1,51,170	2,43,734				

No. 838 T.—R., dated Darjeeling, the 24th June 1901.

From—F. A. SLACKE, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs me to express his regret that there has been so much delay in answering your letter No. 2045, dated the 13th October 1900, which enclosed a copy of Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt's letter to His Excellency the Viceroy. He has been much engaged with other matters of greater urgency.

2. He consulted the Board of Revenue and some selected officers on the matter of the letter. Their replies are longer and more diffuse than he expected, and he thinks Mr. Dutt's letter does not require from the Bengal Government a very detailed answer. Mr. Dutt's description of the Bengal zamindars prior to the English conquest is an interesting picture. Its correctness is challenged in all the papers before the Lieutenant-Governor. The controversy as to whether the zamindars, confirmed at the permanent settlement, were landholders in the English sense or revenue collectors of varying length of standing is familiar to all the readers of the revenue discussions in Bengal. A somewhat authoritative opinion on it was delivered by the High Court in what is known to Provincial history as the great rent case of 1865, in a sense very different indeed from that presented by Mr. Dutt. But the truth probably lies between the position adopted by the advocates of the two sides of the question, and while there were large numbers of middlemen suddenly converted into landholders, there were also hereditary chiefs, with all the attributes of proprietorship that were known in their time in India. The discussion was and always will be interesting, but its bearing on the point which Mr. Dutt seeks to enforce is not very obvious. If the permanent settlement recognized as landlords persons who had no legitimate claim to that position, the mistake was not greatly to the credit of that measure. If it recognised or endeavoured to recognise the right persons, it shared the aim of every temporary settlement that has been made in India.

3. Again, another of the preliminary assertions of Mr. Dutt, which has been strongly challenged in the papers before the Lieutenant-Governor, does not strike him as very apposite. Mr. Dutt says the revenue taken by Akbar from Bengal, Behar and Orissa was two crores, whereas the permanent settlement imposed on the same area a burden of four crores. The design of his letter is to show that a permanent settlement is the panacea for all rural troubles and sorrows, and it is not very easy to see with what object the one permanent settlement of India is discredited as an oppressive and exhausting measure. Possibly Mr. Dutt wished it to be understood that the panacea itself must be applied with the care and caution suggested by the terrible experiences of the one experiment—a sentiment in which every one will join him. But if he wished to press his point, it might have been reasonably expected that he would develop it further. The revenues of Great Britain were in 1854 fifty-four millions; in 1900 they were a hundred and twenty-eight millions; but the mere statement of these figures does not prove that the taxation of Great Britain in 1900 was excessive, or the taxation of 1854 unduly light. Either suggestion requires the support of a careful enquiry. The huge militia of Akbar's time, of which Mr. Dutt reproduces such exact detail, was paid by the people in addition to their taxes, and Mr. Dutt forgets that if a revenue of four crores was the assessment of the permanent settlement, it was only the confirmation by the English Government of the assessment by the Native Rulers which they found in force. Mr. Dutt would have found a far more useful argument for the conclusions he wishes us to draw, if he had referred to figures which are accessible in every official library. The land revenue of Bengal during the past year consisted of the following items:—

	₹
Permanently-settled lands	3,23,22,617
Temporarily ditto	34,23,267
Government estates	41,04,753
TOTAL	3,98,50,637

After more than a hundred years the province still pays to the State less than four crores of land revenue. At the time of the permanent settlement the Government share of the rental was assumed to be 90 per cent. The gross rental of the province was, as far as could be judged by the administrators of the time, say, 4½ crores. The annual value of the land in cultivation is now periodically assessed and revised, not for the purpose of enhancing the land revenue, but for the purpose of determining the local rates and cesses, from which is mainly met the cost of district roads, primary schools, and rural dispensaries. The rental of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, according to the Board's Cess Report for 1899-1900, is 16½ crores of rupees. If Mr. Dutt's argument is that a permanent settlement is under ordinary conditions an enormous concession to the payer of land revenue, the figures furnish the most ample proof of his contention.

4. Whether the gain to the State is of equal value is a question on which opinions will differ to the end of time. The official controversies on the matter have lasted for a

century The official pendulum has swung backwards and forwards with the periodical oscillations which mark all the great problems of Indian politics, and the official libraries are filled with the literature on both sides. The Lieutenant-Governor does not propose to add to it. He is not aware that there is any present intention of seriously re-opening the discussion. His own opinions are in entire harmony with the decision that the system of permanent settlement shall not be further extended. A moderate assessment on the unearned increments which reach the landlord in the continuous progress of the country is in accordance with the immemorial expectation and custom of the country. The country as it progresses requires increased revenue for the increased charges and the increased undertakings which progress compels; and the maintenance of an ancient and familiar and equitable form of taxation is incomparably better than the introduction of new and doubtful ones. The suggestion that revisions of the revenue assessment should be based exclusively on a rise of prices has been discussed in the temporarily-settled provinces at immense length In the conclusions arrived at in that correspondence, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, and he is pleased to find that the Board of Revenue in Bengal are of the same opinion:—

The last and most important proposal is that where districts have been once surveyed an increase in prices be made the sole ground of enhancement in future settlements. It may be presumed that if the revenue rose with prices it would also fall with them, as in the case of the rent of occupancy tenants. We would thus have a perpetual settlement of all India, the standard being in corn, not in silver. It is not suggested to extend this protection to the actual cultivators; the sole gainer is to be the middleman, the loser being the general tax-payer. As has been stated above, Mr. Nolan sees considerable advantages in a perpetual settlement, in developing a class of educated and loyal men. He also considers that for such a settlement a corn rent is better than one fixed in money. But, on the whole, he prefers to maintain the present system of the periodical adjustment of revenue to the existing facts. This is done better, as experience accumulates, and has even at present some advantages besides the obvious one of providing for the needs of the State in the way most in accordance with the traditions of the country and the principles of political economy. In Bengal some estates cannot in any way pay the assessment and lapse to Government, others struggle on with difficulty under disproportionate burdens, while others again pay a mere quit-rent of 2 per cent. or less on the assets. This inequality is not the result of improvements effected by the owner on one estate and neglected on another, but of activity in enhancing customary rents, or of circumstances beyond the zamindar's control. It seems best that under such conditions the demands of Government should be, from time to time, adjusted to the circumstances of the day. It is in the course of such adjustment that Government can most effectively protect the interests of the cultivators. Even in Bengal it has been found necessary to make such a survey and settlement at the public expense, merely in the interest of the parties, though there could be no adaptation of the revenue demand to the results, and much of its utility was therefore lost.

Mr. Dutt speaks of the distinguished loyalty of the Bengal zamindars as a product of the permanent settlement. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges with the heartiest pleasure the loyal sentiments to which Mr. Dutt refers, sentiments which he believes were absolutely genuine; but it is not Sir John Woodburn's experience that the zamindars of the Upper Provinces are less loyal than their neighbours in Bengal. Mr Dutt appeals to the munificent gifts of the Bengal zamindars to all public purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor again admits, gratefully, the princely generosity which has distinguished some of these gifts, but he cannot truthfully say that he has observed among the rank and file of the zamindars a greater disposition to execute improvements on their properties, or to subscribe to local needs and local charities, than among the zamindars of the Upper Provinces.

5. Then Mr. Dutt claims it, as a consequence of the permanent settlement, that rent laws have been passed which secure to the peasantry a happy and easy subsistence. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that this is a proposition which cannot be maintained. Rent laws have been passed in every province in India for the protection of the cultivator from the demand of an excessive rent and from unjustifiable disturbance in his holding. From the need of such protection the favoured province of Bengal was not free, and the end of a long and careful enquiry into the condition of the cultivating classes in India was the conclusion that nowhere did rents press with such severity on the people as in the permanently-settled districts of Behar.

6. Mr. Dutt concludes his letter with certain practical recommendations.

His first suggestion is that where the cultivator pays direct to the State the impracticable rule of realising one-half of the net produce or a third of the gross produce be abandoned, and the rule of fixing one-fifth of the gross produce as a maximum of rent be adopted. An alleged existing practice is condemned, and a maximum is proposed for future use. In Bengal the assessment on the cultivation is not based on half the net produce or one-third of the gross produce. As for the one-fifth proposal, Mr. Dutt has taken figures from compilations made 20 years ago, and shows that the proportion of rent to produce was about 20 per cent. He takes seventeen Bengal districts, one Bihar district, and one each from Chota Nagpur and Orissa. The Director of Land Records has given some interesting recent figures from eleven districts, which are reproduced below:—

In the table below some figures are given for comparison with Mr. Dutt's figures (reconverted for the purpose into rupees and annas) which have been taken from various settlement reports and recent compila-

tions of the Agricultural Department, and which are in each case intended to exemplify the average value of the produce of an acre of land, and the average rent paid for it, in the tracts to which they refer :—

District.	Value of produce.		Rents.		Proportion of rent to produce.		Remarks.
	Mr. Dutt's figures.	Present figures.	Mr. Dutt's figures.	Present figures.	Mr. Dutt's figures.	Present figures.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
24-Perganas	35 0 0	45	6 12 0	4 8 0	19	10	
Nadia	19 0 0	40	2 10 0	3 0 0	14	7	
Midnapore	37 8 0*	40	4 8 0*	3 4 0	12	8	
Hooghly	25 0 0	50	7 8 0	7 0 0	30	14	
Birbhum	30 0 0	30	6 12 0	4 8 0	22	15	
Backergunge	18 0 0†	55	2 12 0†	5 0 0	15	9	
Noakhali	32 8 0*	40	4 8 0*	3 8 0	14	9	
Tippera	27 8 0	45	6 12 0	4 0 0	24	9	
Rajshahi	16 8 0†	30	4 8 0†	4 0 0	27	13	
Gaya	30 8 0	30	6 12 0	4 4 0	22	14	
Balasore	8 0 0	18	2 4 0	2 0 0	28	11	
Muzaffarpur	...	24	...	4 0 0	...	16	
Cuttack	...	20	...	2 12 0	...	14	

* For superior lands only.
† For inferior lands only.

The figures in this table indicate the sufficient clearness that rents in Bengal amount, on the average to little more than 11 per cent. of the value of the gross produce of the land, as compared with an average of 20 per cent. disclosed by the statistics given by Mr. Dutt. But that this proportion can hardly be claimed as the result of the Permanent Settlement is shown by the figures for the districts of Balasore and Cuttack, which are temporarily settled, and the following table, which gives figures for some Government estates, temporarily settled, in juxtaposition with those for some permanently-settled Ward's estates, illustrate this point still more clearly :—

District.	Estates.	Value of produce per acre.	Rent per acre.	Proportion of rent to produce.
1	2	3	4	5
	Government temporarily-settled estates.			
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.
Noakhali	Government estates	35	2 8 0	7
Backergunge	Ditto	55	4 10 0	8
Midnapur	Potashpur temporarily-settled estates	21	3 2 0	15
Puri	Khurda Government estates	18	1 10 0	9
Palamau	Government estates	15	1 2 0	7
Gaya	Ditto	30	4 2 0	14
Bogra	Jaipur Government estates	30	2 8 0	8
	Ward's permanently-settled estates.			
Burdwan	Burdwan Raj khas mahals	45	4 8 0	10
Hooghly	Ditto	50	8 0 0	16
Monghyr	Narhan Wards' estates	27	3 4 0	12
Gaya	Tikari " "	30	4 12 0	16

These figures are the most careful and accurate that the Director can furnish, and they at least establish that as a matter of practice and general average, rents in Bengal over large areas are well below the standard which Mr. Dutt would fix. Nevertheless the Lieutenant-Governor strongly deprecates the recognition of any such hard-and-fast rule. Fifty per cent. on the gross produce can be paid, and is easily paid, on fields which are barely scratched for the seed. Twenty per cent. of the net produce would be an impossible rent for a field of sugarcane. The tests of the pressure of rent on the land must be other and better. The recommendation which Mr. Dutt makes was supported by the Bengal Government in the discussions on the Bengal Tenancy Bill in 1885. It was rejected—and Sir John Woodburn thinks rightly rejected—by the Select Committee.

7. The next recommendation is that where the revenue is paid by landlords in temporarily-settled areas, 50 per cent. of their assets may be fixed as the maximum Government revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that this is now a very general rule, and he has no doubt that the variations from it will be fewer and fewer. It is a good general rule, but all rules have exceptions, and there are proper exceptions to this. Where the landlords have been paying more than 50 per cent. of their assets, where there is a sudden and large increase to these assets, and when an assessment above 50 per cent. will not un-

reasonably intrench on their income, the rule cannot in the interests of the general tax-payer be rigidly applied.

8. And similarly with the last recommendation which the Lieutenant-Governor is called upon to notice that the minimum term of settlement in temporarily-settled areas shall be 30 years. When it is known that the conditions of an area about to be settled will be shortly changed to a material degree, as, for example, by the construction of a railway and the consequent opening of a wider and larger market, it is inconsistent with the whole theory of the revision of assessment that the revision should be postponed to a remote future. The exceptions to the general rule are, however, becoming fewer and an important decision has recently been given by the Secretary of State in Orissa, which will materially assist Mr. Dutt's advocacy of this particular point.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Quiet settled weather with a high temperature has prevailed over India during the week under review. On the 11th a rapid fall of the barometer occurred over the Persian area, and a depression advanced through Persia and Baluchistan into Northern India; this storm gave some rain to Persia and Baluchistan, but the precipitation ceased at the frontier and no rain was received from this source over India. Light local showers have, however, been received in a few places in the Indian region. On the 14th and 15th the Wet and Dry areas of Burma received showers, of which the principal were about 0·50″ each at Toungoo and Lashio and about 0·25″ each at Taunggyi and Yamethin. Light local showers less than 0·10″ in amount fell at Poona and Ahmednagar on the 10th; a few drops of rain at Akola on the 11th; about 0·25″ at Saugor on the 10th and 11th; a few drops at Jubbulpore on the 10th and 11th, and about 0·10″ at Seoni on the 11th and 12th. Thunderstorms occurred in Ganjam and Orissa on the 12th and 13th, when Cuttack and Gopalpur received about 0·50″ each.

The rainfall statement at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week in the Wet division of Burma, in Baluchistan and in both sub-divisions of the East Coast (North), while over the remainder of India the week was absolutely or practically rainless.

The rainfall of the period, November 29th, 1901, to January 16th, 1902, has been in excess of the normal in the Ahmedabad sub-division and the Bellary sub division as well as in the South India and East Coast (South) divisions; the excess has been more than 2″ in the Madura sub-division and the East Coast (South) division, but has been small and unimportant elsewhere. The deficiency is large and important in the West Himalayan division, the West Gangetic Plain, the North West Dry area, Baluchistan and the Waltair sub-division. There has been no rain of any importance throughout the whole period in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, the Burma Coast, the Delta of Bengal and the North-West Dry divisions, and the Darbhanga, Burdwan, Lahore, Ranchi, Raipur, Bombay, Rajkot and Hyderabad sub-divisions.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 16TH JANUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 16TH JANUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·09	0·44	— 0·35	— 80	— 78
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·23	0·04	+0·19	0·36	0·52	— 0·16	— 31	— 73
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·09	0·01	+0·08	0·28	0·49	— 0·21	— 43	— 60
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·54	— 0·54	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·27	— 0·27	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0	0·17	—0·17	0·15	0·71	— 0·56	— 79	— 72
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·05	—0·05	0·18	0·26	— 0·08	— 31	— 14
	Darbhanga	0	0·07	—0·07	0·04	0·28	— 0·24	— 86	— 81
	Bahraich	0	0·13	—0·13	0·39	0·72	— 0·33	— 46	— 34
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·17	— 0·17	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·13	—0·13	0·35	0·41	— 0·06	— 15	+ 25
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·70	—0·70	0·08	2·50	— 1·52	— 61	— 46
	Ludhiana	0	0·38	—0·38	0·25	1·57	— 1·32	— 84	— 79
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·18	—0·18	0·28	0·72	— 0·44	— 61	— 48
	Lahore	0	0·22	—0·22	0·04	0·92	— 0·88	— 96	— 94
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·16	—0·16	0·03	0·58	— 0·55	— 95	— 93
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·16	0·45	—0·29	0·17	1·84	— 1·67	— 91	— 99
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·15	1·10	— 0·95	— 86	— 95
	Cuttack	0·24	0·01	+0·23	0·24	0·40	— 0·16	— 40	—100
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·02	—0·02	0·08	0·26	— 0·18	— 69	— 67
	Raipur	0	0	0	0	0·42	— 0·42	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0·04	0·12	—0·08	0·35	0·77	— 0·42	— 55	— 52
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·05	0·24	—0·19	0·82	0·80	— 0·07	— 8	+ 18
	Jaipur	0	0·09	—0·09	0·12	0·46	— 0·34	— 74	— 68
	Indore	0	0·05	—0·05	0·21	0·30	— 0·09	— 30	— 16
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·01	0·13	—0·12	2·25	2·67	— 0·42	— 16	— 12
	Bombay	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	— 92	— 91
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·26	0·07	+ 0·19	+271	+271
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·11	— 0·08	— 73	— 70
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·02	—0·02	0·27	0·71	— 0·44	— 62	— 61
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·92	0·61	+ 0·31	+ 51	+ 52
	Bijapur	0·01	0	+0·01	0·15	0·31	— 0·16	— 52	— 55
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0·11	— 0·11	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	0·74	0·34	+ 0·40	+118	+118
	Madura	0	0·07	—0·07	5·19	2·96	+ 2·23	+ 75	+ 80
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0	0·38	—0·38	12·99	10·06	+ 2·93	+ 29	+ 34

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
The 16th January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 11th January, 1902.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in the southern districts, and the Nilgiris, good in the central districts, fair in the Carnatic, West Coast and parts of the Deccan, and *nil* elsewhere. Water-supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The condition of standing crops generally is good. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are stationary or falling. Kitchen inmates —Cuddapah—men, 11; women, 56; children, 94; total, 161. Test workers—men, 234; women, 272; children, 96; total, 602. Grand total, 763.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh and Satara, and there was a very slight fall in parts of Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kanara. More rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Belgaum for spring crops Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Kanara and is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly finished in the Upper Sindh Frontier, Thana, and Ahmednagar, and continues in parts of Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kolaba, Nasik, and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring are in progress in parts of Kaira and Belgaum. Standing crops have been damaged by rats, locusts or insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking is almost over in Khandesh and is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Rajkot and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient, and in good condition, except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have risen in 3 districts, fallen in 5 districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters:—Ahmedabad 35, Kaira and Panch Mahals 32, Sholapur $40\frac{7}{16}$, Ahmednagar 35, Bijapur $34\frac{1}{4}$. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS.—On relief works, 87,052; dependants, 3,876; total on works, 90,928. In poor-houses, 1,974; on village relief, 14,190; total on gratuitous relief, 16,164. Figures for Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES:—On relief works, 21,169; dependants, 93; total on works, 21,262. In poor-houses, 2,376; on village relief, 341, total on gratuitous relief, 2,717. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 131,071.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in some of the districts in Bihar and Orissa and also in the district of Palamau, but more rain is wanted in Patna, Saran, and Champaran. Rain is also needed for spring crops in Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Purnea, and Singhbhum. The harvesting of *aman* is nearly over, and threshing has been commenced. Prospects of spring crops have improved where rain fell. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 12 districts, fallen in 13, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Rain fell in half the provinces during the week and has benefited the standing crops which are reported to be in good condition. Rain is, however, still needed in a few districts. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress. Slight injury to crops from frost is reported in Aligarh, Rai Bareli and Hamirpur and by locusts in Dehra Dun. The irrigation of spring crops continues. Markets are stocked. Fodder is sufficient and prices are steady.

Punjab.—Rain has not fallen in any district of the Punjab. Sugarcane-pressing is still going on in Rohtak, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Sowings for the spring have been finished in Karnal and Mooltan and suspended for want of rain in Hissar, Rohtak and Sialkot. Crops are withering in Gurgaon and Ferozepore. The condition of crops on irrigated lands is good to average and bad on unirrigated lands. Prospects are gloomy in Ferozepore and Shahpur. The outturn of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated poor. Excessive cold has slightly damaged cotton, mustard and *arhar* in Gurgaon and sugarcane in parts of Amritsar. Some injury has been done in parts of Umballa by rats and drought. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are getting weak

by overwork in Ferozepore and Sialkot. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. The price of wheat is falling in Rohtak and Gurgaon, rising in Lahore and Delhi, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of cheapest grain in seers per rupee:—Hissar, *bijhar*, (mixed crop) 22; Rohtak, *bijhar*, (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley, 24. Numbers on relief—Hissar—test-works, 519; poor-house inmates, 117; otherwise relieved, 2,539; total, 3,175. Test-works will be started shortly in Rohtak.

North-Western Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. Wheat and barley are still being sown in Peshawar. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar, though somewhat damaged by frost and rust. Standing crops are withering for want of rain in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient. Prices of food grains are steady. Wheat is selling from 17⅜ to 15⅝, gram 19 $\frac{13}{16}$ to 17½ and maize 32 to 20 seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing are progressing. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of wet weather paddy continues in two districts and is in progress in others. Plucking of cotton is finished in Meiktila and Myingyan. Prospects of standing crops are unchanged in Kyaukse. Gram is doing well. But wheat has suffered for want of late rain. The price of paddy has fallen in four districts, slightly in Magwe and Kyaukse, and has risen in Shwebo.

Central Provinces.—The weather has continued cloudy and unsettled. Slight rain fell in Saugor, the Nerbudda Valley, and the plateau districts. In the Khurai tahsil of Saugor more than an inch has been registered and has done much good. Slight rain also fell in Bhandara and Balaghat. In the south and east of the Provinces where no rain fell the cloudy weather has damaged the linseed and pulse crops which are in flower. A slight hailstorm passed over a part of the Mandla and Seoni districts causing some damage in the latter district. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices are wheat 16, gram 18½, rice 16½ and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are wheat 8⅞, gram 11, rice 7 and *juar* 14 seers per rupee. No report has been received from Damoh and Nagpur.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Reaping of late rice is nearly finished and its outturn is good in the Surma Valley, Lakhimpur and Nowgong, and fair in other districts. Pruning of tea, gathering of pulse and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane are good in the Surma Valley and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. The prospects of mustard are good in the Surma Valley and Goalpara and fair in other places. Fodder is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16, Sylhet 15⅞, Sibsagar 13, Gauhati and Nowgong 12, Dibrugarh 11½ and Dhubri and Tezpur 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The civil and military station received very little rain. The rainfall was good in Kolar. Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi*, horse gram and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy and Bengal gram are being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Hassan and Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkar, Shimoga and in parts of Kadur, and have slightly risen in other parts of Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. Fodder and water are available. **Coorg.**—Threshing of rice has been commenced. Prices of food grains are falling. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The rain during the week was 13 cents. The weather was cool and cloudy. Picking of cotton is well advanced. Harvesting of *juar* continues in parts of four districts. Rats are damaging the winter crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was three cents. Spring harvesting has been commenced in parts of the Warangal Division. Winter rice sowings continue but will be limited in extent. Grain prices are fairly steady. Prices—wheat 5⅞, coarse rice 8⅝, and *juar* 18⅜ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall in cents was—Deoli 16, Shahpura 11, Tonk 21, Bundi 75, Kotah 38 and 7 to 15 in four other Tahsils, Karauli 6, Dholepur 23. Slight local showers fell in the Ajmer District. Agricultural operations continue in Bikanir in villages watered by the Ghaggar canal, Sirohi and Mewar. They are satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Water is short in Merwara. Poppy sowing continues in Karauli. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh where cotton pickings continue. The state of crops

is good, thriving or promising in Bikanir, in Hanumangarh and Rajgarh Tahsils, Marwar, Haraoti and Tonk Kotah, Jhallawar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and Ajmer-Merwara, and fair in Sirohi and Dholpur. Crops have been improved by the recent rain in Haraoti and Tonk. They are being injured by rats in Jaisalmer, parts of Marwar, Kotah, Jhallawar, Tonk, Kishengarh, severely in the Bnailan Circle of Todgarh and slightly elsewhere in Merwara. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder is fair to good. Prices are falling in Bikanir, rising in Marwar, Bundi, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar, Dholpur and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average 11 8 to 22¼ seers the rupee. Prices of cheapest food grains in seers per rupee in tracts or States threatened with distress :—Bikanir 13 to 18, Marwar 14·1 to 15·10, Jaisalmer 12, Sirohi 12 to 13, Kherwara 11½, Jaipur 18·13, Kishengarh 17¾ and in Ajmer-Merwara 14¾ to 17. Numbers on relief-works—Marwar 1,631, Jaisalmer 237, Kherwara, in districts and Cantonment, 3,686, Kotra in Jura 1,651, Panarwa 348, Umaria 167, Cantonment 209. On test-works—in Merwara 2,020; On gratuitous relief—Marwar 504, Jaisalmer 28, Merwara 1,268. In orphanages—Marwar, Sirohi and Jaisalmer 122.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in all the Agencies. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere except in Bundelkhand where they have been completed. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by rats in Malwa and Indore and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage generally are in good condition. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Indore. Sowings are in progress in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, below the average in Baghelkhand and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee—15-8 to 25-11 in Gwalior, 19 to 24 in Bundelkhand, 16½ in Malwa and 7¼ to 17 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas—Sehore, *juar*, 15-12; *bajri* in Ratlam 12¾; *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar 15; Barwani 16; Alirajpur and Jobat 14; and Jhabua 14½ seers the rupee. Numbers on relief-works—in Rutlam, 151; gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 56; Rutlam, 48; total, 104. Grand total, 255.

Baroda—Standing spring crops are in fair condition but prospects are not promising owing to the absence of later rains and damage caused by rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in some parts. The condition of agricultural stock generally is fair. Prices—*bajri* 27, *juar* 28, wheat 22, rice superior 14, rice inferior 22 pounds per rupee. Number on relief-works, 22,644; gratuitous relief, 11,872; total 34,516.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and frosty, but cloudy on the last day of the week. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 20 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE:—There was no rain. Standing crops are in good condition on irrigated areas, but are suffering on unirrigated tracts. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Prices generally are stationary. Wheat sells from 15 to 27 and maize from 25 to 45 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is fine, cold and frosty The price of rice is 9¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK. (REVISED FIGURES.)			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	— 360
Bombay and Sindh	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092	+ 12,441
Punjab	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	+ 81
Ajmer-Merwara	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	+ 2,014
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318	+ 14,176
Native States.							
Rajputana States	1,588	565	2,153	7,929	654	8,583	+ 6,430
Central India States	203	94	297	151	104	255	— 42
Baroda	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,644	11,872	34,516	+ 1,170
Bombay Native States	19,748	2,426	22,174	21,262	2,717	23,979	+ 1,805
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	43,286	14,684	57,970	51,986	15,347	67,333	+ 9,363
GRAND TOTAL	124,893	33,219	158,112	146,055	35,596	181,651	+ 23,539

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in Districts affected by scarcity.

TE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the al totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons ously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of rovince and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 14th December 1901.			For the week ending the 21st December 1901.			For the week ending the 28th December 1901.			For the week ending the 4th January 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
ddapah .	1,291,903	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123
TAL MADRAS	1,291,903	1,083	496	1,579	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123
Bombay.													
medabad .	795,094	6,021	5,387	11,408	10,633	5,393	16,026	14,273	7,496	21,769	19,161	3,143	22,304
ira . .	715,725	2,080	633	2,713	3,771	958	4,729	6,463	1,220	7,683	8,294	1,119	9,413
nch Mahals	261,870	13,769	64	13,833	18,016	69	18,085	27 093	70	27,163	37,791	517	38,308
ch .	291,428	251	...	251	583	...	583	1,224	...	1,224	1,114	...	1,114
olapur .	720,978	2,531	860	3,391	2,336	898	3,234	1,541	940	2,481	1,440	941	2,381
medabad .	837,774	4,477	7,317	11,794	3,713	7,315	11,028	3,082	7,279	10,361	3,134	7,210	10,344
apur .	736,041	8,194	1,604	9,798	7,332	1,598	8,930	8,259	1,674	9,933	8,867	1,763	10,629
arwar .	1,115,426	...	20	20	...	11	11	...	5	5	...	...	..
r and Parkar	364,108	...	99	99	...	162	162	...	162	162	...	158	158
TAL BOMBAY	5,835,504	37,323	15,984	53,307	46,384	16,404	62,788	61,935	18,846	80,781	79,801	14,850	94,651
Punjab.													
sar . .	781,575	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094
TAL PUNJAB	781,575	...	...	...	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094
jmer-Merwara.													
erwara .	109,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	692	1,274
TAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	692	1,274
TAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	8,018,512	38,406	16,480	54,886	47,606	17,297	64,903	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,807	18,535	100,342
Rajputana States.													
arwar .	1,935,909	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622
TAL RAJPUTANA STATES	1,935,909	...	...	...	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622
ntral India States.													
ora	84,000	...	49	49	...	57	57	...	49	49	...	50	50
tlam .	83,000	256	37	293	203	37	240	228	42	270	203	44	247
TAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	256	86	342	203	94	297	228	91	319	203	94	297
roda .	2,415,396	19,004	10,720	29,724	19,023	10,946	29,969	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346
mbay Native States.													
thiawar .	2,752,404	8,878	1,591	10,469	9,917	1,453	11,370	8,739	1,603	10,342	8,530	1,385	9,915
lanpur .	645,526	6,618	628	7,246	7,404	685	8,089	7,404	685	8,089	8,626	685	9,311
wa Kantha .	733,500	625	55	680	1,144	63	1,207	1,671	62	1,733	1,937	66	2,003
mbhamal .	102,162	1,060	298	1,358	720	292	1,012	467	286	753	349	290	639
apanpur .	5,343	51	7	58	34	...	34	26	...	26	...	...	...
ral (Junior)	35,487	17	...	17	16	...	16	18	...	18	...	...	...
gri . .	238,945	807	70	877	692	71	763	692	71	763	...	...	...
udhol .	61,815	678	147	825	716	22	738	515	..	515	306	...	306
TAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	4,578,188	18,734	2,796	21,630	20,643	2,586	23,229	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,748	2,426	22,174
TAL NATIVE STATES .	9,096,493	37,994	13,602	51,596	40,852	13,713	54,565	41,203	14,108	55,311	42,880	14,559	57,139
RAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	17,115,005	76,400	30,082	106,482	88,458	31,010	119,468	104,391	35,752	140,143	124,687	33,094	157,781

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 2nd-half of year.									Results of working during official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 2nd-half of 1900.	During official year, 1900-01.	1900.	1901.	last 9 days of December 1900.	last 10 days of December 1901.	1900.	1901.	31st December 1900.	31st December 1901.			31st December 1900.	31st December 1901.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	667	669	1,873	1,873	16,37,945	20,61,000	872	1,100	3,24,68,644	3,45,90,000	21,21,356	...	4,97,86,037	5,26,88,000	[illegible]	...
Bengal Central	201	188	139	139	16,981	14,600	122	105	7,25,597	7,51,000	25,403	...	10,35,720	10,78,000	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″) (*a*)	148	174	1,598	1,607	5,43,210	4,43,000	340	276	59,47,959	58,22,000	...	1,25,959	1,03,24,122	92,05,000	...	11,19,122
Great Indian Peninsula system	392	472	1,561	1,561	12,94,930	14,36,000	830	920	1,54,51,582	1,65,01,000	10,49,418	...	2,50,58,954	2,89,32,000	[illegible]	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	181	215	872	872	2,15,830	2,47,000	248	283	41,13,105	36,54,000	...	4,59,105	70,06,019	62,74,000	...	7,32,019
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	316	316	21	21	19,230	7,300	916	348	1,68,873	1,24,000	...	44,873	2,73,418	1,99,000	...	74,418
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	189	196	3,079	3,125	8,62,923	14,16,000	280	453	1,54,31,291	2,09,98,000	55,66,709	...	2,32,58,575	3,22,10,000	[illegible]	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	189	209	1,115	1,115	4,53,016	3,71,000	406	333	52,01,646	61,15,000	9,09,354	...	84,10,223	98,68,000	[illegible]	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre 2′ 6″)	450	390	843	854	5,27,160	5,41,000	625	633	98,70,246	92,55,000	...	6,15,246	1,33,26,244	1,25,74,000	...	7,52,244
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	632	695	461	461	3,58,091	4,39,000	777	952	76,42,237	63,92,000	...	12,50,237	1,25,93,793	1,18,13,000	...	7,80,793
Madras	253	259	844	874	3,19,238	3,31,000	378	379	55,47,650	56,36,000	88,350	...	84,14,981	84,92,000	77,019	...
,, North-East line (*a*)	142	152	493	508	1,21,249	1,59,000	246	313	18,16,176	22,39,000	4,22,824	...	27,32,990	34,33,000	7,00,010	...
Hardwar-Dehra	111	114	32	32	6,853	4,700	214	147	92,184	1,04,000	11,816	...	1,42,099	1,64,000	21,901	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	262	295	1,786	1,786	6,55,722	6,97,000	367	390	1,20,05,841	1,17,79,000	...	2,26,841	2,03,91,001	2,03,76,000	...	15,001
Palanpur-Deesa	46	46	17	17	698	1,100	41	65	20,660	14,800	...	5,860	33,297	26,600	...	6,697
South Indian	165	169	1,034	1,034	2,97,153	3,47,000	288	336	44,40,562	50,90,000	6,49,438	...	67,79,103	77,68,000	9,88,897	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	86	86	54	54	6,341	8,300	117	154	1,20,477	1,47,000	26,523	...	1,81,620	2,27,000	45,380	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. GI.-M. Fron. sec.)	102	113	1,165	1,165	1,52,392	1,47,000	131	126	30,82,243	27,21,000	...	3,61,243	51,09,839	44,94,000	...	6,15,839
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	85	94	296	296	32,331	45,300	109	153	6,51,695	7,40,000	88,305	...	10,86,823	10,96,000	9,177	...
Oudh and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec.)	113	136	1,166	1,262	2,31,220	2,96,000	198	235	33,37,003	42,61,000	9,23,997	...	58,13,828	72,07,000	13,93,172	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	103	118	200	200	65,511	56,800	328	284	5,34,627	5,63,000	28,373	...	9,08,988	9,79,000	70,012	...
South-Bengal	76	74	436	589	56,369	56,300	129	96	8,59,610	10,01,000	1,41,390	...	12,57,586	15,35,000	2,77,414	...
Burma	172	197	1,124	1,178	3,32,009	3,19,200	297	271	50,33,858	52,22,000	1,88,142	...	77,59,321	81,18,000	3,58,679	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	64	57	59	59	4,910	5,200	83	88	92,158	1,12,000	19,842	...	1,14,100	1,50,000	35,900	...
Shadipali-Bilaspur (British section)	13	29	124	124	6,909	16,600	56	135	84,622	1,58,000	73,378	...	1,37,193	1,92,000	54,807	...
Assam-Bengal Jorhát	69	60	30	30	1,749	1,900	58	63	46,967	45,300	...	1,667	66,719	65,500	...	1,219
TOTAL	253	276	20,422	20,839	82,15,030	94,68,100	402	454	13,47,91,513	14,40,35,100	92,43,587	...	21,20,02,593	22,92,14,100	1,72,11,507	...

Tarkessur	152	167	162	162	32,742	39,200	202	242	6,39,437	9,50,000	3,10,563	...	10,23,465	14,02,000	3,78,535	...
South Behar	249	291	22	22	6,414	7,300	292	332	1,43,680	1,44,000	320	...	2,44,605	2,41,000	..	3,605
	104	115	79	79	8,004	12,400	103	157	2,12,623	2,58,000	45,377	...	3,39,130	3,79,000	39,870	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	68	81	425	425	46,605	48,500	85	115	7,54,167	10,16,000	2,61,833	...	12,65,181	18,36,000	5,69,819	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	116	128	107	107	23,984	14,100	174	132	3,24,242	3,31,000	6,758	...	5,62,898	6,44,000	81,102	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	...	...	...	80	...	3,800	...	47	...	90,200	90,200	...	...	(b) 1,51,000	1,51,000	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	249	268	334	334	1,23,992	1,26,000	371	377	21,66,326	18,66,000	...	3,00,326	35,57,963	29,57,000	...	6,00,963
Tapti Valley	64	79	156	155	18,544	24,400	119	157	2,58,795	2,71,000	12,295	...	4,72,729	4,01,000	...	68,729
Petlád-Cambay	129	131	13	33	1,543	3,000	119	91	44,780	49,800	5,014	...	68,620	83,800	15,180	...
Nágda-Ujjain	89	103	34	34	3,250	1,500	96	56	78,991	40,300	...	38,691	1,52,361	80,700	...	71,661
Bina-Goona-Bárán	44	53	148	148	5,296	7,400	36	50	1,66,542	1,11,000	...	55,542	3,38,657	1,87,000	...	1,51,657
Bhopal-Ujjain	102	133	114	114	8,069	13,000	71	114	3,01,281	2,05,000	...	96,281	6,09,034	3,69,000	...	2,40,034
Kolar-Gold-fields	460	436	10	10	3,817	4,300	382	430	1,19,533	1,11,000	...	8,533	1,69,502	1,58,000	...	11,502
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	126	66	66	7,509	8,800	114	133	2,15,195	2,38,000	22,805	...	3,29,345	3,83,000	...	...
Segowli-Raxaul	27	30	18	18	938	900	52	50	16,529	16,800	6,271	...	18,657	27,000	...	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	60	60	53	53	4,599	6,500	87	123	83,021	87,800	4,179	...	1,19,910	1,21,000	...	...
Bengal-Dooars	222	178	36	36	11,282	9,100	313	253	2,08,211	1,81,000	...	27,211	2,73,438	2,39,000	...	34,438
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	16	14	66	75	2,433	6,400	37	85	15,772	1,32,000	1,16,228	...	(c) 16,191	1,63,000	1,46,809	...
Dibru-Sadiya	218	226	78	78	19,313	20,500	248	263	4,39,088	4,79,000	39,912	...	6,77,851	7,47,000	69,149	...
Jalpaiguri	212	240	17	17	4,053	5,500	238	324	92,935	1,04,000	11,065	...	1,55,233	1,76,000	20,767	...
Ahmedabad-Párantij	78	85	55	55	4,522	4,100	85	75	1,11,087	65,400	...	45,687	1,91,164	1,19,000	...	72,164
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	84	89	93	93	11,712	10,100	126	109	2,02,217	1,45,000	...	57,217	3,14,734	2,70,000	...	44,734
Kolhápur	78	87	29	29	2,287	1,900	79	66	58,898	44,300	...	14,598	98,768	81,700	...	17,068
Tawantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	57	66	67	67	4,274	6,200	64	93	99,652	1,10,000	10,348	...	1,70,113	1,69,000	...	1,113
Arsikere-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,174	2,500	31	66	29,785	34,300	4,515	...	48,143	49,900	1,757	...
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	73	75	386	392	52,562	59,200	136	151	6,80,749	8,70,000	1,89,251	...	9,14,124	15,10,000	5,95,876	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	88	102	334	334	46,296	52,400	139	157	7,62,143	6,18,000	...	1,44,143	13,59,869	11,15,000	...	2,44,869
Jetalsar-Rajkot	77	84	46	46	4,788	4,900	104	107	92,854	76,800	...	10,054	1,50,651	1,25,000	...	25,651
Junagar	45	54	54	54	6,778	6,600	126	122	63,028	61,600	...	1,428	1,14,870	99,200	...	15,670
Dhrangadrá	42	48	21	21	1,238	1,400	59	67	22,643	16,900	...	5,743	38,844	32,900	...	5,944
Jodhpur-Bikaner	55	64	551	612	35,753	62,300	65	102	6,82,965	9,34,000	2,51,035	...	12,81,176	13,67,000	85,824	...
Udaipur-Chitor	69	76	67	67	5,092	7,300	85	109	1,19,887	1,07,000	...	12,887	2,03,350	1,59,000	...	44,350
Darjeeling-Himalayan	286	294	51	51	20,020	32,000	393	627	3,79,349	3,95,000	15,651	...	6,29,948	6,17,000	...	12,948
Cooch Behar	55	57	34	34	3,821	3,800	112	112	48,536	52,100	3,564	...	71,553	1,03,000	31,442	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	52	58	79	79	6,468	8,200	82	104	1,06,021	98,300	...	7,721	1,80,124	1,90,000	9,876	...
Rajpipla	20	24	37	37	725	1,200	20	32	19,563	16,600	...	2,963	34,670	33,700	...	970
Morvi	79	85	94	94	9,736	9,100	104	97	1,93,031	1,50,000	...	43,031	3,16,328	2,60,000	...	56,328
Tarsi	79	172	21	21	3,775	4,200	180	200	44,264	52,700	8,436	...	80,648	1,08,000	27,352	...
TOTAL	100	110	3,995	4,170	5,54,068	6,40,400	139	154	99,92,336	1,05,29,900	5,37,564	...	1,65,94,862	1,71,57,900	5,63,038	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	249	24,417	25,009	87,69,098	1,01,08,500	359	404	14,47,83,849	15,45,55,000	97,81,151	...	22,85,97,455	24,63,72,000	1,77,7 .545	...

(a) Earnings of the East Coast State Railway have been added in proportion to mileage transferred.
(b) From 10th April to 31st December, 1901.
(c) From 20th April to 31st December, 1900.

CALCUTTA *the 16th January, 1902.*

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1901-02
IMPORTS (gross revenue)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88	2,47	2,34	2,01	2,37
Liquors:										
Spirit	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39	46,39	47,75	47,10	47,36
Other liquors	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43	4,66	4,29	4,28	4,31
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22	4,85	5,60	6,02	6,10
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01	1,96	1,88	2,32	2,41
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02	33,56	36,53	34,44	37,58
„ white	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68	12,33	13,61	13,60	20,56
„ coloured	—	—	11	17,75	16,07	9,91	13,98	18,25	14,63	17,88
Other goods	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29	1,31	2,21	2,02	2,91
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85	2,70	2,75	3,20	3,34
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14	3,05	2,99	2,30	2,89
Glass and glassware	—	—	2,33	2,64	2,87	2,07	2,28	2,91	2,71	3,48
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37	5,36	6,07	6,86	6,62
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71	3,95	1,27	2,78	2,24
Iron and steel	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98	2,49	2,39	3,14	4,08
Silver	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84	17,77	8,95	21,05
Tin	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83	69	32	72	83
Other metals	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11	2,02	1,70	2,31	3,24
Oils: Petroleum	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56	33,03	29,26	33,79	40,05
Paints and colours	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21	1,32	1,48	1,58	1,68
Paper	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39	1,66	1,88	1,88	2,31
Provisions	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42	6,26	6,80	7,92	8,04
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	9,28	10,88	9,42	7,38	7,76	6,68	9,38	8,66
Spices	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17	3,33	3,62	3,55	3,42
Stationery	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91	92	1,03	1,03	1,15
Sugar: duty at 5 per cent	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83	13,30	18,77	21,21	20,77
Sugar: additional duty									13,26	21,51
Tea	—	—	2,70	1,68	2,16	85	70	61	1,01	69
Umbrellas	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13	80	90	92	65
Wood and timber	—	—	79	1,12	94	87	60	87	84	1,16
Woollen goods	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35	6,01	7,68	8,66	8,68
Imports by post	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11	1,29	1,38	1,53	1,89
All other articles	2	18	17,42	28,06	17,72	18,10	17,63	17,29	18,00	19,43
Total	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68	2,63,50	2,68,89	2,83,95	3,29,34
EXPORTS (gross revenue)										
Rice and rice-flour	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33	62,68	54,49	51,18	54,72
Total Gross Revenue	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01	3,26,18	3,23,38	3,35,13	3,84,06
Total Net Revenue	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88	3,19,96	3,17,39	3,27,82	3,77,65
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal: Import	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43	98,49	1,08,15	1,12,81	1,20,48
Bengal: Export	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08	12,73	12,82	14,13	9,57
Bombay: Import	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96	1,00,79	92,86	92,82	1,18,49
Bombay: Export	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05	2,63	1,89	2,20	1,78
Sind: Import	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95	15,89	19,33	24,78	31,67
Sind: Export	57	40	53	48	38	53	1,10	80	64	1,60
Madras: Import	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27	20,71	22,82	23,75	29,20
Madras: Export	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95	3,50	4,95	1,89	4,55
Burma: Import	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87	23,20	21,20	24,72	24,69
Burma: Export	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79	40,92	32,57	30,78	35,56

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1902.

No. 158.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further rule be added to the proviso to Rule 2-III (*e*) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, namely:—

"(iii) In the case of electric detonators, the quantity to be contained in any one such outer package may amount to not more than three thousand (3,000) electric detonators, or, if such outer package is provided with handles of such strength and construction as to allow it to be safely and conveniently carried by means of such handles, the number may be increased to five thousand (5,000)."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 17th January 1902.

No. 34.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 14th instant.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 16th January 1902.

No. 100.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

(F. & H. 18261.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 17, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following Quarantine Notice (No. 307) issued by the Governor of Malta:—

Government Notice (No. 307).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 302 of the 5th December 1901 and to direct that the following regulations be observed, *viz.*:—

A. Medical Inspection.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B. Vessels without a Clean Bill of Health.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health are allowed, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, to enter the Quarantine Harbour in order to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique whenever they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or, when 10 days have elapsed from date of departure.

C. Infected Vessels.

4. Vessels which have, or have had on board during the voyage or the preceding 21 days cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases are not allowed to enter the harbour, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D. Vessels from Infected Countries or Ports.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the East are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or at Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports, from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus, or from Smyrna, are allowed to enter the harbour to load under quarantine restrictions, unless 10 days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the Collector of Customs.

E. Passengers.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an Inspector of marine police or other superior officer, that they have not been in Egypt, Constantinople, or Smyrna within 10 days; whenever they do not make this declaration on oath, they shall undergo a period of quarantine to complete 10 days from date of departure.

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto, to complete a period of quarantine of 10 days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique; but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments;

(*b*) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their luggage, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F. Goods.

17. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health;

(*b*) Rags;

(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C, and D;

(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle-disease exists;

(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;

(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool, and human hair, skins (raw, fresh, or untanned), when such articles arrive from infected ports.

(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

19. The importation is allowed, after disinfection of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones, and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.

(*b*) Used sacks, carpets and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports.

(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, and 11.

20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for twenty-one days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 11, 1901.

N.B.—The quarantine restrictions against Salonica have been removed.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th January 1902.

No. 55.—The services of Captain A. J. Ralph, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th January 1902.

No. 17.—In consequence of the resignation by the Most Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon, M.A., D.D., with effect from the 31st December 1901, of the office and dignity of Bishop of Calcutta, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from the Letters Patent, issued by warrant under Sign Manual of Her late Majesty the Queen on the 26th September 1898, be published for general information :—

"And we further will that during a vacancy of the said See of Calcutta by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being or otherwise the Episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised by one of the Suffragan Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated."

The said Episcopal jurisdiction and functions will accordingly be exercised by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay during the present vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 112—127-5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899, as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1901 (XI of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare, in respect of the Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Saharanpur districts in the North-Western Provinces, that, for the purpose of the definition contained in the said sub-section, "diseased" includes "affected with *surra*."

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th January, 1902.

No. 57-*G*.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Ralph Percy Ashton as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

The 14th January, 1902.

No. 116-E.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1455-E., dated the 27th July, 1895, to apply section 13, section 14, the last twenty-six words of section 15 and section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to the following local areas in the Quetta, Zhob and the Bolan Pass Districts, and in the Sinjawi and Railway District, namely :—

In the Quetta District.

(1) The municipality and the cantonment of Quetta.

In the Bolan Pass District.

(2) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Kolpur.
(*b*) Hirok.
(*c*) Mach.
(*d*) New Mach.
(*e*) Abigum.
(*f*) Pishi.
(*g*) Panir.
(*h*) Mushkaf.
(*i*) Rindli.

In the Zhob District.

(3) The civil and military station and the native town at Fort Sandeman.
(4) The civil station and bazaar at Hindu Bagh.
(5) The civil and military station and bazaar at Musa Khel.
(6) The civil and military station and bazaar at Loralai.
(7) The civil and military station at Killa Saifulla.

In the Sinjawi and Railway District.

(8) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Spintangi,
(*b*) Babar Kach,
(*c*) Nari,
(*d*) Mithri,
(*e*) Lindsay,
(*f*) Bellpat,
(*g*) Nuttal,
(*h*) Temple Dera,
(*i*) Jatpat, and
(*j*) Smallan.

(9) The fort at Sinjawi.
(10) The civil station at Barkhan.
(11) The civil station at Kohlu.

In the Baluchistan Agency Territories generally.

(12) All railway lands.

No. 117-E. A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the persons and the arms described below, in the areas specified in the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 468, dated the 14th January, 1902, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Martini-Henry or Snider patterns, if such rifles have been imported into British India subsequently to the 20th February, 1901, without the special sanction of the Government of India, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and patterns aforesaid, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition :

Provided that, except where otherwise expressly stated, the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use, and shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as the Governor-General in Council or the said Chief Commissioner may from time to time declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess :—

(*a*) Such persons as are described in paragraph 1 (*i*) of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications ;

(*b*) His Highness the Khan of Kalat and his retainers ;

(*c*) The Jam of Las Bela and his retainers ;

(*d*) the Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans and Jagirdars of British Baluchistan and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case;

(*e*) all European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of His Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in British Baluchistan;

(*f*) such Government servants including levies and such other persons as the Chief Commissioner may, by geneal or special order, direct;

(*g*) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform;

(*h*) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*i*) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and

(*j*) such swords and other side arms as the Chief Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

No. 118-*E. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the persons and the arms described below in the areas specified in the Notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department, No. 116-E.A., dated the 14th January, 1902, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Martini-Henry or Snider patterns, if such rifles have been imported into India subsequently to the 20th February, 1901, without the special sanction of the Government of India, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and patterns aforesaid, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition:

Provided that, except where otherwise expressly stated, the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use, and shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as the Governor-General in Council or the said Agent to the Governor-General may from time to time declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess:

(*a*) Such persons as are described in paragraph I (*i*) of the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by subsequent notifications;

(*b*) His Highness the Khan of Kalat and his retainers;

(*c*) The Jam of Las Bela and his retainers;

(*d*) The Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans and Jagirdars of the Agency Territories and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Agent to the Governor-General may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case;

(*e*) all European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty; all Armenians; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of His Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in the Agency territories;

(*f*) such Government servants including levies and such other persons as the Agent to the Governor-General may, by general or special order, direct;

(*g*) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms;

(*h*) swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*i*) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and

(*j*) such swords and other side arms as the Agent to the Governor-General may by general or special order, direct.

No. 119 *E. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses for going armed

and possessing arms shall be granted in the areas specified in the Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 468, dated the 14th January, 1902, namely :—

RULES.

GOING ARMED AND POSSESSING ARMS.

1. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

2. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless especially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by an officer authorised in this regard by the Chief Commissioner, be valid for such areas as may be specified by the countersigning officer :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

3. Licenses to possess and carry arms may be granted by the Magistrate of the district on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of Government, in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in Form I prescribed by rule 2 :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

4. Licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, shall be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I prescribed by rule 2. Such licenses shall be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of the ·303 bore, or a rifle of the ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, and shall state the amount of such balled ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers shall be allowed to import their balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in their licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it, shall be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted.

5. The Magistrate of the district may grant a license in Form II for a journey specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

When a Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license in Form II from a person who is not resident within his jurisdiction, or is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain from the Commissioner of Police of the Presidency town, or the Magistrate of the district, or the Political Officer for the foreign territory, in which the applicant resides, whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

6. License to *possess* firearms or ammunition or military stores in districts, which have not been disarmed, may be granted in Form III without fee, and shall be valid for five years. Such licenses will not authorise the holders to go armed or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form I) will be liable to fees, as stated in rule 2 :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

7. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form IV without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such a license will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once

a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

8. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

9. Applications for licenses, in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of schedule II, article I, clause (*a*), "of the Court-fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

10. All licenses under rule 2 expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 7 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

11. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee; and in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

12. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 2 and 7 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season, in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

13. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

14. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular of such district. Licenses granted for use beyond the district where they may be granted shall be in English, and may be in the vernacular as well.

15. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rule 2 or 5 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

16. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may, at his discretion, refuse to grant, to renew or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

17. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Chief Commissioner.

FORM I.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial number of license.	Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION.		Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
			Description.	Quantity.			The 31st of December 190 .

(Signature.)

The ——— *of* 190 . Seal. ——— *of the* ———

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for other districts or the whole of the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General as such by such Agent.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police-station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act :—

Section 13.—No persons shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, police-officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

* * * * * * *

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15;

* * * * * * *

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM II.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS AND AMMUNITION COVERED BY THIS LICENSE.		Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.			From the ____th of _____ 190 to the _____ th of _____ 190 .

_____

_____

*The*_____*190* .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____*of*_____*District.*

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

The license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM III.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Firearms, Ammunition, or Military Stores in a District which has not been disarmed.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place, with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					For five years from the _____ of _____

(Signature)

Magistrate of the _____ District.

Seal.

The _____ of _____ 190 .

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorise the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM IV.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.			
				From the ___ of _____ to the 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the ___ District.

Seal.

The ___ of ___ 190 .

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapons once a year to the Magistrate of _____.

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops.

If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police-station.

This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Specification of animals or birds.	*Close season.*

No. 120-*E. A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses for going armed and possessing arms shall be granted in the areas specified in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 116-E.A., dated the 14th January, 1902, namely :—

RULES.

GOING ARMED AND POSSESSING ARMS.

1. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

2. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by an officer authorized in this regard by the Agent to the Governor-General, be valid for such areas as may be specified by the countersigning officer:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

3. Licenses to possess and carry arms may be granted by the Magistrate of the district, on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by, or under the orders of Government, in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in Form I prescribed by rule 2 :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

4. Licenses for the possession of reasonable quantities of balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, shall be granted by the Magistrate of the district in Form I prescribed by rule 2. Such licenses shall be granted on application to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of the ·303 bore, or a rifle of the ·450 or ·577 bore of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern, and shall state the amount of such balled ammunition which he may possess in the following twelve months. Duly licensed dealers shall be allowed to import their balled ammunition up to the quantity stated in their licenses. Upon every license produced in support of an application for leave to import, the quantity of ammunition to import which leave was given, and the date of giving it shall be endorsed by the authority by whom leave is granted.

5. The Magistrate of the district may grant a license in Form II for a journey specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless specially authorised by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

When a Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license in Form II from a person who is not resident within his jurisdiction, or is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain from the Commissioner of Police o the Presidency town, or the Magistrate of the district, or the Political Officer for the foreign territory, in which the applicant resides, whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

6. Licenses to *possess* firearms or ammunition or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in Form III without fee and shall be valid for five years. Such licenses will not authorize the holders to go armed or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (Form I) will be liable to fees, as stated in rule 2 :

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

7. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form IV without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such a license will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages:

Provided that in the case of breech-loading rifles and balled rifle ammunition the license shall not be granted without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General.

8. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp," and the license is refused, the value of stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

9. Applications for licenses, in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of schedule II, article I, clause (*a*), of the "Court-fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

10. All licenses under rule 2 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 7 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee by the same authority that granted it.

11. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee; and, in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

12. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 2 and 7 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season, in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

13. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

14. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted for use beyond the district where they may be granted shall be in English, and may be in the vernacular as well.

15. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rules 2 or 5 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

16. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may, at his discretion, refuse to grant, to renew or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

17. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Agent to the Governor-General.

FORM I.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial number of license.	Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (rule 15).	Arms or ammunition.		Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
			Description.	Quantity.			
							The 31st of December 190 .

(Signature.)

The —— *of* —— *190* .

Seal.

—— *of the* ——

Form of renewing the license.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Magistrate.

C 2

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed hereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for other districts or the whole province by the Chief Commissioner.

5. It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunitions, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signatures :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police-station.

N.B.—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act :—

Section 13.—No persons shall go armed with any arms, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license, or in contravention of its provisions, may be disarmed by any Magistrate, police officer or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

* * * * *

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15;

* * * * *

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

10. This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM II.

FEE FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 15).	ARMS AND AMMUNITION COVERED BY THIS LICENSE.		Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.			
						From the_____th of_____190 to the_____th of_____190 .

(Signature.)

Seal.

*The*_____*190* .

_____*of*_____ *District*

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

The license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM III.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Firearms, Ammunition, or Military Stores in a District which has not been disarmed.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number and description of weapons.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place, with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					For five years from the _____ of _____

(Signature.)

The _____ *of* _____ *190* .

Seal.

Magistrate of the _____ *District.*

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described on the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

This license does not authorise the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

FORM IV.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, etc., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.			
				From the_____ of _____ to the 31st of December 190 .	

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the *District.*

Seal.

*The*_____ *of*_____ *190* .

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

The holder is bound to show his license and weapons once a year to the Magistrate of _____.

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops.

If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact at the nearest police station.

This license does not authorize the licensee to possess Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—A "Government arm" is a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government.

"Government ammunition" is ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or which is prepared for and supplied to Government.

Specification of animals or birds.	*Close season.*

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 69-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1491-G., dated the 5th September, 1901, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan as Consul-General for Persia in India to reside at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 16th January, 1902.

No. 78-*G.*—The special leave for four months and fifteen days granted in Notification No 1034-G., dated the 13th June, 1901, to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, has been converted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, and has been extended for six months.

No. 79 *G.*—Mr. R. D. Hare, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, and until further orders.

No. 81-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise Mr. A. Scholl as temporarily in charge of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate at Madras.

No. 85-*G.*—Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, and is also granted furlough for three months under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 86-*G.*—Mr. E. S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on combined privilege leave and furlough of Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902.

No. 322-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1901. — **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December.		To end of December		Whole Year.	
	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	Actuals, Prely. 1900-1901.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,09	2,11	13,79	12,82	28,39	27,45
Opium	58	62	5,53	5,74	6,82	7,05
Salt	69	69	6,68	6,59	8,91	8,95
Stamps	40	40	3,88	3,74	5,02	5,01
Excise	54	51	4,41	4,23	5,95	5,90
Provincial Rates	44	35	2,54	2,20	4,08	3,82
Customs	42	40	4,00	3,48	4,78	5,06
Assessed Taxes	17	17	1,42	1,37	1,82	1,84
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	32	30	48	51
Registration	3	3	36	36	45	47
Tributes from Native States	3	2	34	27	96	84
Other Civil Revenue	23	2,72	3,55	5,77	4,12	8,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,66	8,06	46,82	46,93	71,78	76,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—10	—11	—2,72	—2,81	—4,02	—3,90
Opium	—1	—2	—2,26	—2,53	—2,65	—2,07
Famine Relief	—1	—5	—27	—2,79	—72	—2,86
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,06	—2,13	—20,07	—19 15	—29,32	—27,24
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,18	—2,31	—25,32	—27,28	—36,71	—30,07
Receipts in Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—9	—8	+43	+38	+64	+43
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	...	—46	—28	+13	—36
Military Receipts	+3	+7	+48	+45	+66	+67
Military Issues	—1,43	—1,29	—12,83	—12,88	—17,76	—17,82
Public Works Department—						
Receipts						
Ordinary Branches	+14	+18	+1,91	+2,04		+3,37
State Railways	+1,79	+1,64	+15,85	+15,02	+27,42	+25,20
East Indian Railway	+51	+46	+4,80	+4,13		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+10	+11	+1,13	+1,73	+1,73	+2,29
Telegraph	+6	+6	+58	+58	+84	+82
TOTAL	+2,60	+2,45	+24,27	+22,10	+29,99	+31,68
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—58	—62	—5.96	—8,39		—11,17
State Railways	—98	—95	—10,05	—9,40	—23,78	—15,85
East Indian Railway	—22	—20	—2,16	—2,08		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	—1	—21	—27	—19	—27
Telegraph	—7	—7	—55	—53	—85	—75
TOTAL	—1,85	—1,85	—18,93	—20,73	—24,82	—28,04
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—74	—70	—7,04	—10,96	—11,10	—13,44
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—12	...	+86	+2,98	+1,86	+2,86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—10	—1,63	+57	—54	+1,25	—39
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	..	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	...	+2	+1	+8	—1
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic at ₹15 per £	—2,65	—1,60	—17,24	—10,54	—25,25	—19,23
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—1.19	—58	—4,26	—3,20	—2,33	—5,89
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—4,06	—3,81	—20,05	—11,20	—24,36	—22 00
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—1,32	+1.24	—5.59	—2,00	—48	+3, 0
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,63	8,80	15,90	12,64	16,23	12,04
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	10,31	10,04	10,31	10,04	15 75	15,90

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 314-S. R.—The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that the further duties imposed on sugar imported from Italy by the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4110-S. R. of August 1, 1901, shall not be levied until further notice.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th January, 1902.

No. 245-P.—Mr. T. Smith is appointed Chief Superintendent of the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th of December, 1901.

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 272-P.—Captain G. Bidie, I.M.S., Madras, is appointed a probationer in the Assay Department, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the 4th of January, 1902.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 29.—Captain B. Scott, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 4th class, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, and Assistant Secretary *ex officio* to the Government of India, Military Department, is confirmed in the above appointments, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Passy, vacated. Dated 15th January, 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 30.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain C. C. Donovan, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 3rd May, 1902.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 31.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the date specified:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards. Dated 10th January, 1902.

No. 32.—In G. G. O. No. 1004 of 1901, *for* "Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C I E, (Retired) Royal Navy," *read* "Commander Eaton Wallace Petley, C.I.E. (late Navigating Lieutenant, Royal Navy)."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 33.—Mr. N. A. Subramania Aiyer, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is dismissed from Government service, with effect from the 25th April, 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 34.—Second-Lieutenant W. F. Harnett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted leave out of India for eight months from the 5th March, 1902.

PENSIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 35.—Second Class Assistant-Surgeon Patrick Fitzpatrick, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 36.—Conductor James Bidwell, Miscellaneous Department, India, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 37.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—

Charles Hutton Dawson,—7th October, 1901.

No. 38.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

2nd January, 1902.

George Alexander Stewart Gordon.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 39.—Senior Assistant-Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Simon Pais to be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

First Class Assistant-Surgeon Anthony Philip Rodrigues to be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,—

with effect from the 16th March, 1901, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant-Surgeon and honorary Captain M. S. A. Caldeira.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 40.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Peter William Baker resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st October, 1901.

William Valentine Weston, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November, 1901, *vice* Baker, resigned.

No. 41.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Gavin Wallace Lawrie resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th December, 1901.

No. 42.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant James Bertram Oliver to be Captain, with effect from the 16th January, 1901, *vice* Pickford, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Neill Dinning, Gentleman, to be Veterinary Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 43.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 1116 of 1901, *for* "Edward Brooks Henerson Paton" *read* "Edward Brooks Henderson Panton."

No. 44.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain John Gordon Kennedy resigns his commission, with effect from the 12th December, 1901.

No. 45.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Thomas Wilson Armstrong (Unattached List) resigns his commission, with effect from the 18th November, 1901.

No. 46.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas William Quinn, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Taylor, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 47.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Bruce Beatson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901, *vice* Wace, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Harold Linter Cole, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901, *vice* Beatson, promoted.

No. 48.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

William Lawrie Bruce, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th September, 1901, *vice* Rinne, promoted.

No. 49.—*Assam Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur John Cooper to be Captain, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Horatio John Nelson Hawkins to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Horne, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Knightley Coxe to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Cooper, promoted.

Harry Perceval Judge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Hawkins, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 4.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 31 of 1900, the services of Engineer F. Olford, Royal Indian Marine, will continue to be at the disposal of the Government of

Bengal for employment as 2nd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under that Government, with effect from the 17th October, 1901, *vice* Engineer E. Venn, Royal Indian Marine, reverted to general service.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 17th January, 1902:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps .	Captain Cecil Patton Down.	7th January, 1902.	Shaktu Valley	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th January, 1902.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
Frank Watt Applegate. (*a*)	2nd Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment.	2nd June, 1901	Intestate .	*R a. p.* 848 12 11	16th March, 1902.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin.—Father.*—Frank Applegate, Esq., Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 12.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to R19,38,005 for the construction of an extension of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Ballia to Ghazipur, a distance of 31·16 miles.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 14.—The services of Mr. W. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November, 1901.

No. 15.—Mr. E. E. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, under the provisions of article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

The 16th January, 1902.

No. 16.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *temporary* promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
Coode, M. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	8th January, 1902.
Hatten, J. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.
Joscelyne, D.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Chief Engineer, 1st class	14th January, 1902.
Palmer, C. G., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Ditto.
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Officiating Chief Engineer.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Ditto.
Marsh, H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	Ditto.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.
Farrant, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.

TELEGRAPH.

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 13.—Mr. W. J. Donaghey, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd January, 1902.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 17.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th November, 1901:—

NAME.	From	To
Mr. H. Mayston	Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.
Mr. G. W. Talbot	Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India*, will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 262 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 11th January 1902 :—

No. 13 of 1902.—Winfield Scott Keyes, officer of United States Army, retired, residing at Pacific Union Club, in the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, U. S. A. *Methods for protecting dykes.*

No. 14 of 1902.—Thomas Howard Gill, coach builder, of 23, Chilworth street, Paddington, London, England. *A detachable combined seat and footboard for motor cars and other road vehicles.*

No. 15 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of patent agents, of 78, Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in railway brakes.*

No. 16 of 1902.—William Taylor, engineer, of the firm of Taylor Bros., of Midland foundry, Sandiacre, in the county of Derby, England. *Shunting levers or appliances for operating points and signals on railways and tramways.*

No. 17 of 1902.—Ernest de Pass, Fellow of the Chartered Institute of patent agents, of 78, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.*

No. 18 of 1902.—Ralph Blakiston, engineer, of 10, Blackstock street, Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in liquid meters.*

No. 19 of 1902.—José Batlle Y Hernandez, gentleman, and José Maria Bueno Y Oliver, gentleman, both of Serrano 28, Madrid, Spain. *Improvements in electric energy meters.*

No. 20 of 1902.—William Martin Glynn, tea planter, at present residing at the Adelphi hotel, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved process for equalizing tea leaf, and apparatus therefor.*

No. 263 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 85 of 1901.—W. W. Norman, major, 2nd Punjab Cavalry (now quartered at Edwardesabad) . *A combined water bottle and canteen.* (Specification filed 6 December 1901.)

No. 102 of 1901.—Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, executive engineer, of the Bombay Public Works department, stationed at Poona. *Improving the automatic action of sluice gates of waste weirs or dams of storage reservoirs.* (Specification filed 2 January 1902.)

No. 179 of 1901.—Frank Edmund Winsland and George Ernest Moore, engineers, both of Joyhing tea estate, North Lakhimpur, Upper Assam, India. *Improvements in apparatus suitable for packing tea.* (Specification filed 30 November 1901.)

No. 225 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of No 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in machinery for loading type, type matrices, or similar matter into the channels of type or matrix distributing machines.* (Specification filed 10 January 1902.)

No. 226 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of No. 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in moulds for casting lines of type.* (Specification filed 10 January 1902.)

No. 227 of 1901.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited, of 37, Old Jewry, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to drying apparatus for cotton and other materials.* (Specification filed 9 January 1902.)

No. 241 of 1901.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements relating to the production and utilization of gas.* (Specification filed 7 January 1902.)

No. 283 of 1901.—Isaac Chorlton, spring mattress manufacturer, of 17, Blackfriars street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England *Improvements in and relating to bedsteads.* (Specification filed 2 January 1902.)

No. 386 of 1901.—The Renfrew Crusher Company, Limited, of 19, St. Swithins lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in roller mills for grinding or crushing.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 409 of 1901.—Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer, mining superintendent, of Vellanaad mine, Trivandrum, south India. *Improvements in letter files consisting of a series of flaps of paper or any other flexible material bound bookwise, the file being named the "Catch-as-catch-can" letter file.* (Specification filed 3 January 1902.)

No. 448 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in cocks or valves.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.

No. 449 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England *Improvements in joint rings or washers for steam and other pipes.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 451 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 452 of 1901.—Percy Hulburd, engineer, of the Hulburd Engineering Company, 150, Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or connected with the mounting or fixing of the glass tubes of sight feed lubricators, water gauges and the like.* (Specification filed 6 January 1902.)

No. 264 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 12 of 1889.—Alfred Nobel. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 23 February 1902 to 23 February 1903.)

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein.* (From 8 February 1902 to 8 February 1903.)

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List. *Securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, called "double action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals."* (From 9 January 1902 to 9 January 1903.)

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *An improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood.* (From 1 August 1902 to 1 August 1903.)

No. 338 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans, and in apparatus connected therewith.* (From 28 January 1902 to 28 January 1903.)

No. 321 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in stoves or apparatus for heating air.* (From 18 January 1902 to 18 January 1903.)

No. 44 of 1896.—Taylor Burrows and Dick Edwards Radclyffe. *Improved means or apparatus for de-gumming or otherwise treating by immersion the fibres extracted from the plants, stems or straws of flax, hemp, ramie or the like.* (From 19 February 1902 to 19 February 1903.)

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited. *An improvement in electric primers for firing guns.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)

No. 228 of 1896.—Charles Langdon-Davies. *Improvements in rapid telegraphic transmission on cable lines.* (From 3 March 1902 to 3 March 1903.)

No. 230 of 1896.—Bernard Morley Fletcher. *Improvements in apparatus for utilising the power of waves.* (From 12 February 1902 to 12 February 1903.)

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer. *Improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)

No. 305 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for applying aqueous vapor or moist air or gases to substances, especially applicable for softening, limping or withering tea leaf, moistening or "ordering" tobacco leaf, or for similar treatment of other analogous substances.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No 306 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for the drying or other treatment of tea leaf, tobacco leaf, grain, malt, fruits and other substances.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 307 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying or partially drying or otherwise treating tea leaf, tobacco leaf, coffee, grain, malt, wool and other substances.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 308 of 1897.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in pneumatic apparatus for elevating or conveying tobacco leaf, tea leaf, wood or other chips or cuttings or other materials.* (From 9 February 1902 to 9 February 1903.)

No. 340 of 1897.—Cowasji Dadabhoy Kharas. *Improvements in racks for firearms in tents, etc.* (From 14 January 1902 to 14 January 1903.)

No. 353 of 1897.—John Harper and Frank Harrison. *An apparatus for grinding and granulating mineral salt, sugar and the like, but more especially intended for reducing mineral salt, sugar, etc., to the required fineness without grinding it into flour.* (From 21 January 1902 to 21 January 1903.)

No. 373 of 1897.—Carl Orthlieb and Bernhard Greiff. *Production of coal or coke out of paddy husk.* (From 3 January 1902 to 3 January 1903.)

No. 42 of 1898.—The Patent Agglomerit Fuel Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in and in the manufacture of artificial fuel.* (From 22 August 1902 to 22 August 1903.)

No. 265 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 447 of 1896.—Palooru Sankaranarayana. *Improved liquid measures.* (Specification filed 14 September 1897.)

No. 37 of 1897.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe. *An apparatus for cooling tea leaf to facilitate the oxidation or fermentation and for withering of same.* (Specification filed 16 September 1897.)

No. 38 of 1897.—Richard Thomas Bellemey and Charles Bellemey. *Improvements in wheels for cycles, road vehicles and the like.* (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

No. 39 of 1897.—James Welsh. *Improved driving mechanism for cycles and the like.* (Specification filed 16 August 1897.)

No. 174 of 1897.—Arthur Harry Briggs. *Improvements in drawing or spinning rollers.* (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 227 of of 1897.—Palooru Sankaranarayana. *A contrivance for hanging a lamp or other article or any number of articles in any part and at any point in space, in a room, hall or showroom, without having to fix a special hook at the required point in the ceiling or elsewhere.* (Specification filed 15 September 1897.)

No. 258 of 1897.—The Doherty Iron Castings Process, Limited. *Improvements in the process of melting iron.* (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

No. 286 of 1897.—The Mudros Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in extracting metals from their ores, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 20 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 116 of 1896.—Paul Joseph Schlicht. *Improvements in and relating to art of, and apparatus for, producing combustion.* (Specification filed 16 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 6 of 1892.—John Bennett. *An improved roof tile and method of laying and fixing the same on roof framings, called "Bennett's patent stormproof roof tiling."* (Specification filed 16 September 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*f*) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

No. 2.—Mr. E. A. C. Lister, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 73-*Ap.*—Mr. L. W. DeBeaux, Postmaster, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 31 days, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Sheo Dayal Singh is appointed to act as Postmaster, Ajmer, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. W. DeBeaux, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December, 1900, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	TOTAL.	
1	Mohindro Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	.	1,000	
2	Gopal Chander Mookerji, Cashier, Presidency District.	..	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District.	...	...	2,000	...	...		2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Peshawar District.	...	...	1,000	...	..	...	1,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100	..	...	. .	100	
6	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Oudh District	...	...	...	..	...	1,000	1,000	
7	Shunkar Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100		...	...	100	
8	Beni Parshad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	..	..	1,000	
10	Permeshwari, Dass, Cashier, Meerut District.	..	...	...	. .	...	1,000	1,000	
11	Damodar Woman Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District.	...	...	500	...	...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper, Mhow District,	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	
13	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District.	...	.	...	...	..	1,000	1,000	
14	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District.	...	...	1,000	..	...	.	1,000	
15	T. Venkannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District.		...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
16	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District.	...	2,000	...	...	..	..	2,000	
17	Din Dayal, Cashier, Sirhind District .	...	...	500	..	...	...	500	
18	Messrs. T. Casser & Co., Contractors, Loralai, Zhob District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
		...	2,000	11,200	...	...	3,500	16,700	
	TOTAL				16,700				

J. M. HARTLEY,
for *Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

No. 40.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December, 1901.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1901.	
Christianagaram	Madras	14th December.	Opened.
Dalsingh-Sarai	Bihar	31st ,,	Ditto.
Dapoli	Bombay	4th ,,	Ditto.
Daryakhan	Punjab	18th ,,	Ditto.
Kashmirkar	Punjab	4th ,,	Closed.
Khed (Ratnagiri)	Bombay	5th ,,	Opened.
Moran (Sibsagar)	Assam	9th ,,	Ditto.
Narayandeverkeri	Madras	31st ,,	Closed.
Shwedaung	Burma	23rd ,,	Opened.
Sonepore Camp	Bihar	3rd ,,	Closed.
Toi Khulla	Punjab	3rd ,,	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1901.	
Barari Ghat	Bengal and North-Western Railway	15th December.	Opened.
Bonpas	East Indian Railway	15th ,,	Ditto.
Gokteik Bridge	Burma Railway	4th ,,	Closed
Karari	Indian Midland Railway	1st ,,	Opened.
Lattipur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	15th ,,	Ditto.

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 109.—Mr. H. W. Smith, Director, Persian Gulf Section, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for 14 days.

The 14th January, 1902.

No. 110.—In consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. W. King Wood, the following reversions take effect from the 6th December, 1901, A.M. : —

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. J. V. Palmer	Temporary Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.
Mr. J. T. Hopkins	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.
Mr. R. W. Lobo	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd January, 1902.

No. 2.—Mr. F. T. Millard, District Loco. Superintendent, in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Articles 264A 277, 291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for 10 months and 17 days, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 17 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 27th November, 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 43.—On the return of Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, from furlough on the 17th July, 1901, Messrs. P. N. Datta and T. L. Walker reverted to their substantive appointments as Deputy Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, and consequently Mr. Holland continued to officiate in the grade of Superintendent, *vice* Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, and Mr. Hayden in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Holland.

On Mr. Holland's departure on combined privilege leave and furlough on the 29th October 1901, Mr. Datta is appointed to officiate in the grade of Superintendent.

On Mr. Smith's return from furlough on the 18th November last, Mr. E. Vredenburg reverts but continues to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Datta.

On the return of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss from furlough on the 18th December last, Messrs. Holland, Datta and Vredenburg revert to their substantive appointments and Mr. Hayden continues to officiate in the grade of Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Holland on leave.

C. L. GRIESBACH,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. £	Name of Claimant.
W.-103 of 1896-97	U-61 01852	5	Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay.
	X-59 96868	100	
	X-63 23003	100	
	X-17 84977	10	

FRED. C. BREWIN,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA ;
The 13th January, 1902.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 127-G.—311.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 6043—41-G., dated the 15th November, 1901, it is notified that Captain G. V. Holmes, Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Major C. H. Dawson, on the afternoon of the 25th November, 1901.

By Order,
R. M. KING,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 203.—Under section 26 (*i*) of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to invest, and hereby invests, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, with the functions of a District Court within the limits of the Quetta District.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

ERRATUM.

The 8th January, 1902.

No. 237.—In this office Notification No. 1745, dated the 14th February, 1901, under (a) (1) for the words "The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan" substitute the words "The Superintendent, Census Operations in Baluchistan".

By Order,

A. L. JACOB, *Captain.*
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

ERRATUM.

Quetta, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 241.—In this office Notification No. 1749, dated the 14th February, 1901, under (*a*) (1) for the words, "The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan" substitute the words "The Superintendent, Census Operations in Baluchistan".

By Order,

A. L. JACOB, *Captain.*
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th January, 1902.

No. 33-328-XI.—Munshi Harnam Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for 45 days from the 10th November to the 24th December, 1901, both days inclusive.

This office Notification No. 1552-G.—328-XI, dated the 6th December, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputhana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 468.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased, in continuation of Notification No. 664-C., dated the 27th July, 1895, to extend section 13, section 14, the last twenty-six words of section 15 and section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to the following parts of the Pishin and Thal Chotiali Districts, namely:—

In the Pishin District.

(1) The military station, native town and bazaar at Pishin.
(2) The military station and bazaar at Chaman.
(3) The fort and bazaar at Killa Abdulla.
(4) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Sanzal,
(*b*) Shelabagh,
(*c*) Gulistan,
(*d*) Syed Hamid,
(*e*) Saranan,
(*f*) Yaru Karez,
(*g*) Bostan,
(*h*) Khanai, and
(*i*) Fullers Camp.

In the Thal Chotiali District.

(5) The bazaars at—

(*a*) Kach,
(*b*) Mudgorge,
(*c*) Mangi,
(*d*) Dirgi,
(*e*) Zard Alu,
(*f*) Khost,
(*g*) Shahrig,
(*h*) Nasik Frontier,
(*i*) Hurnai, and
(*j*) Sonari.

(6) Ziarat.
(7) The civil station and bazaar at Duki.
(8) The military station at Gumbaz
(9) The Municipality of Sibi.
(10) All railway lands in British Baluchistan.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTING.

Dated Peshawar, the 4th January, 1902.

No. 5-J.—Lala Debi Das, M.A., Munsif, on transfer from the Punjab, is posted to Dera Ismail Khan, in the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th December, 1901.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 7-J.—Lala Maya Bhan, B.A., Munsif, on transfer from the Punjab, is posted to Kohat, in the Civil District of Kohat, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th December, 1901.

POWERS.

The 4th January, 1902.

No. 6-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation VII of 1901, Lala Debi Das is appointed a Munsif of the second class, for the purposing of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th December, 1901.

The 6th January, 1902.

No. 8-J.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation VII of 1901, Lala Maya Bhan, B.A., is appointed a Munsif of the second class, for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th December, 1901.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Peshawar, the 7th January, 1902.

No. 7.—Lieutenent M. W. Manuk, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Bannu District, on the afternoon of the 21st December, 1901, relieving Lieutenent C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S.

POWERS.

The 7th January, 1902.

No. 8.—Under the provisions of section 32 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Lalla Ram Das, Tahsildar, and a Magistrate of the 2nd class, is invested with the power to pass sentences of whipping in the Hazara District.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 25-G., dated the 29th November, 1901, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th December, 1901, Part II, page 1354, and under the provisions of section 56 (1), North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII, 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tank Sub-Division, of the Dera Ismail Khan District, shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 703-S., dated 15th October, 1884.

No. 10.—With reference to Notification No 24-G., dated the 29th November, 1901, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th December, 1901, Part II, page 1354, and under the provisions of section 56 (1), North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, shall be deemed, for the purpose of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge of the second class, as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 703-S., dated 15th October, 1884.

By Order.

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Assistant Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 2nd January, 1902.

No. 11.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province during the year 1902, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the schedule, all Government offices will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th December, 1902.

3. Local holidays for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work. Heads of offices may also, subject to the same condition, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and vernacular offices. In such cases all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4. This notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1902.

NAMES OF HOLIDAYS.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
General Holidays.				
All Sundays	.....	.....	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Wednesday	1	
The Birthday of the late Queen-Empress	24th May	Saturday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	9th November	Sunday	1	Or any other day which may be chosen.
			55	
Christian Holidays.				
New Year's Day	1st January	Wednesday	1	
Easter Holidays	28th to 31st March	Friday to Monday	4	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 27th and 31st December.	Wednesday to Saturday and Wednesday.	5	
			10	
Hindu Holidays				
Basant Panchami	13th February	Thursday	1	
Sheoratri	8th March	Saturday	1	
Holi	24th March	Monday	1	
Salono	19th August	Tuesday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	26th August	Tuesday	1	
Dassehra	9th to 12th October	Thursday to Sunday	4	
Dewali	30th October	Thursday	1	
			10	
Muhammadan Holidays.				
Id-ul-Fitar	11th January	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Zuha	20th March	Thursday	1	
Muharram	17th to 19th April	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Bara Wafat	19th June	Thursday	1	
			6	

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to Agent to the Govr. Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N. W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th January, 1902.

No. 131-*M. I.*—Fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 444, Abdul Rahman, having returned from Kabul with the Mohammedan deputation, was attached to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December, 1901. He relieved 4th grade Hospital Assistant No. 589, Amir-ud-din, who was placed on general duty at the Egerton Hospital from the same date.

The 13th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 130-*M. I.*—On his transfer to the North-West Frontier Province, Assistant Surgeon Fazlud Din, Railway Medical Officer, Dhuri in Patiala State, was appointed to the Kulachi Dispensary, Dera Ismail Khan District, where he joined on the afternoon of the 29th November, 1901, relieving temporary Assistant Surgeon Shiv Das.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	47	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	3,885	3	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	27	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,437	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	35	...	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,419	4	4	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	77	19	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	22	10	32	32	13	19	...	...	...	20	1	...	11	6		10	26	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	10	4	14	16	6	10	...	...	1	8	1	...	6	2	1	3	51	58	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	6	1	7	7	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	2	3	60	60	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	4,488	3	3	6	12	5	7	...	...	..	7	...	...	5	2	4	6	70	139	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	8	8	16	21	11	10	...	...	...	10	.	...	11	5	5	10	39	51	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,447	23	14	37	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	2	204	28	10
		Total	138,012	82	50	132	99	46	53	...	...	2	49	2	2	44	18	16	34	50	37	...

Dated Peshawar, 10th January, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	76,67,832	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	77,08,236	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,43,13,183	12	5
₹ a. p.				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,78,93,272	5	1
Public Deposits at Head Office 83,85,536 1 0				Bills discounted and purchased	2,62,10,934	10	1
	1,70,77,479	8	1	Balances with other Banks	17,66,211	8	0
Public Deposits at Branches 86,91,943 7 1				Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	15,88,754	12	8
				Stamps	11,538	8	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,28,50,676	5	0	Sundries	11,20,333	0	0
					8,82,80,296	8	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,74,495	8	9	₹ a. p.			
Sundries	14,94,744	10	7	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,31,31,128 4 10	3,47,17,099	7	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 2,15,85,971 2 8			
RUPEES	12,29,97,396	0	5	RUPEES	12,29,97,396	0	5

* Includes Sovs. an ₹ 7,5 0 0
† Do do „ 1,00 2 8 0
₹ ,59,40 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 8th January, 1902.*

E. J. BIRCH, *Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Deman Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·73.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1902.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. W. D. McKewan to act as Agent at Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. Moberly.

Mr. C. H. D. Moberly to act as Agent at Moulmein, *vice* Mr. Freshwater, proceeding on furlough to Europe:

Mr. C. W. W. Carbery has been appointed Accountant at Agra.

Mr. H. T. E. Bell has been appointed Accountant at Akyab.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1888-89.	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1853-54.	Of 1854-55 to 1859-60.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879-80, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st December, 1901	1,58,09,100	2,27,05,400	11,91,15,300	3,05,[illegible],100	1,10,53,000	1,100	9,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000		15,[illegible]	49,[illegible]	[illegible],700	73,334	5,000	29,[illegible]	34,300	20,23,05,134
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	..	...	...	..		...	..							..	...	...	..	..
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 10th January, 1902	...	...	11,00,000	..	..			11,00,000							..		...		11,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 11th January, 1902	...	29,000	2,15,000	33,500	1,000	...		2,77,500	...		..			..					2,77,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1902	...	...	2,30,000		...			2,30,000										..	2,30,000
	1,58,09,100	2,27,34,400	12,03,30,300	3,05,30,100	1,10,54,000	1,100	3,24,900	18,[illegible],[illegible],000	6,934	5,000		15,500	49,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	[illegible],334	5,000	29,300	34,300	20,43,[illegible],134
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Register			2,00,000	14,000	..			2,30,000			...							..	2,30,000
Balance 15th January, 1902	1,58,09,100	2,27,34,400	12,01,30,300	3,05,16,100	1,10,54,000	1,100	3,24,900	[illegible],[illegible],51,800	6,934	5,000	..	15,500	4,[illegible],800	5,[illegible]	3,334	5,000	29,300	34,300	20,37,[illegible],134

Note.—From 1st June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1901, enfaced from India 11,131 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,359 lakhs

,, 16th Nov., 1901,	,, 30th ,,	,,	ditto	4 ,,	ditto 7 ,,
1st Dec., ,,	,, 15th Dec.,	,,	ditto	3 ,,	ditto 3 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,,	,, 31st ,,	,,	ditto	1 ,,	ditto 3 ,,
,, 1st Jan., 1902,	,, 15th Jan.,	1902,	ditto	16 ,,	ditto 2 ,,
				11,055 lakhs	10,374 lakhs
				10,374 ,,	
Balance against India				681 lakhs	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit)

1	Ballabh, Kunjabihari	Ripon College.
2	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	Ditto.
3	Bandyopadhyay, Gopeswar	Ditto.
4	Lahiri, Becharam	City College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Basu, Satyacharan	Ripon College.
2	Mitra, Banwarilal	Krishnagar College.
3	Chaudhuri, Chandrasekhar	Ripon College.
4	Biswas, Debendrachandra	City College.
5	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	T. N. Jubilee College.
7	Sen, Saileswar	Ripon College.
8	Niyogi, Narendranath	Rajshahi College.
9	Das, Rajkrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
10	Dasgupta, Surendranath	Brajamohan Institution.
11	Ghosh, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
12	Shri Bulaki Pathak	T. N. Jubilee College.
13	Shamsuddin Ahmed	Bangabasi College.
14	Ghosh, Sisirkumar	Ripon College.
15	Chattopadhyay, Jitendranath	Ditto.
16	Das, Guruprasad	City College.
17	Sengupta, Basantakumar	Ripon College.
	Guha, Praphullachandra	Bihar National College.
19	Ghosh, Rameschandra	City College.
	Bhaskar Ganesh Pandit	Morris College.
21	Lahiri, Ranajitchandra	Ripon College.
22	De, Haranchandra	Ditto.
23	Bhattacharyya, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
24	Ray, Jatindrakumar	Ripon College.
	Najabut Hosain	City College.
26	Mukhopadhyay, Debatacharan	Ripon College.
	Niyogi, Jyotishchandra	Dacca College.
28	Bishun Prasad	Ripon College.
29	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
30	Ghosh, Siddheswar	Ripon College.
	Guha, Surendramohan	City College.
32	Sunder Lall	Patna College.
33	Bhattacharyya, Anangachandra	Dacca College.
34	Bhattacharyya, Nibaranchandra	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Nagendranath	Ditto.
37	Kundu, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Mahendranath	Dacca College.
39	Mallik, Surendramadhab	Ripon College.
40	Ghosh, Praphullakrishna	Ditto.
	Pal, Jagabandhu	Ditto.
	Basu, Tarapada	Bangabasi College.
43	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	Ripon College.
	Barman, Rashbihari	Dacca College.
	Khasnabis, Rajendrakumar	Ditto.
46	Daspanja, Bishnupada	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Brajendranath	Bihar National College.

SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*

48	Roy, Satischandra, No. I	Ripon College.
49	Bandyopadhyay, Phanibhushan	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Rampada	Bangabasi College.
	Barman, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
52	Gupta, Sasikanta	Ripon College.
	Sarbadhikari, Saratprasad	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Bangabasi College.
55	Nagchaudhuri, Nalinbihari	Ripon College.
	Ray, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chanda, Aswinikumar	Rajchandra College.
58	Bandyopadhyay, Manmohan	Ripon College.
59	Biswas, Indubhushan	Ditto.
60	Dasgupta, Rameschandra	Dacca College.
61	Basu, Narendralal	Ripon College.
	Haseebuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
	Saha, Sanatan	Ditto.
64	Biswas, Raicharan	Ditto.
65	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Bhanj, Abhiram	Ravenshaw College.
	Misra, Gobardhan	Bihar National College.
69	Chakrabarti, Birendranath	Ripon College.
70	Chattopadhyay, Hanseswar	Ditto.
	Guha, Nripendranath	Ditto.
	Maitra, Anathbandhu	Ditto.
	Abajee Narayan Muley	Morris College.
74	Guha, Dineschandra	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Natabihari	Morris College.
76	Md. Irfanulla	Rajshahi College.
77	Chaki, Baradagobinda	Ripon College.
78	Sengupta, Jitendranath	Patna College.
	Ray, Sachindrakumar	Ripon College.
	Sobhakar, Kshetranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Radharaman	Berhampur College.
82	Dowera, Bishnuprasad	Ripon College.
88	Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
	Mitra, Phanibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sinha, Phanindranath	Ditto.
	Ramchandra Govind Paranjpe	Morris College.
87	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
88	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
89	Gopinath	Patna College.
	Chakrabarti, Jadunath	Bangabasi College.
	Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
92	Das, Hiranyamohan	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Jitendrakumar	Ditto.
	Sheonarain Tevary	Morris College.
95	Ray, Prabodhchandra	Ripon College.
	Dube, Sitacharan	Morris College.
97	Mukhopadhyay, Dwarkanath	Ripon College.
	Ray, Akhilchandra	Ditto.
99	Bagchi, Bibhutisekhar	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Basantakumar	Ditto
	Sinha, Rajendranath	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Anisuzzaman Khan	Bihar National College.
108	Sinha, Amarnath	Ripon College.
	Chandra, Satyacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Atulchandra	Rajchandra College.
	Tiwari, Durgaprosad	Morris College.
107	Chattopadhyay, Gopimohan	Ripon College.
	,, Ramkrishna	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	Bangabasi College.
110	Mitra, Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Guha, Abhayakumar	Dacca College.
	Waman Venket Rao Gharpure	Morris College.
118	Dattachaudhuri, Kshetramohan	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	Ditto.
	Das, Sureschandra	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Hariprasanna	T. N. Jubilee College.
	Chakrabarti, Jibankrishna	Dacca College.
	Sinha, Purnendranarayan	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION—*contd.*

119	Majumdar, Rameschandra	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
	Som, Manmohan	Hughli College.
122	Guha, Surendrachandra	Rajchandra College.
123	Ray, Surendranath, No. I	Ripon College.
	Sen, Narendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Surendranath	Hughli College.
126	Bhattacharyya, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Mitramustaphi, Bhujagendra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Satischandra	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Madhaba Sinha	Bihar National College.
	Chattopadhyay, Lalitmohan	Bangabasi College.
	Das, Bamanchandra	Ripon College.
132	Ray, Surendranath, No. II	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Harendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Nandi, Anandachandra	Ditto.
135	Basu, Jatindrakumar	Ripon College.
	Das, Srinath	Dacca College.
137	Sen, Kadareswar	Ripon College.
	Ramulal Varma	Bihar National College.
139	Mahadeo Ambadas Amraotkar	Morris College.
140	Kanhya Lal	Patna College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Girindranath	Ripon College.
	Sinha, Jagannath	Ditto.
	Guha, Upendrachandra	Dacca College.
144	Basu, Prankumar	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Surendranath	City College.
	Maitra, Radhikaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
147	Das, Chandra Mohan	Ripon College.
	Bhattacharyya, Binodbihari	City College.
194	Jadunandan Prasad	Patna College.
	De, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
151	Das, Gadadhar	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Madhusudan	Dacca College.
153	Pal, Mahimchandra	Ditto.
	Sheoram Krishna Karmakar	Morris College.
155	Chattopadhyay, Kunjabihari	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
156	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	,, Suryyapada	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kunjabihari	Ditto.
159	Awadbihari Chaube	Patna College.
160	Sital Prasad	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Girindrachandra	Dacca College.
162	Sen, Surendranath	City College.
163	Mukhopadhyay, Bhupendranath	Ripon College.
164	Mitra, Jogindranath	Ditto
	Ray, Nagendraprasad	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Basak, Brindabanchandra	Dacca College.
167	Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	Ripon College.
	,, Mohinimohan, No. I	Ditto.
	Das, Kamalakanta	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Annadaprasanna	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Tamba Ramchandra Jabaday	Morris College.
172	Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Sen, Upendranath	Ditto.
	Aikat, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Balkrishna Bhagwant Kashkhediker	Morris College.
	Majumdar, Saratchandra	Midnapur College.
178	Parui, Saradacharan	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Lalitmohn	Metropolitan Institution.
180	Basu, Haricharan	City College.
	Lakshmi Narayan	T. N. Jubilee College.
182	Basu, Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
183	Das, Mukundakrishna	Bihar National College.
	Gopikrishna	Patna College.
184	Haldar, Sitakanta	Ripon College.
	Kar, Dasarathi	Ditto.
	Pait, Sailendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Rajendraprasad	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Madhusudan	Metropolitan Institution.

SECOND DIVISION—*concld.*

190	Chattopadhyay, Brajendrakumar	Ripon College.
	Panja, Saradaprasad	City College.
	Guha, Kshitischandra	Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Nisikanta	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Jatindramohan	Ditto.
195	Mahomed Jalil	Hughli College.
196	Sen, Bijaykumar	Ripon College.
197	Werasut Hussain	Bihar National College.
	Kar, Atalbihari	Bangabasi College.
	Sakharam Maruti Bakery	Morris College.
200	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	F. N. Jubilee College.
	Harihar Prashad	Bihar National College.
202	Prameswara Dayal	Patna College.
	Majumdar, Satyaprasanna	Ripon College.
	Guha, Bankimbihari	Bangabasi College.
205	Bandyopadhyay, Pyarimohan	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Nilkantha	City College.
208	Chakrabarti, Jogindrachandra	Ravenshaw College
209	Dasgupta, Ramanimohan	Dacca College.
	Basu, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
211	Ray, Rajendraprasad	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
212	Bandyopadhyay, Surendranath	City College.
213	Santa Prasad	Patna College.
214	Bhartacharyya, Bijaykumar	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Rajendrachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Lalitkumar	Metropolitan Institution.
217	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnalal	Ripon College.
	Kashinath Vishwenath Woranashiwar	Morris College.
219	Barma, Harachandra	City College.
220	Basu, Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath	Ditto.
222	Ray Harischandra	Ditto.
223	Wazul Haq	Patna College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhabasankar	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nanigopal	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Purnachandra	Bihar National College

A. C EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 15th January 1902.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1902.

No. 171.—Mr. H. C. H. Cooper, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted 3 months' privilege leave under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SI. G GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

t is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about the month of August or September 1899 a treasure, consisting of the articles enumerated in the list enclosed, valued about R47, was found by one Kaliana Gounden (since deceased), of Kasipalanyam hamlet, of Punjai Kalakurichi village, Karur Taluk, while ploughing his field No. 80 of Punjai Kalakurichi village.

List of properties found in Survey field No 80 of Punjai Kalakurichi village, Karur Taluk, Coimbatore District.

Item No.	Description of property.	Weight in Rupees.	Approximate value.
			R a. p.
9	Copper images or idols	1,310	27 0 0
1	Incense-stand		
1	A censer		
2	Lamps to burn incessantly (Nandavilakku)		
2	A kind of copper tune		
1	A small sized vessel like Kopparai, a boiler		
3	Copper bowls		
1	Broken brass tripod		
1	Unbroken do.		
2	Small do.		
3	Do. do.		
1	A broken bell or gong without its clapper		
1	A plate with engravings of God's feet therein		
1	A stool to place vessels on		
1	Small sized copper pan with broad mouth	2,280	20 0 0
2	Do. do. broken ones		
4	Ladles		
128	Round Copper plates		
1	A broken incense-stand		
1	A broken piece of a wheel		
1	A stone for triturating sandal perfume (அரைகல் உடைந்தது)		
	(sandal anaittakkal)		
	Brass chombus broken		
	TOTAL.	3,590	47 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore on the 2nd day of June, 1902, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector according to law.

C. H. MOUNSEY,
Collector.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd January, 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency Indore, the 11th January, 1902.

No. 401.—With reference to Central India Agency Notification No. 5376, dated the 16th May, 1900, and with the sanction of the Government of India, the designation of the appointment held by Mr. G. J. S. Madge is hereby altered from Assistant Superintendent to District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901.

The 14th January 1902.

No. 431.—In supersession of notification No. 6588, dated the 15th September, 1898, the agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to publish for general information the following revised subsidiary rules for the erection, repair, and endowment of monuments in Government Cemeteries in the Central India Agency within the diocese of Calcutta:—

Subsidiary rules for the erection, repair and endowment of monuments in Government Cemeteries.

APPLICATION FOR ERECTION OF A MONUMENT.

I.—A person desiring to erect a monument should submit his application in the Form A (annexed), with a dimensionized drawing of the monument drawn to scale and a detailed estimate, to the Chaplain or other officer in charge of the Cemetery.

II.—The Chaplain or other officer in charge will (unless the monument is a single stone monument as defined in the margin) send on the application, with the drawing and estimates, with a forwarding letter (Form B annexed) to the Executive Engineer in charge of the Cemetery. The Executive Engineer will fill in column 7 and examine and countersign the drawing and the estimate, and return the application, with the drawing and the estimate, to the Chaplain.

A single stone monument is a monument consisting of a plain cross, head-stone, or slab over a masonry foundation, 3′ × 2′, the total height not exceeding 3 feet in the case of masonry graves and 3 feet 6 inches in the case of non-masonry graves.

The repair of fragile or costly work liable to receive damage cannot be undertaken by Government, and should not be taken into consideration in the estimate, of column 7 (*b*).

III.—On return of the application by the Executive Engineer the Chaplain will see that the application in Form A is correctly filled in, sign the memorandum at the foot of the form and forward it with the enclosures to the Archdeacon. If the deceased belonged to some other denomination than that of the Church of England, the Chaplain shall obtain a certificate of approval of the design from the Minister of the denomination to which the deceased belonged and forward it with the application to the Archdeacon.

Note.—It is not compulsory for endowment to be made in any cases of monuments erected to their deceased comrades by British soldiers or non-commissioned officers.

IV.—The Archdeacon will permit the monument to be erected or refuse to do so. If permission is given, the Chaplain will advise the applicant of the sanction in Form D (annexed) and instruct him to pay the amount of the endowment, calculated as in Rule VI to the Executive Engineer, who will grant the applicant a receipt in Form C (annexed).

V.— The Chaplain must inform the Executive Engineer in Form D (annexed) as soon as the monument is ready for erection, and the latter will see that it is set up in accordance with the drawing and the estimate sanctioned and will enter the monument upon his list for repairs by the Public Works Department. The Chaplain will, in communication with the Executive Engineer, send in April every year to the Archdeacon a list of the monuments erected and endowed during the year ending March 31st, together with the amounts of the endowment fees.

AMOUNT OF ENDOWMENT.

VI.—An endowment fee of Rs 15 will be charged when a person wishes to endow a single stone monument. The payment will not be compulsory.

Other monuments shall be divided into two classes—

(1) plain and solid monuments, which are likely to require only occasional repair; and

(2) elaborate monuments and other monuments which are likely to require special attention or frequent repair.

An endowment fee of R30 shall be charged for monuments of the first of these classes and of R75 for monuments of the second class. The classification will rest with the Executive Engineer, but any person objecting to his decision may appeal to the Superintending Engineer. With the sanction of the Superintending Engineer a higher fee may be charged in cases where fees on the classified scale are clearly insufficient.

Note.—In the case of a child's monument these fees may be reduced to R20 and R50, provided that the monument does not exceed 5×3.

No addition to an existing monument in a Government Cemetery will be allowed beyond mere lettering on existing slabs, head-stones, or crosses, unless the whole monument is endowed.

VII.—The endowment is intended to cover the expense of ordinary annual maintenance, relettering, and repairs, but not the risk of accidents due to floods or earthquakes or other extraordinary causes. It is open to any person to provide for extraordinary repairs by making a special endowment in addition to the ordinary endowment fixed by the Executive or Superintending Engineer under Rule VI. This special endowment must, however, be limited to the amount necessary to cover such work as the Government officers can undertake to execute.

VIII.—When an endowment is paid to the Executive Engineer in accordance with Rules IV and VI, the amount must be entered in the Divisional Cash Book as a deposit received and paid into treasury with a Remittance Note in Form G (annexed) for credit to Civil Department. The Executive Engineer will forward the Treasury Officer's receipt with his monthly accounts to the Examiner of Accounts in support of the debit to "Deposits," a note to the effect that this has been done being entered in red ink across the block foil of the Remittance Note.

The Examiner will from these receipts maintain a Register in Form H (annexed) showing the endowments for each Cemetery in his Province. The Treasury Officer, Indore, will credit to a head Cemetery Endowment Fund under the major head Savings Bank Deposits—Bank Accounts all sums received on account of these endowments, but will show no details regarding the Cemeteries.

After the amount has been paid into the treasury the Executive Engineer will enter it in the Register of Endowments Form E (annexed) (Part I).

IX.—The Executive Engineer shall maintain an account of all ordinary and special endowments in Form E (annexed) (Part II). A separate ledger account shall be opened in Form E (annexed) (Part III) for each monument for which a special endowment exceeding Rs. 25 has been made under Rule VII.

[*Note.—The provision as to separate accounts should be applied as far as possible to endowments made prior to the issue of these rules.*]

X.—The interest calculated under Rule XI on the deposit shall be used in meeting the expenditure for the repair of those monuments for whose preservation deposits have been made. In no circumstances should the capital sum be applied to meet such expenditure, nor should the interest be separate for each monument. The interest accruing on the deposits shall form a common fund for the whole of Central India to be used exclusively for the repairs of all endowed tombs: provided that the interest on deposits for which separate accounts are opened under Rule IX shall be used exclusively for the particular monument on account of which the deposit is made.

If a monument becomes so damaged as not to admit of repair, the Chaplain shall communicate with the friends of the deceased, or when such communication is not possible, advertise three times in the *Gazette of India* and if no person will undertake to restore it, the monument shall be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the Chaplain may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order: provided always that any inscribed slab or tablet which formed part of it shall be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall of the Cemetery and shall be carefully preserved.

XI.—Joint estimates shall be framed in October of each year by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain, or other officer in charge of the Cemetery, of the cost of repairs of endowed tombs, during the following official year, and the aggregate of the sums so estimated shall not exceed the estimated interest at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per annum on the capital sum deposited up to the 31st March preceding, *plus* the unspent balance at the end of the previous year. The Executive Engineer should budget annually for the grant required; such grant would be entered in a lump sum under the head "Civil Works" without any distinction between ordinary and special endowments.

XII.—The Treasury Officer, Indore, will in his final accounts for March debit to 14—Interest, by credit to the Public Works Department the interest at $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. calculated on the amount standing at credit of the deposit head on 31st March. On receipt of the credit the Examiner of Public Works Accounts will distribute the amounts between the Cemeteries of the Province and advise the Executive Engineer concerned of the amounts so credited. On receipt of such intimation the Executive Engineer will credit the amount in his divisional accounts as Public Works Revenue under the head "Interest on Endowments for Repairs of Monuments" and then fill in the interest column in Form E (Part II)

ENDOWMENT OF EXISTING MONUMENTS.

XIII.—When application is made for the endowment of an existing monument the above procedure should be followed as far as applicable. The application in Form A must be submitted to the Chaplain or other officer in charge, and forwarded by him to the Executive Engineer. The latter, besides framing an estimate of annual repairs, must estimate the cost of placing the monument upon a suitable foundation, if he is satisfied that such a foundation does not exist. The application should be sent to the Archdeacon, and with his consent the monument will be brought on to the books of the Public Works Department. The cost of the foundation should be paid over to the Executive Engineer, who will carry out the work without delay.

XIV.—In order that the Local Administration may know that the tombs are kept in proper repair, an Annual Report in Form F (annexed) should be forwarded ss soon as possible after the close of the accounts for a financial year, by the Executive Engineer with respect to their condition, for each Cemetery, to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, who will consolidate the returns so received and render a general return to the Local Administration. The account will merely show the totals for each Cemetery as taken from the Executive Engineer's accounts.

The reports sent to the Examiner should contain remarks, both by the Chaplain and Executive Engineer, as to the state of the tombs for which endowments have been made.

Note.—The foregoing rules are applicable to Cenotaphs erected in Church compounds, but the previous consent of the Local Administration to the constructions of a Cenotaph is in every case necessary.

Application to erect a monument in the Government Cemetery at____

(Referred to in Rules I, III and XIII.)

1. Name and address of the applicant.
2. Name of the deceased.
3. Denomination to which he belonged.
4. Plot-line and number of the grave.
5. Whether the existing grave is a masonry grave or not.
   (*a*) In the case of a masonry grave give a dimensioned drawing of its cross-section (showing thickness and height of walls, maximum width between walls, and thickness of the arch) and state its length of inside walls and the nature of the materials used in its construction.
   (*b*) In the case of a non-masonry grave, state the depth of the grave.
   And the depth from the ground level to which it is intended to dig to provide the necessary foundation.
6. Dimensions of the proposed monument—
   (*a*) Length, breadth, height from the ground level.
   (*b*) Kind of stone used in each part.
   (*c*) Whether the letters of the inscription are to be leaded, painted or merely cut.
   (*d*) Proposed cost (in words).
   (*e*) Proposed inscription.
   (*f*) Name of the maker of the monument.
   (*g*) Whether it is intended to endow the monument.

Signature of the applicant.

Date

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7. Certified that—
   (*a*) The $\frac{\text{existing}}{\text{proposed}}$ foundation is adequate.
   (*b*) The $\frac{\text{proposed}}{\text{existing}}$ monument comes under class_____.
   (*c*) The estimate is approximately correct and corresponds to the drawing.
   (*d*) Amount of endowment required.

Executive Engineer,

_____ *Division.*

Date

No of 190 .

The above application with a drawing and an estimate is forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of _____ for approval and return.

Chaplain,

*Date*_____. *Officer in charge.*

Items.	L.	B.	H.	Content or area.	Total.	Rate.	Cost.	REMARKS.
Earthwork in foundation.								
Masonry work in foundation.								
Masonry work in plinth.								
Stone work . .								
Flagstones . .								
Cross . . .								
Headstone . .								
Slab . . .								
Screw . . .								
Rock . . .								
Ledger . . .								
Stone border . .								
Laying, fitting and fixing, (including materials).								
Lettering . .					No. of letters.	(1)		(1) State the cost of engraving each letter, including the cost of leading, gilding or painting.
Plastering . .								
Railing . . .								
Chains . . .								
Posts . . .								
Fitting and fixing the same.								
Painting . . .								
Contingencies, including filling in earth, removing rubbish, etc.								

*Date*_____

Signature of the Undertakers or makers of the monument,

Signature of the applicant.

Executive Engineer,
_____ *Division.*

Transmission of application to Executive Engineer.

(Referred to in Rule II.)

No._____of 19 .

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY.

_____19

The Chaplain in charge of the Cemetery _____has the honour to forward to the Executive Engineer an application (with sketch) to erect a monument over the grave of_____ in the above Cemetery, and to request him to fill in column 7 of the application.

If the grave is not of masonry throughout, the cost of providing an adequate foundation for the monument should also be separately given, unless such a foundation already exists.

Chaplain in Charge of the Cemetery.

Form C.

Receipt for Endowment Fee.

(Referred to in Rule IV.)

No._____

_____CEMETERY.

ENDOWMENT of a_____ to the memory of_____ Received of Mr. _____ Rupees_____for the endowment.

Executive Engineer,
Division.

_____19 .

No._____

_____CEMETERY.

Received of Mr._____ the sum of Rupees_____ being_____ the amount of endowment of a_____ to the memory of_____ in_____Cemetery.

Executive Engineer,
Division.

_____19 .

Form D.

Intimation of the Archdeacon's sanction.

[Referred to in Rules IV and V.]

No._____

_____Cemetery.

No. and date of the Archdeacon's sanction.

Name of the deceased.

Plot line and number of the grave.

Chaplain
Initials of the Officer in charge.

No._____Dated the

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

DIVISION.

Has the honour to inform him that sanction has been received from the Venerable the Archdeacon of_____ to the erection of a monument over the grave of_____ _____[No._____in plot_____ line_____] in the Government Cemetery at_____ _____

The area of ground to be covered by the monument is ft. in. × ft. in. and the proposed height from the ground-level is ft. in.

He is accordingly requested to depute a responsible subordinate to supervise the erection of the said monument.

_____will pay to him R_____ being the amount of endowment required and also inform him of the date on which the monument will be erected.

Chaplain.
[Officer in charge.]

No._____Dated the

_____

are / is hereby informed that the Venerable the Archdeacon of_____has sanctioned the erection of the proposed monument over the grave of_____in the Government Cemetery at_____ _____. They are / He is accordingly requested to pay to the Executive Engineer_____Division the sum of R_____being the amount of endowment required. The Executive Engineer, who will supervise the_____, should be informed of the date on which the monument will be erected.

Chaplain.
[Officer in charge.]

(Form E, Part I).

CENTRAL INDIA.

_____ DIVISION.

Register of Endowments received for repairs of monuments in Government Cemeteries.

[Referred to in Rule VIII.]

Year.	Receipt of Endowment.		No. and name of Monument.		Amount of Endowment.				Remarks.
					Ordinary.		Special.		
	Date.	From whom received.	No.	Name.	Received during year.	Received to end of year.	Received during year.	Received to end of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					₹	₹	₹	₹	
		Balance of previous year brought forward.	...	.....	...	2,000	...	560	
		Cemetery at—							
1901-02	3rd April	F. G. Smith, Indore	641	Edward Smith	75	...	...	...	
	9th May	G. F. Gordon, Nowgong	556	Charles Gordon	...	...	50	...	
				Total Cemetery at	75	2,075	50	610	
		Cemetery at B—							
				Total Cemetery at	...	...	...	...	
				[and so on]					
				Grand Total to end of 1901-02	...	...	...	...	

Form B [Part II.]

CENTRAL INDIA.

_____ DIVISION.

Account of Endowments of Monuments.

(Referred to in Rule IX)

Year.	ORDINARY.					SPECIAL.					I
	Total endowments to end of previous year.	Interest on (2).	Unspent balance of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Balance unspent 3+4−5.	Total endowments to end of previous year.	Interest on (7).	Unspent balance of previous year.	Expended during the year.	Balance unspent 8+9−10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1901-02	2,000 0 0	70 0 0	2 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	560 0 0	16 0 0	4 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
1902-03 . . .	2,075 0 0	...	...	...	...	610 0 0	...	...	...	...	

Form E [Part III.]

CENTRAL INDIA.

_____ DIVISION.

_____ CEMETERY.

LEDGER Account of Special Endowments.

(Referred to in Rule IX.)

Number and name of Monument—[*421. Thomas Edwards*).

Amount of Endowment, R75.

Dr. **Cr.**

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.
		R a. p.			*R a. p.*
		Year 1901-02.			
1st April, 1901.	To balance (unspent balance of previous year).	1 0 0	5th June, 1901.	By renewal of railings	3 0 0
	To interest for 1900-01.	3 0 0			
				By balance . .	1 0 0
	TOTAL .	4 0 0		TOTAL .	4 0 0
		Year 1902-03.			
	To balance . .	1 0 0			

CENTRAL

_____ CEMETERY.

Statement showing capital sums deposited for Repairs of Tombs and account of the interest and repairs for the year 1901-02.

[Referred to in Rule XIV.]

Monuments to whom erected and year of Endowment.			Amount of Endowment.	Account of Interest and Repairs.				Remarks.
No.	Name.	Year.		Balance brought forward.	Interest realized during year.	Total.	Expenditure	Balance unspent.	By the Chaplain or other officer in charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SPECIAL.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
421	Thomas Edwards . . .	1898	75 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	
426	James Freenan	1899	60 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	
434	Edward George	1900	84 0 0	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	
					and so on				
	TOTAL SPECIAL .	...	610 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	12 8 0	7 8 0	
	TOTAL ORDINARY* .	...	2,075 0 0	2 0 0	70 0 0	72 0 0	64 0 0	8 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	2,685 0 0	6 0 0	86 0 0	92 0 0	76 8 0	15 8 0	

* Details are not required in the case of ordinary endowments.

Executive Engineer,

Chaplain of

Form G.

(Referred to in Rule VIII.)

BLOCK.

No. _____

Dated ... 19 .

Remitted to—

Treasury at _____

On account of Endowment of Monuments in the Cemetery*

at _____

For Monument :—

No.	Name.	Amount. R a. p.

Total _____

(*Words and Figures.*)

Executive Engineer.

Accountant. _____ *Division.*

Acknowledged by the Treasury Officer under No. _____, dated _____

Accountant. Executive Engineer.

* NOTE.—Separate form to be used for each Cemetery.

Form G.

TREASURY REMITTANCE NOTE.

No. _____

Dated _____ 19

To

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF TREASURY

AT _____

SIR,

Please receive the sum of Rupees (figures) _____ (words) _____ to be credited to the Civil Department as "receipts" on account of Endowment of Monuments in the Government cemetery at _____

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

_____

Executive Engineer,

_____ *Division.*

Accountant.

Form G.

TREASURY OFFICER'S RECEIPT.

No. _____

Dated _____ 19

To

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,

_____ DIVISION.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Draft No. _____ of Rupees (figures) _____ (words) _____ forwarded with your Remittance Note No. _____, dated _____ 19 , to be credited to the Civil Department as "receipts" on account of Endowment of Monuments in the Government cemetery at _____.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

_____

Officer in charge of

Treasury at _____

_____

Treasurer.

Form H.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Register of Endowments of Monuments in Government Cemeteries for the year 19 .

	——— Division.			——— Division.			——— Division.				Grand Total.
	Cemetery at A	Cemetery at B	Total.	Cemetery at A	Cemetery at B	Total.	Cemetery at A	Cemetery at B	Cemetery at C	Cemetery at D	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a.
Brought forward from pevious year.											
April 19 . .											
May 19 and so on.											
Total for the year 19 .											
Total to end of 19 .											

E. V. GABRIEL,
Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

[illegible] from the forenoon of the 9th December to the forenoon of the 16th December.

No. 446.—Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong in addition to his own duties, until further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th December, 1901, the date on which he assumed charge from Lieutenant P. N. Craigie.

No. 473.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No. 3744-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased, under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by section 1 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant a license to the Reverend J. R. Harcourt, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, to solemnize marriages and issue certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, *Captain.*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৯০০ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ „ „	৮॥	„	৯৲
। শিকি „ „	৪।০	„	৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকট শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাইতে পারে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½ „	R8-8,	„	R9.
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنکونا فبري فیوچ کلکته کے بوٹانکل کارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چھه پونڈ تک لیے والا در آمدي حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت در روپیه آٹھه آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل کارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقا حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسی دواخانون مین بهی بکتی هی — ماسوائے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ، آٹھه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنه *

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Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramw[illegible] Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper, c[illegible] R2 or 2s. 8d. (3a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Dep[illegible] ment for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. o[illegible] (2a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Prepara[illegible] of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover, [illegible] or 7s. 6d. (2a.)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 010126 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R2,500 standing in the name of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—

MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE, K.C.S.I.

Residence—12, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1902.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th January, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Excellency General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.

The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh.

The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments. He said :—"With Your Excellency's permission I propose not to bring up the case in the Legislative Council until after the 10th February so as to give ample time for discussion."

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Mr. Nicholson, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton, the Hon'ble Mr. Bilgrami, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashton, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner and the mover

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Wingate, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh, the Hon'ble Mr. Turner and the mover, with instructions to report by the 31st instant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council. He said :—"Hon'ble Members are familiar at least with the outer aspect of the building to which this measure relates. It occupies a commanding site in the business quarter of Calcutta, and it was erected as a memorial to the distinguished career of Lord Metcalfe. For a long time past this building has been occupied by two useful institutions : the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which is best known to us in connection with its experimental garden at Alipur—a Society founded in 1821 for the purpose of conducting enquiries with a view to the introduction of new plants and the improvement of the staple products of India. The upper part of the building was assigned to the Calcutta Free Public Library—a library of circulation and reference—a library which, I may say, has been enriched from time to time by gifts from the Government and from public persons, and which, therefore, may be considered as a public institution. But in dealing with the existing Society and the Committee of the Library, and in making arrangements with them to secure this building for the uses of an Imperial Public Library worthy of the name, Your Lordship has preferred to proceed upon a basis of agreement, and although by taking this course we have interposed certain inevitable delays, I hope that the negotiations which were conducted by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, may have the effect of starting the new or re-organised Library, which Your Lordship has projected, with the harmonious co-operation of all who are concerned. The foundation of the new library will be the Imperial Library, which was formed, not very long ago, by combining together certain collections of books which belonged to the various Departments of the Government of India, and during the last 12 years we have combined this collection of books with the Imperial Record Office. As, unfortunately, we are all aware, the preservation of public records is a matter in which the Government of this country for some time showed deplorable indifference, but, within the last ten years, great improvements have been effected, and it is to be hoped that the administration of the Record Office in its new quarters and with more room for a proper arrangement will conduce to the preservation of a proper record of the acts of

Government, and will be found, in the future, extremely useful to the students of history in this country.

"The Indentures, which represent the result of our negotiations with the Society and the Committee of the Free Public Library, have now been executed, and the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce has been prepared upon the advice of our Standing Counsel. It is not usual to refer Bills of this character to a Select Committee, but if any Hon'ble Member of Council should be of opinion that there is any point in the Bill which requires to be discussed in detail, I shall be very glad to consider it and to meet his wishes, if possible. On some future occasion I hope to move that the Bill be taken into consideration and passed. We present it merely as a formal legal stage in what we believe to be a great and useful undertaking, and we hope that the re-organised library will remain for all time to come as an enduring monument of Your Lordship's administration."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I should only like to add one or two words to the very clear statement that has just been made by my Hon'ble Colleague on my left. My object in carrying out the scheme, which has taken shape in this Bill, has been to present Calcutta with a public library worthy of the name. When I came to India we could not be said to possess here any such institution. There was the collection to which my Hon'ble Colleague has referred, consisting of the records and writings and documents of Government, which was contained in one of the buildings of one of our Departments. This collection, valuable as it was to officers of Government, was not, and could not in the nature of the circumstances, be accessible to the public, nor indeed was its existence generally known except to those officers who from time to time had occasion to refer to it. On the other hand, the existing public library in the upper storey of the Metcalfe Hall, while it contained an enormous number of books, had practically degenerated, so far as the use made of it was concerned, into a library of light literature and of fiction. It seemed to me desirable to consolidate these collections as far as possible, and to constitute a library which would both have the solid foundations that would recommend it to the student and at the same time possess all the necessary works of reference upon India and Indian subjects. I therefore decided to hand over to this new institution, should I be fortunate enough to obtain the building, the Government collection to which I have referred, while by the arrangements that I was enabled to make with the proprietors of the existing Metcalfe Library, and which, if I may say so in his presence, were conducted with great skill by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor—I was enabled to secure the existing collections that were at that time housed in the first floor of the Metcalfe building. My next step was to procure from home a competent librarian and student from the British Museum, who has now for a year been in charge of the new undertaking.

"The Metcalfe Hall itself has been painted and renovated, and I think would hardly be recognised by many Honourable gentlemen at this table, if they paid it a visit. Shortly the whole collection will be thoroughly revised and re-housed, and I hope that, within about a year from now, this building will be a place for the student, a place for the historian, and a place for the casual reader as well. It seemed to me highly necessary that there should be somewhere in India, and obviously in Calcutta as the capital of the Empire, some library to which any man should be at liberty to go who wanted to know anything about India. My desire is to collect there every book that has been written in an intelligible tongue about this Continent, so that material not merely for casual reference, but for the publications and compilations of the historian of the future, may be there available. This I think we can effect. I hope that, before I have left this country, we may have in the Metcalfe building on a small scale what the Reading Room of the British Museum supplies to the student and reader at home, and although many of us in the busy lives we live out here do not find much time for other than official reading, yet I hope that we may attract to the interior of this new library a race of scholars and may gradually build up in the future works of investigation and research that may add to the credit of British rule in this country. These are the objects with which this institution has been founded, and this Bill that has been introduced is intended to give legislative form to the arrangements to which I have referred."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India and in the Calcutta Gazette in English.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 31st January, 1902.

H. W C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:
The 13th January, 1902.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1902.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1902.

No. 41.—The services of Mr. J. G. Dunlop, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 23rd January 1902.

No. 17.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay of any tax in respect of a bicycle or tricycle belonging to and used by a Warrant or Non-Commissioned officer or soldier

either belonging to, or for the time being attached to, or performing any duty connected with, the garrison of the Presidency-town of Bombay, who is compelled by the exigencies of military duty to reside within the limits of the said City of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

The 20th January 1902.

No. 65.—The services of Major F. C. Pereira, M.B., I M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 21st December 1901.

No. 68.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Captain H. A. Smith, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. Milne, I.M.S. (Bengal).

The 24th January 1902.

No. 96.—The services of Captain W. H. Orr, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on famine duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 22nd January 1902.

No. 121.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 18th January 1902.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine on arrivals from Beirut suppressed.

The 23rd January 1902.

No. 129.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Chinnammapet, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapet Road, Tinnanur, and Avadi on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 8th February 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival at Tiruvallur.

No. 134.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Karaimadai in the Coimbatore taluq of the Coimbatore District on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mettupalaiyam, Karaimadai, Periyanaikanpalayam and Tudiyalur on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 9th February to the 6th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival at Karaimadai.

The 24th January 1902.

No. 164.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, December 28, 1901.

The Board of Trade have received the following Notices Nos. 311 and 312) relating to Quarantine issued by the Governor of Malta :—

Government Notice (No. 311).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to repeal Government Notice No. 307 of the 11th December, 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed as regards vessels and passengers, *viz.* :—

Infected Places.

1. The following countries are, for purposes of quarantine, to be treated as infected :—

(*a*) Arabia (excepting Perim and Aden).
(*b*) China.
(*c*) Egypt (except Port Said and Suez).
(*d*) India.

2. And the following ports :—

(*a*) Ports in the Persian Gulf.
(*b*) Ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus.
(*c*) Smyrna.
(*d*) Batoum.

Infected Vessels.

3. Infected vessels are vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 20 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases.

Vessels which are not allowed to enter the Harbour, but are allowed to communicate with Quarantine Establishments.

4. Infected vessels.

5. Vessels with pilgrims from the East, when not carrying a recognized Medical Officer.

6. Vessels from infected places, when not carrying a recognized Medical Officer.

Vessels allowed to load in Quarantine.

7. Vessels arriving at Malta without a clean bill of health.

8. Infected vessels when carrying a recognized Medical Officer, and not having on board an actual case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 3.

9. Vessels from infected places not having on board an actual case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 3 when arriving within 10 days from departure.

10. Vessels with pilgrims from the East when carrying a recognized Medical Officer.

Vessels from Infected Places admitted to Pratique.

11. Vessels without a clean bill of health, or from infected places, will be admitted to pratique after 10 days from date of departure.

Medical Inspection.

12. All vessels and passengers on arrival are subject to medical inspection.

Passengers.

13. Passengers before landing must declare on oath before a Marine Police Officer that they have not been in, or have not communicated with, an infected place within 10 days. Otherwise they shall remain in quarantine to complete 10 days from departure.

14. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall complete 10 days' quarantine from departure.

15. Passengers arriving from infected places more than 10 days after departure are allowed to land in free pratique after strict medical inspection and thorough disinfection of their persons, effects and luggage, if the Inspecting Medical Officer is satisfied that they are in good health.

16. Passengers not otherwise provided for are subject to the restrictions applicable to the vessels on which they arrive.

17. When 20 days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or other disease, against which restrictions have been in force with regard to a country or place

declared to be an infected place, a notice will be issued by the Collector of Customs to the effect that the place or port is no longer to be dealt with as infected.

N.B.—Vessels that carry a doctor and pass through the Suez Canal without taking on board either cargo or passengers will not be considered infected by contact with canal pilots taken on board from a disinfecting station, or by coaling and provisioning at Port Said under restrictions approved by the Chief Government Medical Officer.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 16, 1901.

Government Notice (No. 312).

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Council of Health, has been pleased to repeal Government Notice No. 307 of the 11th December 1901, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed as regards goods:—

1. The importation is prohibited of—

(*a*) Coffee, in beans or ground, coloured with substances injurious to health;
(*b*) Rags;
(*c*) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board infected vessels, vessels without a clean bill of health or vessels from infected places;
(*d*) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists;
(*e*) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;
(*f*) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, wool and human hair, skins raw, fresh or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports;
(*g*) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.

2. The importation is prohibited unless the goods be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British Consular Authority that Phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of—

Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.

3. The importation is allowed, after disinfection, of—

(*a*) Wearing apparel, soiled linen, and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.
(*b*) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used when such articles arrived from infected ports.
(*c*) Goods which admit of being disinfected or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on infected vessels, vessels without a clean bill of health, or vessels from infected places.

4. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for 21 days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the Collector of Customs, to be aired under the direction of the Quarantine Authorities.

5. Infected vessels are vessels which have, or have had, on board during the voyage or the preceding 20 days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the Chief Government Medical Officer, resemble the symptoms of the said disease.

6. For the purposes of this notice, the words "infected places" mean those countries or ports which are by Government Notice published in the Government Gazette from time to time declared to be infected.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Palace, Valletta, December 16, 1901.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd January 1902.

NO. 101.—The services of Major G. B. Crawley, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his furlough.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1902.

No. 109—20-2.—Colonel St. G. C. Gore, R.E., Surveyor-General of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following temporary arrangements are ordered during Colonel Gore's absence :—

(i) Major F. B. Longe, R.E., Officiating Deputy Surveyor-General, to act as Surveyor-General ;

(ii) Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys, to act as Deputy Surveyor-General ;

(iii) Mr. J. Eccles, Superintendent, 2nd grade, to act as Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 242—98-3.—Mr. C S. Middlemiss, Superintendent, Geological Survey Department, is granted an extension by two days of the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 1438, dated 24th April, 1900, under article 340 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 246—48-15.—Under section 4, clause (1), of the Indian Mines Act (No. VIII of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. A. Stonier, A.R S.M., F.G.S., to be Chief Inspector of Mines in India, with effect from the 7th January, 1902.

FORESTS.

The 24th January, 1902.

No. 105-*F.*—266-8.—The services of Mr. F. Gleadow, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1902.

**No. 225-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation, 1901 (IV of 1901), to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent :

Provided that all references in the said Regulation as so applied to the Commissioner or to the Court of the Commissioner or to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and all references to the "Sessions Judge" or "Deputy Commissioner" shall be read as referring to the "District Magistrate".

The 24th January, 1902.

No. 309-*I.A.*—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 8th November, 1901, is republished for general information :—

Whitehall, November 7th, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto John Stanley, Esq., K.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, India.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 444-*S. R.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.
POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1902.

Comparative Statement, for the half-year ended the 30th September 1901, showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers and Packets given out for delivery at all post offices in India, computed on the Enumeration made during the second week of August, 1901, and the actual number of parcels posted, as compared with the figures for the half-year ended the 30th September, 1900.

CLASSES OF POSTAL ARTICLES.	Half-year ended 30th September, 1900, computed on Enumeration made during second week of August 1900.	Half-year ended 30th September, 1901, computed on Enumeration made during second week of August, 1901.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) during half-year ended 30th September, 1901, as compared with half-year ended 30th September, 1900.	REMARKS.
Letters—Unregistered	114,988,687	119,274,570	+3·73	
Letters—Registered	4,956,544	5,478,598	+10·53	
Post-cards	105,348,386	112,399,716	+6·70	
Registered Parcels	1,083,847	1,071,686	−1·12	
Ungistered Parcels	246,651	332,576	+34·83	
Registered Newspapers	15,950,396	15,641,762	−1·93	
Book and Pattern Packets—Unregistered	12,505,447	13,924,359	+11·35	
Ditto ditto Registered	276,670	299,587	+8·28	
TOTAL	255,356,628	268,422,854	+5·12	

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 351-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 25th of January, 1902, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff value stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899).

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tarift Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		*R a.*	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	28 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	50 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	14 0	,,
	,, (kágazi)	,,	40 0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	14 0	,,
	Cocoanuts	thousand	27 0	,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt	12 0	,,
	Currants, in cases	,,	14 0	,,
	,, in cans	,,	28 0	,,
	,, other	,,	14 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	5 8	,,
	,, wet ,,	,,	4 0	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, and tins	,,	8 8	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	10 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	8 0	,,
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	33 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	,,	20 0	,,
	Raisins, black	,,	8 0	,,
	,, kishmish	,,	10 0	,,
	,, Munakka	,,	8 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts	cwt	8 0	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	lb	0 10½	,,
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt / barrel of 2 cwt	100 0 / 75 0	,,
	Biche de mer	cwt	50 0	,,
	Butter	lb	1 4	,,
	Cheese	,,	0 10	,,
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	4 8	,,
	,, ,, dry, candied	lb	0 4½	,,
	Cocum	cwt	5 0	,,
	Fish-maws	..	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	50 0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Margarine	lb	1 4	,,
	Pork hams	,,	0 11	,,
	Sago	cwt	7 8	,,
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	,,
	Tapioca	cwt	11 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	1 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	1 8	,,
	,, Indian	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt	11 0	,,
	,, —in the husk	thousand	2 0	,,
	,, —all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt	13 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	25 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	8 0	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*concld.*		₹ as.	
7	SPICES—*concld.*			
	Cloves in seeds, nariavang	cwt	11 0	Five per cent.
	Ginger, dry	,,	20 0	,,
	Mace	lb	1 0	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0 8	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0 5	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt	33 0	,,
	,, white	,,	65 0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	,,
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt	18 0	,,
	,, loaf	,,	15 0	,,
	,, crystallised, beet	,,	10 0	,,
	,, ,, and soft, from China	,,	10 8	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Mauritius and Egypt	,,	10 0	,,
	,, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt, or China	,,	9 8	,,
	,, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	,,
9	TEA, black	lb	0 8	,,
	,, green	,,	0 10	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	,,	0 1½	,,
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khár)	cwt	2 0	,,
	Alum	,,	4 10	,,
	Arsenic	,,	25 0	,,
	,, (China mansil)	,,	18 0	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	,,	6 8	,,
	Copperas, green	,,	2 12	,,
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	,,	*ad valorem*	,,
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	27 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	20 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	6 0	,,
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5 0	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	4 8	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem*	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt	18 0	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	25 0	,,
	Aloe-wood	lb	0 0	,,
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt	65 0	,,
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	22 0	,,
	Atárv, Persian	,,	15 0	,,
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 5	,,
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt	35 0	,,
	Calumba root	,,	9 0	,,
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb	1 10	,,
	,, partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13 lb	,,	1 3	,,
	Camphor, crude, in powder	,,	1 3	,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt	26 0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	8 0	,,
	,, ,, (,,), scraped	,,	13 0	,,
	Cubebs	,,	26 0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	10 0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkára)	,,	50 0	,,
	Peppermint crystals	lb	9 0	,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt	125 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	,,	6 0	,,
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	,,	40 0	,,
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	Free.
	,, manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	,,	,,	,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 4½	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,,	,,	1 8½	,,

SCHEDULE [redacted]—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*concld.*		₹ a.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—*concld.*			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 60 per cent	lb	1 12	Five per cent
	„ „ „ 70 „	„	2 0¼	„
	„ „ „ 80 „	„	2 4¼	„
	„ „ „ 100 „	„	2 12	„
	„ „ moist, 10 „	„	0 4¾	„
	„ „ „ 16 „	„	0 7	„
	„ „ „ 20 „	„	0 8¼	„
	Aniline „ „ indigo blue	„	0 6½	„
	„ „ dry	„	1 0	„
	„ salts	„	*ad valorem*	„
	Avar bark	cwt	5 0	„
	Buzgand (gulpista)	„	35 0	„
	Cochineal	lb	0 11	„
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt	3 0	„
	„ Persian	„	45 0	„
	Madder or manjit	„	9 0	„
	Orchilla weed	„	5 8	„
	Sappan wood and root	„	5 8	„
	Turmeric	„	9 0	„
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials		*ad valorem*	„
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions, which are free:* Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt; also the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks.]		„	„
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	...	...	Free.
	„ (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	lb	1 6	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	„	1 2	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, plates, and bolts	cwt	48 0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ „ „			
	„ (old)	„	30 0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	„	150 0	„
	„ wire	lb	0 7½	„
	„ all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	cwt	60 0	„
	„ brazier's and sheets	„	58 0	„

Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
		£ s.	
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*			
METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
Copper, nails and composition nails	cwt	57 0	Five per cent.
„ old	„	40 0	„
„ pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	„	55 0	„
„ sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	„	60 0	„
„ China, white, copperware	lb	1 2	„
„ foil or dankpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	2 2	„
„ „ „ coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	„	2 4	„
„ wire, not including phosphor-bronze	lb	0 9½	„
„ „ (phosphor-bronze)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	„	„
German silver	...	„	„
Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
Gold leaf	hundred leaves	3 0	Five per cent
Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
„ angle, T, and channel, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	115 0	„
„ „ and T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish (if galvanised)	„	175 0	„
„ channel (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	370 0	„
„ „ Swedish	„	155 0	„
„ „ „ nail-rod, also round rod under half an inch in diameter	„	170 0	„
„ „ other kinds	„	160 0	„
„ „ „ „ nail-rod and round rod under half an inch in diameter	„	195 0	„
„ „ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	140 0	„
„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge work, and other such descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ plate and sheet, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	400 0	„
„ „ „ „ Swedish and charcoal	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ „ „ „ and hoop, other kinds	ton	115 0	„
„ hoop, other kinds (if galvanised)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ plate „ „ („)	ton	185 0	„
„ „ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ sheets „ „ (if galvanised)	cwt	0 0	„
„ „ „ „ (lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Lowmoor and Swedish (if galvanised)	...	„	„
„ „ (including angle, T, and channel) hoop, plate and sheet (tinned)	...	„	„
„ nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt	10 0	„
„ „ clasp	„	17 0	„
„ „ other sorts (including galvanised or tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ nuts and bolts, also galvanised hooks and nuts for roofing	...	„	„
„ old	cwt	2 8	„
„ pig	...	*ad valorem*	„
„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„	„
„ rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 58, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	„	„
„ rice-bowls	...	„	„
„ ridging, galvanised	...	„	„
„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
„ all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	„	Five per cent.
Lametta	...	„	„
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)	...	„	„
Quicksilver	lb	1 9	„
Shot, bird	cwt	15 0	„
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	„
Steel, anchors and cables	...	„	One per cent

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*			
			R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*			
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ bar and blooms	..	„	„
	„ basic, all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets	...	„	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	„	„
	„ cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number	...	„	„
	„ hoop	ton	140 0	„
	„ „ (if galvanised)	..	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nails	...	„	„
	„ nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	„	„
	„ old	ton	120 0	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ plates and sheets	ton	115 0	„
	„ „ „ planished	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ „ „ „ (if galvanised)	ton	150 0	„
	„ „ „ „ (if tinned or lead-coated)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 58, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	„	„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„	„
	„ T-bars	ton	115 0	„
	„ „ (if galvanised)	„	165 0	„
	„ „ (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ wire, excluding wire-netting	...	„	„
	„ wire-rope	...	„	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	„	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt	85 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt	20 0	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes, soft	„	10 8	„
	„ „ „ „ hard	„	12 8	„
	„ „ all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„
	Oils.			
16	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	„ which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes or fuel	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including ottо of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	„	„
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 29) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 44) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	„	
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		₹ a.	
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plates, proofs, music, and manuscripts	..	...	Free
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described . .	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...		"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikishas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No 31)		"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof .	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...		Free
29	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw			Free
	" twist and yarn			"
	" sewing thread	..		"
	" piece goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described . .		*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
30	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...		Free
31	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation of false coral . .		*ad valorem*	Five per cent
32	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	.	"	"
33	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder . . .	..	"	"
34	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread .		"	"
35	FURNITURE JACKET, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
36	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt	70 0	"
	Cutch and gambier	"	20 0	"
	Gamboge	lb	1 0	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	15 0	"
	" Arabic	"	20 0	"
	" Bdellium	"	20 0	"
	" Benjamin, rasa	"	25 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	75 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	25 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	..	.	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	33 0	"
	Rosin	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha . .	...	*ad valorem*	"
37	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom .	..	"	"
38	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	"	"
39	HORN			
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Free. Five per cent.

	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		₹ a.	
	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic, (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
41	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt	350 0	,,
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	,,	750 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb . .	,,	650 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	,,	500 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb . . .	,,	200 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 3lb and under 4lb .	,,	185 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, less than 3lb	,,	135 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured . .	...	*ad valorem*	,,
42	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silver-ware, plain . . . } other than European . {	tola	1 0	,,
	,, embossed or chased . }	,,	1 4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	,,
43	JUTE, raw	..	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
44	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free . .	...	,,	,,
45	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
46	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds . .	...	...	,,
47	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
48	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry	cwt	15 0	,,
	,, white, dry	,,	17 0	,,
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	,,	2 4	,,
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, patent driers	cwt	15 0	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 6	,,
	Verdigris	cwt	70 0	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	110 0	,,
	Zinc, white, dry	cwt	25 0	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem*	,,
49	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing .	...	,,	,,
	,, articles made of paper and papier-mâché . . .	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		₹ a.	
50	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	35 0	Five per cent.
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	,,	8 0	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	17 0	,,
	Rose-flowers, dried	,,	13 0	,,
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
51	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Dammer	cwt	5 0	,,
	Pitch, American and European	,,	7 0	,,
	,, coal	,,	4 0	,,
	Tar, American and European	,,	6 0	,,
	,, coal	,,	4 0	,,
	,, mineral	...	*ad valorem*	,,
52	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
53	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	,,
54	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials	...	...	,,
55	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	..	,,
56	RAGS	...	..	,,
57	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	,,	..	,,
58	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein	...	...	,,
59	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt	6 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	,,	20 0	,,
	,, black	,,	16 0	,,
	Linseed	,,	8 0	,,
	Methi	,,	6 0	,,
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	,,	8 0	,,
	Poppy	,,	7 12	,,
	Ordinary, bihidana	,,	65 0	,,
	Tori or jinjli	,,	8 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
60	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	15 0	,,
	,, white, live	,,	10 0	,,
	,, ,, dead	,,	4 0	,,
	Cowras	,,	0 10	,,
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	3 8	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5 8	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	5 8	,,
	,, sinkhla	,,	60 0	,,
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	65 0	Five per cent.

	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*		₹ a.	
60	SHELLS AND COWRIES—*contd.*			
	Tortoise-shell	lb	9 0	Five per cent.
	„ nakh	„	4 0	„
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	„
61	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	..	Free.
62	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	7 8	Five per cent.
	Floss	„	6 8	„
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Sewing thread, China	lb	8 0	„
	Raw silk—Chácharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	„	4 8	„
	Mathow	„	2 8	„
	Other kinds of China	„	6 4	„
	Waste and Kachra	„	1 4	„
	Panjam	„	1 12	„
	Persian	„	5 0	„
	Siam	„	1 10	„
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	„
63	SOAP	...	„	„
64	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
65	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 49)	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
66	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	„	„
67	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	„	„
68	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
69	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
70	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	„	„
71	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	„	„
72	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	„	„
73	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	„	„
74	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	„	„
75	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent
76	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	„	„

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd January, 1902.

No. 425-*P.*—Mr. H. Oung, Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and ten days, with effect from the 2nd of January, 1902.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Burma during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Oung, or until further orders.

No. 473-P.—The [illegible] with effect from the 16th of January, 1902:—

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, and

Mr. R. Waterfield as Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 50.—Captain F. A. Kemble, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 10th November, 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF

No. 51.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff with effect from the date specified:—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. L. W Wallace, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 18th December, 1901.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 52.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published as required by section 27, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the eighth day of February, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (Act XIII of 1889) and in supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1066 (Judicial), dated 29th September, 1899, as relates to the Cantonment of Trichinopoly, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the day of sections 174, 196 to 204 and 209 of the rules and applied enactments known as the Cantonment Code, 1899, and published with the like notification No. 664, dated the 16th June, 1899, as subsequently amended, shall be in force in the said Cantonment, and that all previous rules, regulations and notifications on the same subject, so far as they apply to the said Cantonment, be cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 53.—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates specified:—

Major P. M. Carnegy, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Post Commandant, Shanhaikwan, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Kendall, who has vacated. Dated 23rd October, 1901

Captain J. H. Doveton, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Railway Staff Officer, graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 13th August, 1901.

Captain W. S. Prentis, 31st Burma Light Infantry, to be Post Staff Officer, 2nd class, Tongshan, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain P. J Miles, 4th Punjab Infantry, who has vacated. Dated 10th October, 1901.

Captain T. L. Leeds, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Treasure Chest Officer, Tientsin, in addition to his other duties, *vice* Lieutenant Wallace, who has vacated. Dated 27th November, 1901.

Lieutenant T. S. Cox, 16th Bengal Lancers, to be Railway Staff Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. L. O. Twiss, 25th Madras Infantry, who has returned to India. Dated 17th October, 1901.

Lieutenant B. W. Mainprise, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Telegraphs, China Field Force, *vice* Captain Brunner, who has proceeded to England Dated 4th November, 1901.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 54.—Conductor James Samuel Joyce, Public Works Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 55.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th January, 1902.

George Boodrie O'Donnell.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

21st January, 1902.

Edward Campbell Loch.

Ferdinand Bigg-Wither.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 56.—Conductors John Alfred Key and Thomas Stone are promoted to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st August, 1901, and 6th November, 1901, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bengal.

No. 57.—Sub-Conductor Harry Watts to be Conductor, and Sergeant Thomas George Burton Waugh to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 25th November, 1901, on augmentation.

No. 58.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Clifford Manley to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Thomas Richard Mundy to be Assistant Commissary;

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Henry John Marcoolyn is absorbed in that grade;

Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Captain William Caldwell Ashmore is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant Samuel Kelshaw Rushton to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain George Cooper, retired.

No. 59.—Supernumerary Conductor Thomas Taylor is absorbed in the grade of Conductor and Sergeant Ronald Archibald Davis to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd January, 1902, *vice* Conductor James Bidwell, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 60.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Devine, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Edwin Lean, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Alexander Anderson, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Edwin Clarence Langford, Assistant Barrack Master, and Sub-Conductor Arthur Wheeler, Barrack Master, 2nd class, attached to the Military Works Services, to be Conductors, supernumerary; and

Sergeant William Thomas Gell, Supervisor, 1st grade, *temporary rank*, attached to the Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 1st December, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain Evon Highway, retired.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 61.—Sergeant Joseph George, 1st Assistant Master Tailor, Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
Sergeant Edwin Robert Saunders, Packing Sergeant, Army Clothing Department, Bengal. } To be Sub-Conductors, supernumerary;

Sergeant George Gilbertson to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 7th March, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor M. O. Neill, deceased.

No. 62.—Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant James Craig to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Ethelred Elder Hutchins to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Charles Batterberry to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Robert James Rosseter to be Conductor; and

Sergeant Thomas John Hunter to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th June, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and honorary Captain G. Grevelink, retired.

No. 63.—Sergeant James North to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 16th July, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. G. Sharples, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 64.—Sergeant Peter Carrigan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th July, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. A. Armstrong, retired.

No. 65.—Sergeant Thomas Whittaker to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd July, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor Jim Blaker, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 66.—Sergeant William John Lyttle to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th August, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor H. G. Roach, deceased.

No. 67.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant William Cullen to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor (supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant) Lancelot Falkland to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub Conductor Walter Green to be Conductor; and

Sergeant Arthur William Morton to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 31st August, 1901, *vice* Assistant Commissary and honorary Lieutenant Charles Wiltshire, retired.

No. 68.—Sub-Conductor William Henry Emmett to be Conductor; and

Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) James Tibbs to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 19th September, 1901, *vice* Conductor J. Scutt, deceased.

No. 69.—Sergeant William Robert Parsons to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 2nd October, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor P. F. Massey, remanded to regimental duty.

No. 70.—Sub-Conductor (supernumerary Conductor) Arthur Youles to be absorbed in the grade of Conductor; and

Sergeant Alfred Lang to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th October, 1901, *vice* Conductor P. Jones, retired.

No. 71.—Sergeant William Rumbold to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th October, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. Calvert, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

No 72.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Colonel St. John Michell Fancourt, Indian Staff Corps.—2nd December, 1901.

Captain Albert Edwin Hayward Pinch, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), temporary half pay list.—17th December, 1901.

REWARDS.

No. 73.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions of departmental officers with honorary rank, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Indian Unattached List and Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Section XXV, paragraph 47, and Volume VI, paragraph 262, respectively, in recognition of their services during the South African Campaign, 1899-1900, with effect from the 29th November, 1900, except where otherwise specified :—

Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal.

Sub-Conductor John Calvert to be Conductor, supernumerary.
" Patrick Lowry " "
" Michael Maher " "
" Harry Calvesbert " "

Sergeant Alfred Lucking to be Sub-Conductor, supernumerary
" Thomas William Lloyd " "
" Charles Payne " "
" William Johnston Kee " "
" William Charles Hayman " "

Supply and Transport Corps, Madras.

Sub-Conductor John Tocher to be Conductor, supernumerary.
Sergeant William Sheppard to be Sub-Conductor "

Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay.

Conductor Henry Young to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.
Sub-Conductor Mark William Tyler to be Conductor, supernumerary.
Sergeant Benjamin T. Harding to be Sub-Conductor, "

Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

1st class Assistant Surgeon Eugene Alfred St. Romaine to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

1st class Assistant Surgeon Alexander Daniel McIntyre to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from 8th February, 1901.

2nd class Assistant Surgeon Valentine Vincent Chiodetti to be 1st class Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary.

Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.

1st class Assistant Surgeon John Moore to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.

1st class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Benson Farrell to be Senior Assistant Surgeon supernumerary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Subordinate Veterinary Department.

Staff Sergeant-Farrier William Belton to be Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant, supernumerary, retaining his present rate of pay.

Corporal (Shoeing-smith) N. Turner to be Sergeant-Farrier.

The name of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer has been noted for promotion to Conductor (supernumerary) on attaining the rank of Sub-Conductor in ordinary course :—

Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay.

Sergeant Frederick Augustus Borrett.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 74.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Punjab, Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service, and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended 31st December, 1901 :—

Store Sergeant Henry Ferris, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Henry Hewitt Stuart, Military Works Services.

Sergeant John Kerr, His Excellency the Viceroy's Band.

First class Sergeant Instructor Henry Mitchell, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 75.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the Order of British India, as supernumerary to the establishment, of the following native officers, in recognition of the good services rendered by them during the operations in China :—

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Jan Muhammad, Hong Kong Regiment.

Risaldar Sher Khan, 1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Subadar Jag Singh, No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Devasahayam, No. 3 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Krishnaji Gaekwar, No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Pensioned Subadar Lakha Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry.

Ressaidar Chanda Singh, 16th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Kudrat Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 76.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Major (honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James John Macleod, C.I.E., supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th November, 1901.

No. 77.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant William Arthur Ranken Michael McRae resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th January, 1902.

No. 78.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Captain Lionel Maling Wynch to be Major, with effect from the 20th December, 1901, *vice* Fortune, resigned.

No. 79.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Glyn Griffith, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps

No. 80.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Henry Nelson Wright to be Major, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902, *vice* Darrah, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 81.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Sidney George Lovelace, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Gaskell promoted.

No. 82.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

William Reginald Boycott Wight-Boycott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th November, 1901, *vice* Damiano, promoted.

No. 83.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Leslie Saunders, Gentleman, to be Captain, *vice* Simpson, transferred to the Oudh Light Horse.

No. 84.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant James Mackenna to be Captain, *vice* Laurie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

David Robertson, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Mackenna, promoted.

No. 85.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Montressor Standen resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th November, 1901.

No. 86.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

John Carlyle Fergusson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th November, 1901, *vice* Fremantle, promoted.

No. 87.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Wilfrid Hepburn Ruddle, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Dunlop, promoted.

No. 88.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Tilt Woods to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th August, 1901, *vice* Townsend, deceased.

No. 89.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Henry Welsh resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st November, 1901.

No. 90.—*2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Arthur Peirce resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

No. 91.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

G. G. O. No. 846 of 1901, notifying the resignation of his commission by Captain Frank Logan Muir, is cancelled.

Major Lewis Gordon Fischer, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th December, 1901.

Francis Edward Price, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th December, 1901, *vice* Fischer, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Aden, has been granted furlough out of India, on private affairs, for 12 months, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, under the leave rules contained in para. 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1902.

No. 21.—Mr. E Verrieres, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 6th December, 1901.

The 22nd January, 1902.

No. 23.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 477, dated 29th November, 1901, notifying certain temporary promotions and reversions of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways with effect from the dates specified, for the date "*4th November, 190* ," read *3rd November, 1901*.

The 24th January, 1902.

No. 26.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion and reversion of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 14th January, 1902:—

Names.	From	To
Shadbolt, E. I.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.
Hogan, J. L. P. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.

No. 27.—The name of Mr. W. E. Hartt, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is removed from the Public Works Department list of Revenue officers, with effect from the 14th November, 1900, the date on which his leave expired, under article 261, Civil Service Regulations.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1902.

No. 18.—Mr. H. B Learoyd, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, permanent, with effect from the 15th October, 1901.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 20.—The promotion of Mr. J. T. Farrant, notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 16, dated 16th January, 1902, is to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and not as therein stated.

The 21st January, 1902.

No. 22.—Mr. T. Ryan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is permanently promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class II, with effect from the 8th July, 1901.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 25.—The services of Rai Bahadur Gungaram, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th November, 1901.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th January, 1902.

No. 19.—The Christian names of Mr. H. A. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, are Herbert Aubrey, and not Henry Aubrey, as given in Public Works Department Notification No. 395, dated 4th November, 1892.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 24.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders:—

Name	From	To	Date.
Mr. M. J. Brind	Chief Superintendent	Director	21st November, 1901
Mr. H. A. Kirk	Director	Deputy Director General	22nd November, 1901
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade	25th November, 1901.
Mr. C. B. Williams	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Ditto ditto	27th November, 1901
Mr. E. A. Leach	Chief Superintendent	Director	7th December, 1901.
Mr. R. L D. Gompertz	Director	Deputy Director General	8th December, 1901.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India*, will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 2145.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of 1901-1902 as compared with the corresponding period of 1900-1901.*

ENGLAND.							INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November.					Whole year.	April to November.				
Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase	Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901	Budget, 1901-1902	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.** PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,45,26,000	28,38,92,000	10,70,82,000	11,70,10,000	99,28,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,65,33,000	6,81,40,000	5,12,20,000	4,94,52,000	...	17,68,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,94,57,000	8,90,68,000	5,89,60,000	5,98,60,000	8,70,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,01,41,000	5,02,09,000	3,34,82,000	3,48,35,000	13,53,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,90,40,000	5,95,66,000	3,72,65,000	3,87,55,000	14,90,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,05,73,000	4,78,21,000	3,08,45,000	3,58,00,000	49,55,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,00,12,000	9,33,49,000	4,84,03,000	5,00,79,000	16,16,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	69,02,82,000	69,19,85,000	36,73,47,000	38,57,91,000	1,84,44,000	...
,400	10,000	32,900	42,400	9,500	...	Interest	88,68,000	1,00,85,000	59,73,000	73,80,000	14,07,000	...
,600	4,200	4,000	5,700	1,700	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,14,50,000	3,30,11,000	2,88,15,000	2,96,79,000	8,61,000	...
,900	1,800	600	600	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,80,45,000	1,81,19,000	1,13,78,000	1,14,15,000	37,000	...
,700	87,000	65,100	73,500	7,400	...	Miscellaneous	58,66,000	73,01,000	34,20,000	37,67,000	3,47,000	...
,800	1,200	1,700	4,500	2,800	...	Railways	27,54,55,000	27,63,96,000	17,20,18,000	19,50,71,000	2,30,53,000	...
,700	25,600	17,500	18,800	1,300	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,09,19,000	2,59,95,000	1,44,34,000	1,35,64,000	...	8,70,000
,000	266,800	24,400	191,900	167,500	...	Other Public Works	61,50,000	62,22,000	38,03,000	40,14,000	1,51,000	...
						Receipts by Military Department	1,13,18,000	78,45,000	75,74,000	54,47,000	...	21,27,000
,100	396,600	147,200	337,400	190,200	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,12,43,53,000	1,07,69,29,000	61,48,22,000	65,61,25,000	4,13,03,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
,400	...	687,500	545,500	...	142,000	Capital of Railway Companies net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
,400	1,000,000	8,922,400	1,609,400	...	7,313,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,85,72,000	1,86,00,000	2,98,35,000	98,49,000	...	1,99,86,000
,000	...	500,000	...	...	500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	67,72,000	30,09,000	78,70,000	8,20,000	...	70,50,000
,300	71,600	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	60,32,000	...	...	60,32,000
	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	28,55,000	34,57,000	22,32,000	24,62,000	2,30,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,00,11,000	84,71,000	51,53,000	40,97,000	...	10,56,000
	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	90,000	...	...	...	...	...
,200	574,900	1,491,300	1,514,100	22,800	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
,300	16,500,000	5,595,500	9,582,800	3,587,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
,200	18,146,500	16,909,200	12,706,300	...	4,202,900	TOTAL	4,83,00,000	3,35,37,000	5,11,22,000	1,72,23,000	...	3,38,94,000
,700	18,543,100	17,743,900	13,589,200	...	4,154,700	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,17,26,53,000	1,11,04,66,000	66,59,44,000	67,33,53,000	84,09,000	...
,900	3,717,500	3,330,900	4,091,900†	761,000	...	Opening Balance	12,63,87,000	16,23,41,000	12,63,88,000	15,89,85,000*	3,25,97,000	...
,600	22,260,600	21,074,800	17,681,100	...	3,393,700	GRAND TOTAL	1,29,90,40,000	1,27,28,07,000	79,23,32,000	83,23,38,000	4,00,06,000	...

* Differs from the closing balance of March 1901 (Preliminary) by R33,000 due to corrections in March Final in India.

† Do. do. do. do. by £1,300 due to corrections in the Final Home accounts.

ENGLAND						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to November					Whole year.		April to November.			
inary nts, 901	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
3,300	37,600	22,900	24,900	2,000	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,24,13,000	11,59,83,000	7,60,42,000	7,31,36,000	...	29,06,000
3,600	3,019,300	2,379 000	2,273,000	...	106,000	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works	4,07,46,000	4,81,77,000	2,75,04,000	2,68,25 000	...	6,79,000
7,000	375.000	208,300	259,900	51,600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,53 76,000	2,78,52,000	1,02,77,000	2,35,15,000	72,38,000	...
4,300	584,600	397 600	417,000	19,400	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,28,15,000	16,31,14,000	9,87,04,000	10,18,55,000	31,51,000	...
4,000	2,327,600	1,611,200	1,638,000	26,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,58 63,000	2,70,73,000	1,70 98,000	1,73 71,000	2,73,000	..
1,800	- ...	6,400	1,800	...	4,600	Famine Relief and Insurance	6,25,43,000	1,50,00,000	5,95,04,000	66,32,000	...	5,28,72,000
						Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	13,09,62,000	13,42,76,000	8,48,17,000	9,66 30,000	1,18 13,000	...
1,900	6,458,300	3,820,400	4,054 900	234,500	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,05,20,000	2,18,27,000	1,20,25,000	1,26,97,000	6 72 000	...
1,600	1,000	500	1,100	600	...	Other Public Works	5,73 84,000	7,11,91,000	3,04,47,000	3,34,45,000	29 98,000	...
1,300	112,000	82,200	86,800	4,600	...	Army Services	16,14,56,000	17,86,03,000	10,44,06,000	10,91,24,000	47,18,000	...
2,000	5,228,500	2,753,300	3 096,300	343,000	...	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	—1 38 000	...	1,38,000
6,900	..	6,700	100	...	6,600							
3,600	18,143,900	11,288,500	11,853,800	565,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	79,00,78,000	80,30,96,000	52,68,24,000	50,10,92,000	...	2,57,32,000
	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to, Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	47,26,000	...	...	...	..
	...	...	...	...	.	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	25,70,000	74,66,000	...	...	...	...
3,600	18,143,900	11,288,500	11,853,800	565,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	78,75,08,000	80,03,56,000	52,68,24,000	50,10,92,000	...	2,57 32 000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
4,900	1,483 900	354,600	628,800	274 200		Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	1,48,55,000	1,80,33,000	1,35,08 000	2,16,15,000	81,07,000	...
2,400	...	5,922,400	...	..	5,922,400	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	
	26,900	...	...	..	..	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,64,39,000	1,52,87,000	1,20,96,000	2,81,000		28,15 000
7,300	1,510.800	6,277,000	6,8,80	...	5,64 ,200	TOTAL	3,12,94,000	3,33,20,000	2,56,04,000	3 03,96,000	52,92,000	..
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
	...	...	...	...	..	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	..
	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	.
	...	...		...		Unfunded do. (do)	...	...	...	...	..	
	...	205.600	73,200	...	132,400	Deposits and Advances (net)	3,35 62,000	50,34,000	...	49 39,000	49 39 000	
	...	...	..	.	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	3,17,23 000	17,90,000	2,48 99,000	49,95,000	..	1 09 04 000
	...	...	...	...	.	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2 15,34,000	92,17,000	1,75 07,000	79 13,000		95 94 000
		...	...	...		Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	..	2 94,000	...	2,88,000	2,88,000	
	...	...	...	.	...	Remittances (net)	4,17 62,000	1,27,92,000	1,98 80 000	1,95 51,000		3 29 000
	...	...	..	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	19,23 67 000	25,24,53,000	8 91 24,000	14,56,37,000	5 64,13 000	
	...			.		Do. do. do exchange	2,33 000	... 47,000	2 05 000	5,45 000	3,40 000	
	...	205,6 0	1,073,200	867 600	...	TOTAL	32,12 86,000	28,16,27,000	15,19,15,000	18 40,68,000	3,21 53 000	
0,900	19,654,700	17 771,100	13,555 600	...	4,215,300	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,14,00,88,000	1,11 53,03,000	70,43 43,000	71,60,56 0 00	1 17,13,000	..
0,700	2,005 900	3,303,70	4,125,300	821,600	...	Closing Balance	15,89,52 000	15,75,04,000	8,79,89,000	11,62 82,000	2 82 92,000	..
1,600	22,260,600	21,074 80	17 651 100	...	3 993 700	GRAND TOTAL	1 29 90 40,000	1,27 28,07,000	79,33 32,000	83 23 38,000	4 01 00 000	..

A. F. COX,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 329 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 18th January 1902:—

No. 21 of 1902.—Arthur Kitson, managing director of the Kitson Lighting Company of Great Britain, Limited, of No. 1, Victoria Embankment, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in, or relating to, vapour burning apparatus.*

No. 22 of 1902.—Adolf Gentzsch, mineralogist, of 1, Stiftgasse, in the city of Vienna, in the Empire of Austria. *Improved manufacture of a substitute for gutta-percha.*

No. 23 of 1902.—Edward Coverly Newcomb, mechanical engineer, of 1071, Center street, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, U. S. A. *Method of and means for generating superheated steam or vapour.*

No. 24 of 1902.—Munshi Salag Ram, contractor, residing in Chaori Bazar, Gali Batasha, Delhi. *An apparatus for grinding corn.*

No. 25 of 1902.—Casimir Masse, gentleman, of Rantigny (Oise), France, and La Société Francaise de Ramie, manufacturers, of 11, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, France. *Improvements in, or relating to, the treatment of ramie, china grass and other fibrous material.*

No. 330 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing watches with chain pattern cross lines joining one to the other and suns in middle of the spaces enclosed by such lines, all worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 2D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing bicycles worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 3D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing locomotive engines worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 4D. of 1902.—W. H. Nebel & Co., merchants of Bombay, having business houses also in Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar. *Design representing tennis bats and balls worked in imitation gold brocade on a cloth of cotton and silk mixed.*

No. 331 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture,

North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 31 of 1900.—Hurry and Seaman's Patents, Limited, of 2, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in process and apparatus for the manufacture of Portland cement.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No. 247 of 1901.—David Smith, assistant to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, iron founders, etc., of Byculla Iron Works, Bombay, in British India. *Improvements in boiler furnaces.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No. 250 of 1901.—William Hucks, junior, engineer, of 4, Acacia Place, St. John's Wood, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquids.* (Specification filed 14 January 1902.)

No. 326 of 1901.—John Frederick Willans, district locomotive superintendent, Southern Mahratta Railway, residing at Guntakal, in the Madras Presidency, British India. *A device for lifting the hooks of central or other couplings.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No 398 of 1901.—The Hall Signal Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maine, and having its principal place of business in New York city, U. S. A. *Improvements in signal apparatus.* (Specification filed 13 January 1902.)

No. 457 of 1901.—William August Edwin Henrici, engineer, of 37, Fruchtstrasse, Berlin, Germany. *An improved rotary engine.* (Specification filed 14 January 1902.)

No. 332 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 158 of 1890.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur. *Improved oil lamp or butty.* (From 19 January 1902 to 19 January 1903.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1902 to 14 April 1903.)

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.* (From 17 February 1902 to 17 February 1903.)

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross. *Manufacture of soluble cellulose and of products therefrom.* (From 17 February 1902 to 17 February 1903.)

No. 464 of 1897.—Charles Grey Hill and Rudolph Weiss *Improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 333 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 69 of 1897.—Joseph Campbell. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for treating gold and silver and other metal-bearing ores and materials.* (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 78 of 1897.—Hermann Müller-Thurgau. *Process for the production of non-alcoholic or feebly alcoholic fruit juices (fruit and grape wines) which may be kept or preserved without change.* (Specification filed 21 September 1897.)

No. 128 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte and Whytes Patents, Limited. *Improvements in yarn winding machinery.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 139 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited. *Improvements in horseless carriages.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 140 of 1897.—George Henry Cliff. *Improvements in step ladders.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 159 of 1897.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus for making paper or other tubes.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 169 of 1897.—The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, Limited. *Improvements in motor or horseless carriages.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 170 of 1897.—David John Russell Duncan. *Improvements in the means of jointing mains, pipes and other conduits for water gas and other fluids and vapours.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 217 of 1897.—Maria Benno Von Donat. *A new method of preparing albuminous cocoa, chocolate and similar matter.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

No. 310 of 1897.—Paul Greyson de Schodt. *Improvements in and relating to lighting and heating systems by means of gas, mineral oil and the like.* (Specification filed 27 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 381 of 1895.—Alexander Ironside Little John and Peter Still. *An improved traversing and levelling head for theodolites or other instruments.* (Specification filed 22 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 136 of 1894.—William Walker, Frank Richard Wilkins and Jabez Lones. *Improvements in primary voltaic batteries.* (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,43,99,850	10,74,93,280	12,18,93,130	3,01,17,749	89,64,197	...	...	3,90,81,946
Allahabad	...	1,49,12,280	1,49,12,280	2,06,47,009	16,38,120	...	...	2,22,85,129
Lahore	...	2,10,37,195	2,10,37,195	60,61,932	21,12,893	...	...	81,74,825
Bombay	41,79,095	7,02,73,285	7,44,52,380	89,24,222	3,79,81,847	...	...	4,69,06,069
Karachi	...	78,02,570	78,02,570	18,11,610	23,10,855	...	...	41,22,465
Madras	16,66,515	2,83,96,840	3,00,63,355	1,65,25,553	50,29,747	...	...	2,15,55,300
Calicut	...	12,76,870	12,76,870	2,48,355	27,325	...	...	2,75,680
Rangoon	...	83,96,080	83,96,080	3,41,59,855	33,35,430	...	...	3,74,95,285
	2,02,45,460	25,95,88,400	27,98,33,860					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			1,37,215					
Total ₹			27,96,96,645	11,84,96,285	6,14,00,414	...	...	17,98,96,699
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								2,00,000
Net Total ₹								17,96,96,699
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total								27,96,96,645

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara registered under Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890, for quarter ending 31st December, 1901.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page.	Language in which the book is written	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.
1	8th November, 1901.	Krishi Darpan.	Hindi.	M. Bhairon Narain, Deputy Inspector of School.	Dialogue about cultivation.
2	8th November, 1901.	Hindi First Book.	Hindi.	Mirza Kearbux Shahzade, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.
3	8th November, 1901.	Hindi First Book.	Hindi.	Mirza Kearbux Shahzade, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.
4	8th November, 1901.	Krishi Darpan.	Hindi.	M. Bhairon Narain, Deputy Inspector of School.	Dialogue about cultivation.
5	8th November, 1901.	Hindi First Book.	Hindi.	Mirza Kearbux Shahzade, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.
6	8th November, 1901.	Indian History.	English.	M. Durgapershad, Head Master, Noble School, Kotah.	A short history of India.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name or residence of the proprietor of the copyright of any portion of such right.	Remarks.
Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	25th October, 1901.	32 pages.	7¾ × 5.	Fifth.	1,000.	Printed.	Two annas.	*Nil.*	
Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	15th October, 1901.	60 pages	22 × 38.	Fifth.	1,000.	Printed.	One anna and six pies.	*Nil.*	
Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	12th October, 1901.	42 pages.	6 × 4.	Second.	1,000.	Printed.	Four annas.	*Nil.*	
Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1 November, 1901.	pages.	× 5.	st.	.	nted.	e.	*Nil.*	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, for quarter ending 31st December, 1901—contd.

1	Serial No.	8	9	10	11
2	Date of registration.	8th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	8th November, 1901.	13th December, 1901.
3	Title of book and contents of the title page.	Kashi Shastrarth.	Nari Sudasher prabartak, 4th Part.	Nari Sudasher prabartak, III Part.	Vivah Padhti.
4	Language in which the book is written.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Nagri.	Nagri.	Hindi and Sanskrit.
5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Manager, Vedic Press.	Srimati Buchimati, the wife of Lala Bankelal Peshkur, Tahsil Sher, Pithoragarh.	Srimati Budhimati, the wife of Lala Bankelal Peshkar, Tahsil Sher, Pithoragarh.	Swami Dayanand Sarusti.
6	Subject of the book.	Religious discussions.	The education of the females.	The education of the females.	Religious ceremonies.
7	Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.
8	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.
9	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	15th October, 1901.	14th October, 1901.	24th October, 1901.	12th December, 1901.
10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	18 pages.	89 pages.	85 pages.	56 pages.
11	Size.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.	$7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.
12	First, second, or other number of edition.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Sixth.	First.
13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	1,000.	2,000.	2,000.	3,000.
14	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Nine pies.	Six annas.	Five annas.	Four annas.
16	Name or residence of the proprietor of the copyright of any portion of such right	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Press Committee, Vedic Press, Ajmer.
17	Remarks.				Receipt for R2 sent to the Commissioner on 13th December, 1901.

P. T. SPENCE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

In accordnance with rule 9 of the rules published under Notification of the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, No. 6603, dated the 17th December, 1900, notice is hereby given that the documents specified in the list given below will, unless claimed within two months from this date, be destroyed :—

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of parties		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Name of Plaintiff or Applicant.	Name of Defendant or Respondent.		
1	O. S. No. 22 of 1881	M. Nanjundiah Setty	B. Nanjundiah Setty	One account book	Plaintiff.
2	O. S. No. 305 of 1881	Kotay Hyder Abdul Raheem Saib.	1. Abdul Kareem 2. Mahomed Saib 3. Maroof Saib, and 4 Arunachella Moodaliar	Ditto	Ditto.
3	O. S. No. 49 of 1882	Hydan Agrachand	1. Laul Khan, and 2. Navaz Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
4	O. S. No. 367 of 1882	T. Subramania Moodaliar	Singaraveloo Chetty	Ditto	Ditto.
5	O. S. No. 688 of 1882	Deuenre	Narain Konar	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Mis. No. 74 of 1883	Shanmoga Moodaliar	.....	Ditto	Petitioner.
7	O. S. No. 164 of 1883	Bunselal Ramruthan, by his Agent Jivan Row.	1. Oossa Hussain Saib 2. K. Ismail Saib 3. Mean Saib, and 4 Hajee Mahomed Yousoof.	Ditto	Defendant.
8	S. C's. No. 1292 of 1883	V. P. Narainsami Naidu	1. T. Ramiah 2. Munivenkatappah	Ditto	Ditto.
9	O. S. No. 1303 of 1883	Mahamed Yousoof Saib	Virabundra	Ditto	Plaintiff.
10	O. S. No. 1304 of 1883	Mahomed Yousoof Saib	Andrews	Ditto	Ditto.
11	O. S. No. 67 of 1884	1. Syed Khader, and 2. Syed Akbar	1. Syed Ibrahim 2. Khader Saib 3. Mowla Saib, and 4. Haji Sata Laliah Mahomed Saib.	Ditto	Defendant.
12	S. C. No. 28 of 1884	Munisami Chetty	1. Voomapathy Moodaliar 2. Sundramma	Ditto	Plaintiff.
13	S. C. S. No. 297 of 1884	M. Murugappa Chetty	1. W. Moonisami Moodaliar 2. Subraya Moodaliar, and 3. A. Subraya Moodaliar	Ditto	3rd Defendant.
14	O. S. No. 426 of 1884	Mahomed Saib	Sheik Ibrahim Saib	Ditto	Defendant.
15	O. S. No. 437 of 1884	1. Goondoo Ibrahim Saib, and 2. Daday Abdul Raniman Saib.	1. Alarakia Saib, and 2. Sileman Saib	Ditto	Sent by the Munsiff of Hassan.
16	S. C. S. No. 512 of 1884	Mungiah	1. Thumbi, and 2. Govindarajao	Ditto	2nd Defendant.
17	O. S. No. 634 of 1884	B. Gopaliah Chetty	Mahomed Yacoob Saib	Two account books	Defendant.
18	O. S. No. 635 of 1884	T. A. Appasami Pillay	1. C. Ashworth, and 2 B. Munisami Naidu	One account book	Plaintiff.
19	O. S. No. 975 of 1884	A. W. Puckridge	Miss Mergler	Ditto	Ditto.
20	O. S. No. 1096 of 1884	Venkatanarasimiah	1. Munisami Naidu, and 2. Venkatnamanappa	Ditto	Defendant.
21	O. S. No. 1124 of 1884	Janaki	1. Sundari, and 2. D. Hanumiah	Ditto	Plaintiff.
22	O. S. No. 1354 of 1884	Mahomed Akbar	Jeenammah	Three books of account.	Ditto.
23	S. C. S. No. 46 of 1885	H. W. Taylor	S. Wright	One account book	Ditto.
24	O. S. No. 208 of 1885	A. V. Pyni Moodaliar	1. Manikiamma, and 2. Subramani Moodaliar	Ditto	Witness Ruthna Chetty.
25	S. C. S. No. 231 of 1885	Mahomed Yousoof Saib	1. Changalraya, and 2. Lutchmama	Ditto	Plaintiff.
26	S. C. S. No. 341 of 1885	Bhukthavarmull Raspraj	1. Mahomed, and 2. Shiek Mohadeen	Ditto	Defendant.
27	O. S. No. 348 of 1885	1. W. Fitzgerald, and 2. Gengall Madden	1. B. Verasami Chetty and 6 others.	Ditto	Plaintiffs.
28	O. S. No. 381 of 1885	Ambrose Miller	1. Veerasamy Chetty, and 2. Abboyu Chetty.	Two account books.	Plaintiff.
29	O. S. No. 400 of 1885	Anthyamma	A. Thiruvengada Moodaliar	Ditto	Ditto.
30	S. C. S. No. 613 of 1885	Venkatagiriah	Rungiah	One account book, Exhibit I.	Defendant.
31	S. C. S No. 748 of 1885	P. R. Veraragharaloo Naidu.	F. N. Abraham	One account book	Plaintiff.
32	S. C. S. No. 750 of 1885	S. R. Verargharaloo Naidu	Sambasina Moodaliar	Ditto	D'Silva.
33	S. C. S. No. 859 of 1885	Hyder Saib	Dade Saib	Three account books.	Plaintiff.
34	S. C. S. No. 934 of 1885	Shethappa	Annappah Pillay	One account book	Defendant.
35	S. C. No 1044 of 1885	Khassim Khan	Oommer Khan	Two account books	Plaintiff.
36	S. C. S. No. 1200 of 1885	Arumugacharry	Nanjappa Moodaliar	One account book	Witness Annappa Pillay.
37	O. S. No 1078 of 1885	K. Andiah Chetty	1. Emilia Ruddy, and 2. Ramasami	Three account books.	Plaintiff.
38	O. S. No. 1730 of 1885	1. Daday Saib 2. Fathoolla Saib, and 3. Musthan Saib Carrying on business under the name of Haji Sayed Hussain & Co.	1. Abdulla Saib, and 2. Thippu Saib	Two account books.	Plaintiffs.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document	By whom produced.
		Name of Plaintiff or Applicant.	Name of Defendant or Respondent.		
39	O. S. No. 2 of 1886	Ramakrishniah Setty	Raja Thippiah Setty	One account book	Plaintiff.
40	O. S. No. 850 of 1886	Munisami Chetty	T. Ruthna Chetty	Twenty-seven account books.	Witness Munnaji, Gumasta of Keeldass.
41	S. C. S. No. 324 of 1886	Mahomed Yousoof Saib	Mohideen Saib	One account book, Exhibit A.	Plaintiff.
42	S. C. S. No. 1441 of 1886	Nangappa	Munisumi Maistry	One account book	Ditto
43	S. C. S. No. 1501 of 1886	Ismail Kassim Saib	1. Mahomed Haneef, and 2. Ismail Khan	Ditto	2nd Defendant.
44	Mis 62 of 1887	Esmail Khan	.....	Two books of account.	Petitioner.
45	O. S. No. 69 of 1887	Chowdry Mohideen Saib	Sheik Mohideen Saib	Five account books	Purchayatdars.
46	O. S No. 564 of 1887	Frederic Rowlandson	T. Sreenevasa Chetty	One account book	Official Assignee, Madras.
47	O. S. No. 684 of 1887	Andi Narainasamy Naidu	Khader Khan	Ditto	Defendant.
48	S C. S. No. 867 of 1887	Sheik Hameed	Gilbert	Ditto	Plaintiff.
49	O. S. No. 956 of 1887	Gunna Mahamed Abdulla	1. Kumandan Khader Saib, and 2. Madar Saib	Two account books.	Defendant.
50	O. S. No. 1282 of 1887	Thumby Ramasamy Chetty	Thumby Vasudeva Chetty	One account book	Plaintiff.
51	O. S. No. 1420 of 1887	The Bangalore Building and Land Mortgage Society, Limited.	1. Murugesa Moodaliar, and 2 C. Munisami Moodaliar	One account book.	Ditto
52	S. C. S. No. 1429 of 1887	Kassim Saib	1. Nagareddy 2. Chicka Venkatappa, and 3. H. Nanjappah	Ditto	Ditto.
53	O. S. No. 1024 of 1888	Gundoo Ibrahim Saib	Kotay Mahomed Hyder and another	Ditto	Ditto.
54	S. C. S No. 1213 of 1888	Murisami Naidu	W. Flynne	Two account books	Ditto
55	O. S. No. 1823 of 1888	Baba Meah	Haji Mitta Cassim Saib	One book	Traffic Manager, Madras Railway Company, Madras.
56	O. S. No. 274 of 1889	Haji Gulam Mohideen Sheriff Kazi	1 Mahomed Cassim, and 2 Lingamal	One account book	Plaintiff.
57	O. S. No. 451 of 1889	Asha Bi	Mahomed Cassim	One account book marked Exhibit IV.	Witness Ossman Khan.
58	S. C. S. No. 1088 of 1889	Ganapathy Chetty	1. Abdul Rahimon, and 2. Govindro Setty	One hundred and seventy account books.	Defendants
59	O. S. No. 1191 of 1889	Muini Habibulla Saib	Syed Saib	Two account books	Plaintiff.
60	O. S. No. 1944 of 1889	Nagammah	Kenchenna	Three account books.	Dasappa
61	O. S. No. 8 of 1890	N. Chickaranjiah Chetty	Pandannah	One sealed bundle of account books	H. Lubeck.
62	O. S. No. 64 of 1890	Vasoodeva Naidoo	Nagacharry	One account book	2nd Defendant.
63	O. S. No. 326 of 1890	A. V. Munisami Moodaliar	A.C. Koomarasamy Moodaliar.	One bundle of six account books.	Sabhapatty Chetty.
64	O. S. No. 590 of 1890	1. Taj Bi 2. Tenga Abdul Rahim, and 3. Tenga Abdul Gunni	1. Middikar Jailabdeen Saib. 2. M. Abdul Koodoos, and 2. Jaffar Saib	One bundle of two account books.	Defendant.
65	O. S. No. 640 of 1890	Koolsoom Bi	Ashu Bi	One account book	2nd Defendant.
66	O. S. No. 1326 of 1890	Abdul Ali Saib	Lieutenant-Colonel G. Oakes	Five account books	Defendant.
67	O. S. No. 1569 of 1890	J. W. Hayes	B. Gopaliengar	One account book	Ditto
68	O. S. No. 1723 of 1890	Gurumarthi Naidu	M. Gurusamy Moodaliar	Three account books.	Ditto.
69	O. S. No. 1971 of 1890	Thaj Bee	Aboo Baker	Eleven account books	Ditto.
70	O. S. No. 195 of 1891	Abdul Kareem	Abdul Razack	One account book	Plaintiff.
71	Mis. 138 of 1891	E T. H. Van Ingen	J. W. Hayes	Two account books	Petitioner.
72	O. S. No. 304 of 1891	Koomarasamy	J. Hoover	Ditto	Plaintiff.
73	O. S. No. 2359 of 1891	Pillagadoo	Kondappa	One account book	Defendant.
74	O. S. No. 1571 of 1891	Golab Chand Roop Chand	Syed Mohideen	Two account books	Plaintiff.
75	O. S. No. 1445 of 1891	L. Venkatram Setty	Kutti Acharry	Ditto	Ditto.
76	O. S. No. 1850 of 1891	Krishnasami Naidu	Vasoodeva Govinda Konor	One account book	V. Arumuga Pillay.
77	S. C. 2296 of 1891	Noor Mahomed Ahmed Saib.	Arumugam Pillay	Ditto	Plaintiff.
78	S. C. 1512 of 1891	Messrs. Bertie & Co.,	Thomas Innman	Ditto	Ditto.
79	O. S. No. 1693 of 1892	Gopaliah Chetty	Alli Saib	Ditto	Ditto.
80	O. S. No. 2161 of 1892	Chowdry Mahomed Sheriff	Ameenudeen	Ditto	Ditto.
81	O. S. No. 1593 of 1892	Chicka Veeramma	1. Karibasiah, and 2. Bajiannah	Four account books	Defendants.
82	S. C. S. No. 982 of 1892	Subbraya Setty	1. V. Appasamy Setty, and others.	One account book	Plaintiff,
83	O. S. No. 2306 of 1891	Neelakuntappa	Muddu Nanjappa, and three others.	Ditto	Defendant.
84	O. S. No. 2566 of 1891	Chowdry Mahomed Oossmon.	Voommer Saib	One account book belonging to Mundy Dasappah.	Plaintiff.
85	O. S. No. 15 of 1893	P. Siddojee Row	Munisami Naidu	Two account books	Ditto.
86	S. C. S. No. 431 of 1893	B. Venkatappah and others	Major C. W. Ravenshaw	One account book	Ditto.
87	O. S. No. 744 of 1893	K. Nunjundiah Chetty	Kooppammah	Four account books	Ditto.

Serial No.	Number of suit or application.	Names of Parties.		Nature of document.	By whom produced.
		Name of Plaintiff or Applicant.	Name of Defendant or Respondent.		
88	S. C. S. No. 613 of 1893	The Bangalore Cavalry Road Savings Bank (Ld.)	O. T. Ruthna Pillay	One account book	Plaintiff.
89	O. S. No 1073 of 1893	Hameed Saib	Shalidadoo	Two account books	Ditto.
90	O. S No. 1472 of 1893	Nunney Mean	Mahomed Cassim	Ditto	Ditto.
91	O. S. No. 2102 of 1893	Shaik Hyder Abdul Ghouse *alias* Abdul Gani.	Kotay Mahomed Hussain and two others.	One account book	Defendants.
92	O. S. No. 2106 of 1893	Abdul Vahid	Abdul Gaffoor	Ditto.	Plaintiff.
93	Mis. 260 of 1894	Gungadhara Chetty	Parthasaratha Moodaliar	One bundle of 7 books.	Ditto.
94	O. S. No. 275 of 1894	G. Kothundarurmasamy Chetty.	Vudder Killa and another	One bundle of 9 books.	Ditto.
95	Mis. 288 of 1894	Mahomed Saib *alias* Mahomed Mura Saib.	Moonappah	Ditto	Petitioner.
96	O. S. No 1150 of 1894	Appacoray Moodaliar	1 Subbannah and others	Two account books	Plaintiffs.
97	S. C. S. No. 1535 of 1894	Robert Rickie	Davidson Rickie	One account book	Plaintiff.
98	O. S. No. 2341 of 1894	Munivenkatappa	1 Nunjappa and another	One bundle of 6 account books.	Defendants.
99	O. S. No. 178 of 1895	Narasammah	1 Mandalappah and others	One account book	Ditto.
100	O. S. No. 417 of 1895	Mariam Be	Modi Abdulla Sait	1. Two account books, marked Exhibits A. and B.	Produced by Plaintiff.
				2. One account book, marked Exhibits XXII.	Produced by witness Savandappa.
				3. One account book, marked Exhibit XXIII.	Produced by witness Venkutramappa.
101	S. C. S. No. 2232 of 1895	The Bangalore Cavalry Road Savings Bank (Ld.)	C. V. Simion and another	One account book, marked Exhibit D.	Plaintiffs.
102	O. S. No. 2272 of 1895	Chicka Rudrappa	1 Laulkhan and another	Two books	Ditto.
103	O. S. No. 1 of 1896	Tavermull Kushiram Sait	Abdul Suter Saib	One bundle of 6 account books.	Defendant.
104	O. S. No. 615 of 1896	Khader Bee	Chinni	One account book	By witness Kosey Mahomed Hussain.
105	O. S. No. 888 of 1896	Abdool Gaffoor Saib	Oosmon Saib	One bundle of 5 account books.	Plaintiff.
106	O. S. No. 1761 of 1896	A. S. Doray Rathna Moodaliar.	A. S. Gajaraj Moodaliar	One bundle of account books.	Defendant.
107	O. S No. 2266 of 1896	A. C. Manikum Pillay	The Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	One bundle of 5 account books.	Plaintift.
108	O. S. No. 2571 of 1896	Chicka Nanjundappa	Dadda Barmanna	Four account books	Defendant.
109	S. C. S. No. 211 of 1897	Haji Ismail Saib	V. Gopalengar	One account book	Plaintiff.
110	O. S No. 282 of 1897	A. Krishnasamy Naidoo	Moonisamy and others	Two books	Defendants.
111	O. S. No. 68 of 1890, on the file of the Court of the Munsiff, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	B. Gopaliah Setty	B. Raima Setty	One account book.	Plaintiff.
112	S. C. No. 850 of 1896	Khrishnasamy Naida and others	Subbraya Moodaliar	Ditto	Produced by witness Munnaji, Gumasta of Keeldoss.

P. S. KRISHNA RAO,

District Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	72,86,852	1	5			
Public Deposits at Branches	85,71,424	4	9	1,58,58,276	0	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				7,37,47,913	13	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,54,390	9	9
Sundries				13,72,940	4	9
RUPEES				12,22,33,521	2	5

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities				70,71,324	0	0
Other authorised Investments				76,39,601	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,54,84,705	0	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,81,94,958	1	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,61,74,483	15	8
Balances with other Banks				11,47,195	15	9
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				15,89,912	13	9
Stamps				12,291	5	7
Sundries				10,04,890	6	11
				8,83,39,368	11	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,37,64,682	1	7	3,38,94,152	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,01,29,470	5	7			
RUPEES				12,22,33,521	2	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,59,270 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,26,247 8 0
₹ 2,85,517 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·15.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Sale price of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN THE RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.		₹ a. p.		
Aurangzebe coins	Silver	1 4 0	56	

G. DAVIDSON, *Major*,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 17th January, 1902.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.		*R a. p.*		
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
343	Ahmad Shah, 1748—1754 A.D.	Silver .	1 0 0	204	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than February, 1902.

G. M. PORTER, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT ;
The 22nd January, 1902.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1902.

No. 41.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Names.	From	To	Dates.
C. T. Williams . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	1st October, 1901.
J. C. Shields	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	6th January, 1902.
E. E. Gunter	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	1st October, 1901.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 541.—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the holidays specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be observed as public holidays in all public offices in Baluchistan. These holidays will be given to all Government servants subject to the conditions that (*i*) it shall be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday specified in the Schedule in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes, and (*ii*) that no urgent work is required.

2. Local holidays, such as the annual Horse Fairs, may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work and no inconvenience is caused thereby.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1902.

NAMES OF HOLIDAYS.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.	REMARKS.
General Holidays.				
All Sundays	.....	.....	52	
Proclamation Day	1st January	Wednesday	1	
The Birthday of the late Queen-Empress	24th May	Saturday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	9th November	Sunday	1	
			55	
Christian Holidays.				
Good Friday	28th March	Friday	1	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December.	Wednesday to Saturday and Monday to Wednesday.	7	
			8	
Hindu Holidays.				
Basant Panchami	13th February	Thursday	1	
Sheoratri	8th March	Saturday	1	
Holi	24th March	Monday	1	
Janam Ashtmi	26th August	Tuesday	1	
Dassehra	10th to 12th October	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Dewali	30th October	Thursday	1	
			8	
Muhammadan Holidays.				
Id-ul-Fitar	11th January	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Zuha	20th March	Thursday	1	
Muharram	17th to 19th April	Thursday to Saturday.	3	
Bara Wafat	19th June	Thursday	1	
			6	

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant and Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following rule regulating the supply of stamps to be used under the Act:—

With reference to rule 7 of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and published with Government of India Resolution No. 1439-S. R., dated the 27th March, 1895, as amended by Resolution No. 2655-S. R., dated the 13th June, 1899, the supply of stamps of each denomination to be maintained at the Peshawar local depôt shall be equal to the probable consumption of not less than twelve, nor more than twenty-four months. In the case of every other local depôt the supply to be maintained shall be based on the probable consumption of not less than three, nor more than twelve months.

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Indian Stamp Act (II of 1899), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following rule regulating the supply of stamps and stamped paper in the Province:

With reference to rule 7 of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council and pubilshed with Government of India Resolution No. 1439-S. R., dated the 27th March, 1895, as amended by Resolution No. 2655-S. R, dated the 13th June, 1899, the supply of stamps of each denomination to be maintained at the Peshawar local depôt shall be equal to the probable consumption of not less than twelve, nor more than twenty-four months. In the case of every other local depôt the supply to be maintained shall be based on the probable consumption of not less than three, nor more than twelve months.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Dated Peshawar, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 14.—On return from special duty in the Kashmir State, Mr. R. T. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th January, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties.

POWERS.

The 15th January, 1902.

No. 15.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. R. T. Clarke is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Lalla Amir Chand Arora, transferred.

No. 16.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. R. T. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District, with effect from the 4th January, 1902.

No. 17.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. R. T. Clarke, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be Additional District Magistrate in the District of Bannu, and under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr. R. T. Clarke, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

By Order,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to Agent, Govr. Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 28th December, 1901.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of popul..on.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	2,242	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	1
2		Nawashahr	3,885	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	27	2
3		Buffa	7,437	2	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	21	21	3
4		Haripur	5,419	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	29	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	63,079	21	37	58	58	35	23	...	...	...	21	2	...	35	13	8	21	48	48	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	14,347	4	7	11	22	11	11	...	...	..	10	2	2	8	3	1	4	40	80	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	6,095	3	3	6	5	3	2	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	51	43	7
8		Lakki	4,483	2	2	4	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	46	46	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	21,573	9	10	19	23	12	11	...	...	...	17	...	...	6	1	5	6	46	56	9
10		Kulachi	9,447	17	19	36	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	6	10
		Total	138,612	61	83	144	121	67	54	...	...	1	56	4	3	57	18	16	34	54	40	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 16th January, 1902.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province from 9th November to 30th November 1901.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MOHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth rate per mile per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	...	...	...	22	16	38	587	563	1,150	...	...	...	609	579	1,188	41	1
2	Peshawar	...	...	...	20	18	38	657	516	1,173	2	...	2	679	534	1,213	30	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	7	2	9	302	240	542	...	...	...	309	242	551	50	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	24	23	47	209	184	393	...	...	...	233	207	440	42	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	61	53	114	398	369	767	...	...	...	459	422	881	66	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	134	112	246	2,153	1,872	4,025	2	...	2	2,289	1,984	4,273	41	...

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, dated 14th January 1902.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1901.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province from 9th November 1901 to 30th November 1901.

Number.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth rate per mille per annum.	Death rate per mille per annum.	Plague. Males.	Plague. Females.	Plague. Total.	Cholera. Males.	Cholera. Females.	Cholera. Total.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Males.	Small-pox. Children under one year. Females.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Males.	Small-pox. One to under ten years. Females.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Males.	Small-pox. Ten and over ten years. Females.	Total of Small-pox.	Fevers. Males.	Fevers. Females.	Fevers. Total.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Males.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Females.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Total.	Injuries. Suicide. Males.	Injuries. Suicide. Females.	Injuries. Suicide. Total.	Injuries. Wounding. Males.	Injuries. Wounding. Females.	Injuries. Wounding. Total.	Injuries. Accidents. Males.	Injuries. Accidents. Females.	Injuries. Accidents. Total.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Males.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Females.	Injuries. Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts. Total.	All other Causes. Males.	All other Causes. Females.	All other Causes. Total.	Total deaths from all Causes. Males.	Total deaths from all Causes. Females.	Total deaths from all Causes. Total.	Number.
1	Hazara	476,125	1,188	613	41	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	188	210	398	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	122	83	205	316	297	613	1
2	Peshawar	679,183	1,213	852	30	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	1	...	...	13	344	358	702	1	1	2	...	...	...	9	1	10	2	2	4	...	..	...	74	47	121	442	410	852	2
3	Kohat	182,487	551	396	50	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	...	9	162	138	300	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	..	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	33	47	80	207	189	396	3
4	Bannu	174,922	440	343	42	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	1	13	109	130	239	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	..	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	48	37	85	169	174	343	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	222,324	881	649	66	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	253	238	491	8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	70	73	143	333	316	649	5
	TOTAL	1,735,041	4,273	2,853	41	27	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	5	19	6	...	1	36	1,056	1,074	2,130	13	8	21	...	...	...	18	1	19	7	4	11	2	...	2	347	287	634	1,467	1,386	2,853	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

…ted Peshawar, 14th January 1902.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 15th February, 1902, at 3 P M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P.M.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 17th January, 1902.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Mahamohopadhya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, Sreegopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1901-1902, will deliver his fifth lecture of the fifth year on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 25th January 1902, at 4 P.M. The above lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject will be in Bengali and will be open to the public.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 17th January, 1902.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

On the recommendation of the Board of Examiners for the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination of 1901, a studentship of R1,400 a year on the subjects of Logic and Mental Philosophy, etc., and Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy, etc., has been awarded to Krishnachandra Bhattacharyya, M A., of the Presidency College.

The studentship will be tenable, in the first instance, for two years, during which the student will be expected to carry on some special investigation or work in the subjects in which the studentship has been awarded. The studentship will be extended for a further period of three years, provided the student satisfies the Syndicate that he has carried out such investigation or work, and he continues it during this further period. At the end of each year after the first year, the student will be required to submit to the Syndicate a report of the work in which he has been engaged during that year.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th January, 1902.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th January, 1902.

No. 1.—The services of third class Military Assistant Surgeon Joseph Francis Gibson of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for Civil employment in that presidency.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 2.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon Albert William Jordon Lynsdale of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for appointment to the subordinate medical charge of the Government House Dispensary, Madras.

No. 3.—The undermentioned Civil Assistant Surgeons of the Imperial Establishment, at present employed in the Central Provinces, are transferred permanently to the Provincial Establishment of the Central Provinces :—

1st grade, Omesh Chander Mittra,
1st grade, Madhu Sudan Moitra.
1st grade, Nritya Lal Basak, V.H.A.S.
1st grade, Surendra Nath Borat, Rai Bahadur.
2nd grade, Mr. Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale.
2nd grade, Gopal Chandra Ghosh.
2nd grade, Ganda Mall.
2nd grade, Lakhmi Narain Choudhuri.
2nd grade, Mr. S. J. N. Kotak.
2nd grade, Surendra Nath Sirkar.
3rd grade, Mr. Waman Vithal Kane.
3rd grade, Bepin Behary Gupta.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 4.—Second grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das of the Imperial Establishment is transferred permanently to the Provincial Establishment of the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 7th January, 1902.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
For *Director General, Indian Medical Service*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1902.

No. 111.—In consequence of the departure of Mr. E. Woodsell, Temporary Superintendent, on privilege leave, Mr. E. E. Aickin, General Service Clerk, has been promoted by the Director-in-Chief to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II with effect from 18th November, 1901.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 112.—Dr. D. Scully, Medical Superintendent, has, by the Director-in-Chief, been granted privilege leave for one month and eight days combined with furlough for six months and twenty-three days under articles 264A and 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 5th August, 1901.

No. 113.—During the absence of Dr. Scully on leave, the temporary entertainment of Dr. Cormick as Medical Officer at Teheran, with effect from 5th August, 1901, has been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 114.—In Notification No. 110, dated 14th January, 1902, *for* "take effect" *read* "have been ordered by the Director-in-Chief, with effect."

No. 115.—In consequence of the return to duty from leave of Mr. H. Whitby Smith Director of Telegraphs, Persian Gulf Section, the following reversions have been ordered by the Director-in-Chief, with effect from the 24th December, 1901 :—

Name.	From	To
R. H. New	Officiating Director	Engineer and Electrician.
R. C. Campbell	Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.
E. Woodsell	Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade I.
G. W. Mungavin	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade I.
J. O. Twells	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk.

No. 116.—Mr. Thomas Fane Tebbutt has been appointed, by the Secretary of State, as an Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, grade II, with effect from the 16th October 1901.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE:

In the Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India.

	R	a.	p.	
Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives issued by each of the Local Governments and Administrations	0	12	0	per copy.
Rules for the transport and importation of explosives issued by the Government of India	0	12	0	,,
Rules for the transport and importation of explosive at the port (s) of Madras / Bombay, Aden and Karachi / Calcutta / Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab and Kaukpyu	0	4	0	each.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4 Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6 Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, R17, or, post-free, R17-12.
½ ,, R8-8, ,, R9.
¼ ,, R4-4, ,, R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک درکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ديل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ديل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسی دواخانون مين بهی بکتي هی — ماسوا ے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ، آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

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* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (4*a*.)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Full cloth. 14*a*. or 1*s*. 3*d*. (5*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 12*a*. or 1*s*. (2*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2*s*. 3*d*. (4*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s*. (4*a*.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (7*a.*)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 0*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 0*d.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7*a.* 6*p.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1*s.* 0*d.* (2*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19*s* 6*d.* (10*a*)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1*a.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

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The Gazette of India.

No. 4 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1902.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no change in the weather during the week under review; fine, quiet, rainless weather has held steadily throughout and the feeble storms which have entered North-West India from the westward have done nothing to disturb these settled conditions. On the 18th a depression or storm was shown over Persia and gave apparently general rain to that country. This continued during the 19th, during which day the depression was advancing westward through Persia and Mekran, but on the storm appearing over the Indus Valley, which it did on the 20th, the rainfall ceased, and the depression during its passage across Northern India has exercised no important influence on the weather. On the 23rd the above storm lay over the North-West Provinces and a fresh depression was appearing over Sind, but there is no reason at present to suppose that the incoming depression will be more influential in producing rain than its predecessor. On the 21st and 22nd the barometer fell fast in Kashmir and snowstorms were experienced on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd in the higher ranges of hills in that State. On the 19th there were light local showers of rain over the Assam Valley, and on the 18th and 19th there were showers in Ceylon; with the above exceptions the whole of the Indian region was rainless throughout the week.

The rainfall statement at the close shows that rain was received (but in wholly unimportant amount) in the Brahmaputra Valley, in the Calicut sub-division and in the East Coast (South) division, and that the whole of the remainder of India was rainless.

This rainless week has still further increased the seasonal deficiency, which now amounts to 0·75″ in the Brahmaputra Valley, over 2″ in the Simla sub-division, 1·75″ in the Ludhiana sub-division, 1″ in the Lahore sub-division, 0·75″ in the Dry North-West division, 2″ in Baluchistan and 1″ in the Waltair sub-division.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD JANUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 23RD JANUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·09	0·50	— 0·41	— 82	— 80
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·07	—0·07	0·36	0·59	— 0·23	— 39	— 31
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·28	0·50	— 0·22	— 44	— 43
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·65	— 0·65	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·35	— 0·35	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·06	0·22	—0·16	0·21	0·93	— 0·72	— 77	— 79
6 Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·18	0·41	— 0·23	— 56	— 31
	Darbhanga	0	0·14	—0·14	0·04	0·42	— 0·38	— 90	— 86
	Bahraich	0	0·20	—0·26	0·39	0·98	— 0·59	— 60	— 46
7 Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·25	— 0·25	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·16	—0·16	0·35	0·57	— 0·22	— 39	— 15
8 Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0	0·82	—0·82	0·98	3·32	— 2·34	— 70	— 61
	Ludhiana	0	0·54	—0·54	0·25	2·11	— 1·86	— 88	— 84
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·18	—0·18	0·28	0·90	— 0·62	— 69	— 61
	Lahore	0	0·29	—0·29	0·04	1·21	— 1·17	— 97	— 96
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·21	—0·21	0·03	0·79	— 0·76	— 96	— 95
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·30	—0·30	0·17	2·14	— 1·97	— 92	— 91
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·05	—0·05	0·15	1·15	— 1·00	— 87	— 86
	Cuttack	0	0·12	—0·12	0·24	0·52	— 0·28	— 54	— 40
13 East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·07	—0·07	0·08	0·33	— 0·25	— 76	— 69
	Raipur	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·51	— 0·51	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·11	—0·11	0·35	0·88	— 0·53	— 60	— 55
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·16	—0·16	0·82	1·05	— 0·23	— 22	— 8
	Jaipur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·12	0·61	— 0·49	— 80	— 74
	Indore	0	0·00	—0·06	0·21	0·36	— 0·15	— 42	— 30
15 West Coast	Calicut	0·07	0·22	—0·15	2·32	2·89	— 0·57	— 20	— 16
	Bombay	0	0	0	0·01	0·12	— 0·11	— 92	— 92
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·26	0·07	+ 0·19	+271	+271
	Rajkot	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	— 75	— 73
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·27	0·77	— 0·50	— 65	— 62
18 Deccan	Bellary	0	0·04	—0·04	0·92	0·65	+ 0·27	+ 42	+ 51
	Bijapur	0	0	0	0·15	0·31	— 0·16	— 52	— 52
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·13	— 0·13	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·02	—0·02	0·74	0·36	+ 0·38	+106	+118
	Madura	0	0·12	—0·12	5·19	3·08	+ 2·11	+ 69	+ 75
20 East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·15	0·37	—0·22	13·14	10·43	+ 2·71	+ 26	+ 29

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
23rd January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 18th January, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain except slight showers in isolated parts. Water-supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices continue to fall. Kitchen inmates—Cuddapah—men, 11; women, 55; children, 90; total, 156. Test workers—men, 194; women, 223; children, 103; total, 520. Grand total, 676.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Bijapur for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Shikarpur, Larkana, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring are in progress in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Thar and Parkar, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Wadhwan and Baroda, and by locusts in parts of Karachi; they are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking is almost over in Khandesh and is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Rajkot, Baroda and Bijapur. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have risen in two districts, fallen in six districts, and are stationary elsewhere The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters:—Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals, 32; Sholapur, $38\frac{7}{10}$, Ahmednagar, 35; Bijapur, $34\frac{1}{2}$.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 94,787; dependants, 5,832; total on works 100,619. In poor houses, 1,979; on village relief, 18,954; total on gratuitous relief, 20,933. Figures for Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES.—On relief works, 22,704; dependants, 62; total on works 22,766. In poor houses, 2,791; on village relief, 537; total on gratuitous relief, 3,328. Grand total, 147,646.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. Nearly all the districts in the Patna division, and also the districts of Murshidabad and Singhbhum are in need of rain for spring crops. Threshing of winter rice continues. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for early rice and jute have been commenced in places. Prospects are fair. There is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in 10 districts, fallen in 17, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The want of rain is felt in several districts. The irrigation of spring and poppy crops and the pressing of sugar-cane continue. Poppy is flourishing except in Azamgarh. Wheat and barley are coming into ear and arhar, gram and linseed are in flower. Further slight injury to crops by locusts is reported in Dehra Dun and from frost in Cawnpore. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Gharwal and prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen this week. It is badly wanted. Sugar-cane pressing is still going on in Rohtak, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Threshing continues in Sialkot. No sowings have been made. Land is being prepared for extra spring crops in Gurgaon. Crops are suffering in Ferozepore, Mooltan and Amritsar. The condition of crops on irrigated land is good to average and is getting worse daily on barani lands. The outturn of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated crops below average. Frost damaged sugar-cane in Amritsar and Gujrat. Some injury has been done in parts of Umballa by rats and draught. Cattle are generally in good condition but are getting weak by hard labour in Ferozepore and Sialkot. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore and Rawalpindi, and stationary elsewhere. Prices of cheapest grain in seers per rupee in Hissar, bijhar (mixed crop) 22; Rohtak, bijhar (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley 24. Numbers on relief—Hissar—test works, 533; poor-house inmates, 130; otherwise relieved, excluding Hansi tahsil, 2,182. Total, 2,845.

North-Western Frontier.—No rain fell during the week ; it is badly wanted. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar. Standing crops are withering for want of rain and flood irrigation in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is good. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient. Prices of food grains are rising in Peshawar and are steady in Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat is selling at $17\frac{5}{16}$ and $15\frac{12}{16}$, gram $18\frac{3}{16}$ and $17\frac{1}{2}$ and maize $28\frac{4}{16}$ and 20 seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan respectively and *bajri* at $19\frac{1}{16}$ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Harvest operations continue. UPPER BURMA.—The winter crops are being harvested and dry weather paddy is being transplanted. Prospects of the miscellaneous crop on alluvial land are good. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts and has risen in Thayetmyo, Amherst and very slightly in Rangoon.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy over a part of the provinces, but no rain has fallen. Some damage to standing crops by cloudy weather is reported in parts of three districts. A hail storm passed over the Umrer tahsil in the Nagpur district, but the extent of damage has not been ascertained. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continues and the harvesting of the late *til* and *tiura* (lathyrus sativus) has commenced in places. Cotton picking has been completed in Nimar but continues elsewhere. The recent rain has improved the prospects of the standing crops which are generally fair to good. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices are—wheat 16, gram 20, rice $16\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are, wheat $8\frac{3}{4}$, gram $11\frac{1}{2}$, rice 8, and *juar* 14 seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight rain fell in Sibsagar and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Reaping of late rice still continues in Lower Assam and its outturn is good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane is in progress. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished and that of mustard has been commenced in places. The outturn of pulse and the prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair in other districts except in parts of Kamrup, where prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Ploughing for early rice has been commenced in Nowgong. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar and the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices :—common rice—Silchar, 16 ; Sylhet, $15\frac{3}{4}$; Sibsagar and Gauhati, 13 ; Tezpur and Nowgong, 12 , Dibrugarh, $11\frac{1}{2}$; and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition throughout the State. Paddy, *ragi*, horse-gram and Bengal-gram are being harvested in parts. Paddy is being sown in some parts. The prospects of the season generally are good Prices are unsteady in Kolar and Hassan and have slightly fallen in other places. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are available.

Coorg.—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* continue. Rats are reported to be causing damage to winter crops. Preparation of land for monsoon crops has been commenced in parts of three districts. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Spring crops are being harvested in parts. Winter rice is being sown mostly in land under well irrigation. Fodder and pasture are available. Grain prices are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat 6, coarse rice $8\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* $18\frac{3}{4}$ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—There was slight rain in parts of Dholepur. Agricultural operations are in progress in Sirohi and villages watered by the Ghuggar canal in Bikanir. They are satisfactory in Kotah, Jhallawar and fair in Dholepur. Sowings have been completed in Meywar. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Haraoti and Tonk, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. Water is short in Merwara. Crops are in good, thriving or promising condition in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghuggar, Marwar, Jaisulmer, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Kurauli, fair in Sirohi, Pertabgarh, where fields are being weeded, Dholepur and Ajmer-Merwara. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh. Damage by rats and frost continues in Jaisulmer, Meywar, Pertabgarh, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara and slight in two tehsils of Jaipur. Gram has been damaged by cold in parts of Dholepore. Agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder are in fair to good condition. Prices are rising in Bikanir, Marwar, Sirohi, Kotah, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Alwar, and Bharatpur, are falling in Meywar, Shahpura and are steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices average $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. Prices of cheapest food-grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress :—Bikanir 13 to 16, Marwar 13·12 to 15, Sirohi 11·12 to 13, Jaisulmer 12, Kherwara 12·8, Pertabgarh

15, Jaipur 18·12, Kishengarh 17½, Ajmer-Merwara 14½ to 17½. Numbers on relief-works —Marwar 1,7 2, Jaisulmer 329, Kherwara, in districts and cantonment, 3 6,0, Jura 2,267, Panarwa 432, Amaria 277, Kotra 96. Total 8,823. On test-works—in Merwara 2,352: on gratuitous relief—in Marwar 588, Jaisulmer 48, Merwara 1,424, Kherwara 1,593. In orphanages or poor-houses—Marwar 82, Sirohi 90, Jaisulmer 3, Kherwara 135. Total on works—11,175; gratuitous relief, 4,089. Grand Total, 15,264.

Central India.—There was slight rain in Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost and want of moisture in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and Indore and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa and Indore, but it has been partially damaged by hailstorm in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal, and below average in Baghelkhand. Average prices of food-grains, in seers per rupee—15 to 25-8 in Gwalior, 19 to 24 in Bundelkhand, 16 in Malwa and 7½ to 16 in Indore. Prices per rupee in distressed areas:—Sehore, *juar*, 15-14; *bajri*, in Rutlam, 12¾; *makka*, in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Alirajpur, 13½; Jobat, 13; and Gwalior 12½. Numbers on relief—works—in Bhopawar, 5,466; in Rutlam, 151; total 5,617; gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 56; Rutlam, 48; total, 104. Grand total, 5,721.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition but prospects are gloomy owing to the absence of later rains and damage caused by rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in some parts. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 26; *juar*, 28; wheat, 23; rice,-superior, 15; rice, inferior, 22 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 23,409; gratuitous relief, 11,840; total, 35,249.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and frosty. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—The condition of standing crops is good on irrigated areas but poor on unirrigated tracts. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. There was no rain. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 15 to 30 and maize 24 to 40 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather was fine, frosty, and cold. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	602	161	763	520	156	676	— 87
Bombay and Sindh	90,928	16,104	107,092	100,619	20,933	121,552	+ 14,460
Punjab	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	— 330
Ajmer-Merwara	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	+ 488
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	94,069	20,249	114,318	104,024	24,825	128,849	+ 14,531
Native States.							
Rajputana States	7,929	654	8,583	8,823	3,665	12,488	+ 3,905
Central India States	151	104	255	5,017	104	5,721	+ 5,466
Baroda	22,044	11,872	34,510	23,409	11,840	35,249	+ 739
Bombay Native States	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,706	3,328	26,094	+ 915
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	53,038	15,495	68,533	60,615	18,937	79,552	+ 11,019
GRAND TOTAL	147,107	35,744	182,851	164,639	43,762	208,401	+ 25,550

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 21st December 1901.			For the week ending the 28th December 1901.			For the week ending the 4th January 1902			For the week ending the 11th January 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah	1,291,903	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763
TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	987	427	1,414	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	10,633	5,393	16,026	14,273	7,496	21,769	19,161	3,143	22,304	24,824	3,264	28,088
Kaira	716,832	3,771	958	4,729	6,463	1,220	7,683	8,294	1,119	9,413	9,942	1,366	11,308
Panch Mahals	261,020	18,016	69	18,085	27,093	70	27,163	37,791	517	38,308	42,311	1,030	43,341
Broach	294,763	583	...	583	1,224	...	1,224	1,114	...	1,114	896	...	896
Sholapur	720,947	2,336	898	3,234	1,541	940	2,481	1,440	941	2,381	1,360	974	2,334
Ahmednagar	857,666	3,713	7,315	11,028	3,082	7,279	10,361	3,134	7,240	10,344	3,053	7,331	10,444
Bijapur	735,435	7,332	1,598	8,930	8,209	1,674	9,933	8,867	1,762	10,629	8,542	1,978	10,520
Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	162	162	...	162	162	...	158	158	...	161	161
TOTAL BOMBAY	1,723,083	46,584	16,404	62,788	61,935	18,846	80,781	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092
Punjab													
Hissar	781,575	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	235	466	701	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara	109,530	...	...	..	..	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530		...	...	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	6,946,091	47,606	17,297	64,903	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,369	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	1,631	504	2,135
Jaisalmer	73,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	28	265
Kherwara	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,686	...	3,686
Kotra	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	2,375
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,081,340	983	87	1,070	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	7,929	532	8,461
Central India States.													
Jaora	84,000	...	57	57	...	49	49	...	50	50	...	56	56
Ratlam	83,000	203	37	240	228	42	270	203	44	247	151	48	199
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	167,000	203	94	297	228	91	319	203	94	297	151	104	255
Baroda	2,415,396	19,023	10,946	29,969	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,644	11,872	34,516
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar	2,329,196	9,917	1,453	11,370	8,739	1,603	10,342	8,530	1,385	9,915	8,089	1,655	9,744
Palanpur	467,271	7,404	685	8,089	7,404	685	8,089	8,626	685	9,311	10,774	823	11,597
Rewa Kantha	479,065	1,144	63	1,207	1,671	62	1,733	1,937	66	2,003	2,905	105	3,010
Jamkhandi	105,357	720	292	1,012	467	286	753	349	290	639	311	282	593
Mudhol	63,001	716	22	738	515	...	515	306	...	306	235	...	235
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,443,890	20,643	2,586	23,229	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,748	2,426	22,174	22,314	2,865	25,179
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	7,613,162	40,852	13,713	54,565	41,203	14,108	55,311	42,880	14,559	57,439	53,038	15,373	68,411
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	14,559,253	88,458	31,010	119,468	104,391	35,752	140,143	124,487	33,094	157,581	147,107	35,622	182,729

NOTE.—[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARÁCHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	..
Bengal	1,852	670	1,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	670	1,282
N.-W. P. & Oudh	18,489	30,201	17,811	96,708	42,682	107,570	...	...	5	115,197	72,883	125,386
Panjab	9,264	3,592	1,089	48,736	1,427	21,489	53,464	9,416	14,735	111,464	14,435	37,313
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,485	6,642	7,460	5,485	6,642	7,460
Raj. & C. India	2,242	113	32	23,704	39	6,459	...	...	...	25,946	152	6,491
Bombay	...	...	...	87,029	35,200	50,439	...	...	...	87,029	35,200	50,439
Cent. Provs.	...	270	1,045	27,294	8,067	12,963	...	...	...	27,294	8,337	14,008
Berar	1,556	2,373	...	35,413	57,729	94,995	...	...	...	36,969	60,102	94,995
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	326	6,337	6,099	...	...	...	326	6,337	6,099
Madras	...	...	...	357	63	145	...	...	...	357	63	145
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33,403	37,257	21,259	319,567	151,604	309,159	58,949	16,058	22,200	411,919	204,919	352,618
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,018	946	337	...	...	697	...	...	...	1,018	946	1,034
Bombay	...	715	...	3	653	391	...	...	177	3	1,368	568
Sind	...	...	...	9,785	...	9,796	...	...	...	9,785	...	9,796
Madras	17	...	31	307	224	206	...	...	...	324	224	237
Burma	55	1,879	238	307	...	...	...	...	...	303	1,879	238
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	38,285	3,904	14,371	2	...	...	38,287	3,904	14,371
Foreign countries	4	537	223	13,894	11,249	4,026	...	...	...	13,898	11,786	4,849
TOTAL	1,094	4,077	829	62,581	16,030	30,087	2	...	177	63,677	20,107	31,093
TOTAL IMPORTS	34,497	41,334	22,088	382,148	167,634	339,246	58,951	16,058	22,377	475,596	225,026	383,711
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	5,021	11,966	17,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,021	11,966	17,781
Bengal	43,913	91,089	87,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,918	91,089	87,778
N.-W. P. & Oudh	232,495	80,841	209,574	346,907	310,038	418,565	..	...	5	579,402	390,879	628,144
Panjab	61,399	42,393	37,324	127,106	141,199	137,997	233,978	203,627	282,440	422,483	387,219	457,761
Sind	...	4	...	...	...	303	154,821	69,628	177,802	154,821	69,632	178,105
Raj. & C. India	40,987	12,926	10,634	699,739	302,977	338,202	...	...	35	740,726	315,903	348,931
Bombay	...	44	31	2,500,747	543,000	2,192,291	...	...	...	2,500,747	543,050	2,192,322
Cent. Provs.	12,946	5,674	52,751	393,758	210,031	657,031	...	...	...	406,704	215,705	709,782
Berar	90,857	11,466	20,202	1,305,839	210,707	1,955,280	...	...	...	1,404,096	222,173	1,981,482
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	32,408	54,053	137,165	...	...	...	32,408	54,053	137,165
Madras	...	4	...	18,248	59,019	17,659	...	...	...	18,248	59,023	17,659
Mysore	...	...	...	256	717	27	...	...	...	256	717	27
TOTAL	499,623	256,407	442,075	5,550,988	1,832,347	5,854,180	388,799	273,255	460,282	6,439,410	2,362,009	6,756,537
By Sea—												
Bengal	13,634	20,935	22,718	...	1,519	2,279	...	...	...	13,634	22,454	24,997
Bombay	22,876	6,450	3,906	24,256	3,580	2,705	350	2,266	177	47,482	12,296	6,788
Sind	..	...	...	44,309	67,139	74,420	...	...	...	44,309	97,139	74,420
Madras	23,334	10,693	319	9,795	12,422	4,231	...	...	...	33,127	23,115	4,550
Burma	30,809	11,037	9,665	572	16,109	579	...	...	...	27,381	27,140	10,244
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,243,111	283,208	326,452	2	...	...	1,243,113	283,208	326,452
Foreign countries	2,428	6,358	1,773	49,025	274,479	77,351	...	148	201	51,453	280,985	79,325
TOTAL	95,079	55,473	38,381	1,369,068	658,456	488,017	352	2,414	378	1,468,499	716,343	526,776
TOTAL IMPORTS	598,702	311,880	480,456	6,920,056	2,490,803	6,342,197	389,151	275,669	460,660	7,907,909	3,078,352	7,283,313

C

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **WHEAT** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	363		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	...
Bengal	85,984	60,429	20,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,984	60,429	20,459
N.-W. P. & Oudh	68,198	68,318	90,038	14	1,968	442	...	...	...	68,212	70,280	91,080
Panjab	...	...	30,639	...	26,592	3,716	30,238	86,803	516,768	30,238	113,395	551,123
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,012	43,336	94,679	21,012	43,336	94,679
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	1,166	4,343	1,469	...	...	...	1,166	4,343	1,469
Bombay	...	...	...	8,070	2,798	10,121	...	...	...	8,070	2,798	10,121
Cent. Provs.	...	...	1	1,391	1,727	2,746	...	...	...	1,391	1,727	2,747
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	211	170	...	...	...	...	211	170	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	154,545	128,747	141,737	10,858	37,598	18,494	51,250	130,139	611,447	216,653	296,484	771,678
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	26,684	480	...	...	...	...	26,684	480	...
Bombay	...	...	...	284	...	4,157	...	...	...	284	...	4,157
Sind	...	...	...	52,054	167,903	125,081	...	...	...	52,054	167,903	125,081
Madras	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	1,392	...	...	...	...	...	1,392	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	5,137	41	7,146	...	...	...	5,137	41	7,146
Foreign countries	20,648	10,138	...	5,163	29,564	...	1,017	5,016	...	26,828	44,718	...
TOTAL	20,648	10,138	...	89,322	199,421	136,384	1,017	5,016	...	110,987	214,575	136,384
TOTAL IMPORTS	175,193	138,885	141,737	100,180	237,019	154,878	52,267	135,155	611,447	327,640	511,059	908,062
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1,041	513	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	513	...
Bengal	1,491,618	795,411	360,221	112	2,070	10	...	...	...	1,491,730	797,481	360,231
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,254,400	704,501	1,142,779	862,566	168,427	83,463	1,001,794	...	3,366	5,118,820	870,928	1,229,608
Panjab	9,101	232	274,296	488,399	127,277	337,403	5,323,683	1,485,528	6,421,546	5,821,183	1,013,037	7,033,245
Sind	..	...	...	...	...	...	936,407	610,099	926,975	936,407	610,099	926,975
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	213,105	23,863	20,148	2	...	1,741	213,907	23,863	21,889
Bombay	...	...	...	1,781,513	41,294	145,425	...	...	...	1,781,513	41,294	145,428
Cent. Provs.	702	...	5,640	948,360	18,952	24,765	...	...	...	949,062	18,952	30,405
Berar	...	...	984	288	128	51	...	...	...	288	128	1,035
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	16,254	177	85	...	...	...	16,254	177	85
Madras	...	...	...	3,864	272	...	...	...	...	3,804	272	...
Mysore	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	...
TOTAL	4,757,522	1,498,657	1,783,920	4,317,636	382,460	611,353	7,261,886	2,095,627	7,353,628	16,337,044	3,976,744	9,748,901
By Sea—												
Bengal	37	...	...	54,133	16,057	79	...	...	...	54,170	16,057	79
Bombay	...	...	...	20,834	1,775	33,653	...	2	...	20,834	1,777	33,653
Sind	...	...	...	710,873	1,459,201	1,340,252	2	...	151	710,875	1,459,201	1,340,403
Madras	70	...	...	120	202	104,040	...	...	...	190	202	104,040
Burma	.	7	...	...	40,475	848	...	...	...	...	40,482	848
Non-Br. Ports in India	.	...	...	342,765	6,508	251,590	...	...	8,852	342,765	6,508	260,442
Foreign countries	20,648	255,258	20,693	16,049	365,796	277,625	1,103	22,046	7,851	37,800	643,100	306,169
TOTAL	20,755	255,265	20,693	1,144,774	1,890 074	2,008,087	1,111	22,048	16,854	1,166,640	2,167,387	2,045,634
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,778,277	1,753,922	1 804 613	5,462,410	2,272,534	2,6 9,440	7,262,997	2,117,675	7,370 482	17,503,684	6,144,131	11,794,53 5

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **LINSEED** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...
Bengal	133,536	40,307	188,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	133,536	40,307	188,967
N.-W. P. & Oudh	31,413	9,636	97,108	4,739	7,039	5,878	...	...	121	36,152	16,675	103,107
Panjab	...	...	...	153	907	1,973	9,105	29,279	37,459	9,258	30,186	39,432
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	1,212	4,000	1,697	13,635	...	...	...	4,000	1,697	14,847
Bombay	2	...	...	13,698	3,120	11,531	...	...	...	13,700	3,120	11,531
Cent. Provs.	253	...	249	15,506	7,601	14,683	...	...	...	15,759	7,601	14,932
Berar	...	...	...	324	1,516	3,464	...	...	...	324	1,516	3,464
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	4,612	1,725	6,948	...	...	...	4,612	1,725	6,948
Madras	...	...	...	59	417	215	...	...	...	59	417	215
Mysore	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	54	...
TOTAL	165,204	50,040	287,536	43,091	24,076	58,307	9,105	29,290	37,580	217,400	103,406	383,423
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	41
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	558	12,103	19,255	...	...	...	558	12,103	19,255
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	282	33	264	...	...	...	282	33	264
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,587	5,018	858	...	...	...	1,587	5,018	858
TOTAL	...	...	...	2,427	17,154	20,418	...	...	...	2,427	17,154	20,418
TOTAL IMPORTS	165,204	50,040	287,536	45,518	41,230	78,725	9,105	29,290	37,580	219,827	120,560	403,841
	Imports to end of November											
By Rail and River—												
Assam	99,381	42,345	40,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,345	40,759
Bengal	4,111,521	2,952,290	2,247,501	74	10,921	2,565	...	...	...	4,111,595	2,963,211	2,250,126
N.-W. P. & Oudh	1,644,042	1,094,227	1,757,610	287,341	508,306	414,834	4,056	..	632	1,936,039	1,602,533	2,173,076
Panjab	249	...	2,059	444	9,059	23,007	29,042	96,728	109,510	29,735	105,787	134,630
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	20	138	688	20	138
Raj. & C. India	26,072	...	59,944	334,625	44,203	314,941	...	...	...	360,697	44,203	374,885
Bombay	2	...	...	572,856	26,839	183,852	...	...	...	572,858	26,839	183,852
Cent. Provs.	39,223	248	19,235	475,403	64,240	317,320	...	...	...	514,480	64,488	336,555
Berar	...	...	197	122,180	9,209	158,061	...	...	...	122,180	9,209	158,258
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	211,124	18,442	237,238	...	...	...	211,124	18,442	237,238
Madras	...	...	...	36,476	2,546	19,933	...	...	...	36,476	2,546	19,933
Mysore	...	...	...	3,672	905	391	...	...	...	3,672	905	391
TOTAL	5,921,090	4,089,116	4,127,365	2,044,055	694,670	1,672,202	33,786	96,754	110,280	7,998,931	4,880,540	5,909,847
By Sea—												
Bengal	308	881	494	3	...	253	...	...	...	311	881	747
Bombay	...	...	...	1,733	8	1,701	...	...	..	1,733	8	1,701
Sind	...	...	...	2,420	31,830	44,654	...	...	...	2,420	31,830	44,654
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	48,489	2,323	19,744	...	...	...	48,489	2,323	19,744
Foreign countries	...	...	...	4,115	8,568	5,093	13	9	...	4,128	8,577	5,093
TOTAL	308	881	494	56,760	42,729	72,105	13	9	...	57,081	43,619	72,599
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,921,398	4,089,997	4,127,859	2,100,815	737,399	1,744,307	33,799	96,763	110,280	8,056,012	4,924,159	5,982,446

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	2,605	83	1,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,605	83	1,442
N.-W. P. & Oudh	8,012	...	2,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,012	...	2,816
Panjab	10	...	5	...	...	...	931	2,621	1,704	941	2,621	1,709
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	221	173	425	221	173
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	70	...	21	...	...	...	70	...	21
Bombay	...	...	...	206	7	43	...	...	...	206	7	43
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	38	447	260	...	...	...	38	447	260
Madras	...	...	...	87	106	55	...	...	...	87	105	55
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,627	83	4,263	401	560	379	1,356	2,842	1,877	12,384	3,485	6,519
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	850	1,114	817	...	...	...	850	1,114	817
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	6	7
Foreign countries	2	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	11
TOTAL	2	8	11	850	1,114	824	...	...	...	852	1,122	835
TOTAL IMPORTS	10,629	91	4,274	1,251	1,674	1,203	1,356	2,842	1,877	13,236	4,607	7,354
Imports to end of November												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	19,490	8,049	10,857	...	...	1	...	...	...	19,490	8,049	10,858
N.-W. P. & Oudh	14,073	1,915	7,923	40	35	37	...	...	...	14,113	1,950	7,960
Panjab	142	17	55	2	...	18	5,676	7,769	5,912	5,820	7,786	5,985
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,075	3,469	2,798	5,075	3,469	2,798
Raj. & C. India	...	...	4	458	61	25	...	...	...	458	61	29
Bombay	...	...	...	1,830	170	259	...	...	...	1,830	170	259
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Berar	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	38	1,502	826	...	...	...	38	1,502	826
Madras	...	...	...	413	239	333	...	...	...	413	239	333
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	33,706	9,986	18,839	2,783	2,007	1,500	10,751	11,238	8,710	47,240	23,231	29,049
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	112	10	194	...	...	...	112	10	202
Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	...	4	30
Sind	...	...	...	6,983	6,758	4,841	...	...	1	6,983	6,758	4,842
Madras	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	...	...	4	82
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	6	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	3	6	7
Foreign countries	6	3	11	35	3	157	...	...	...	41	6	108
TOTAL	6	13	19	7,130	6,775	5,281	3	...	31	7,139	6,788	5,331
TOTAL IMPORTS	33,712	9,999	18,858	9,913	8,782	6,781	10,754	11,238	8,741	54,379	30,019	34,380

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA,** *and* **RICE** *imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA in November 1901, and from 1st January to 30th November 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900*

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
	Imports in November								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	14,297	9,697	8,761	125,187	140,084	133,852	4,574	502	1,480
Bengal	2,299,599	3,085,010	2,849,907	48,270	46,311	59,587	853,308	794,548	429,274
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	2,490	220	238	46	290	...	653	504
Panjab	...	...	...	123	199	...	...	29	..
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	184	37	...	...	...	...	...	14,063
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
TOTAL	2,313,896	3,097,381	2,858,925	173,818	186,640	193,729	857,882	795,732	445,482
By Sea—									
Bengal	11,010	7,857	1,532	1,542	1,315	1,531	11,352	13,682	3,758
Bombay	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	15	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,594	2,948	60,553
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign countries	...	...	...	117	25	224	39	...	239
TOTAL	11,010	7,857	1,532	1,660	1,340	1,835	17,985	16,645	64,551
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,324,906	3,105,238	2,860,457	175,478	187,980	195,564	875,867	812,377	510,033
	Imports to end of November								
By Rail and River—									
Assam	45,690	51,587	72,242	770,653	835,186	905,836	44,949	235,565	5,040
Bengal	12,652,745	14,778,214	16,108,196	322,038	350,859	345,143	10,082,065	11,142,484	7,269,480
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	265	2,937	926	3,417	1,444	2,049	891	1,996	5,353
Panjab	...	...	...	1,836	1,260	621	149	141	121
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	13	7	2	1	1	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1	15	9	...	...	..
Central Provinces	...	1,222	760	2	...	1	36,409	...	41,960
Berar	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	192
TOTAL	12,698,700	14,833,960	16,182,137	1,097,955	1,188,766	1,254,265	10,164,464	11,380,187	7,322,146
By Sea—									
Bengal	21,410	9,541	21,658	12,752	7,680	6,113	135,713	209,828	191,940
Bombay	...	...	...	2	16	53	5	...	...
Madras	...	234	30	133	205	360	14	49	...
Burma	71	...	1,540	6	6	5	119,037	391,387	838,713
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foreign countries	125	...	67	1,492	948	1,237	1,502	100	424
TOTAL	21,606	9,775	23,295	14,385	8,855	7,768	256,271	601,364	1,031,078
TOTAL IMPORTS	12,720,306	14,843,735	16,205,432	1,112,340	1,197,621	1,262,033	10,420,735	11,981,551	8,353,224

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. B. FULLER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902.	For first 12 days of January 1901.	For first 11 days of January 1902.	1901.	1902.	12th January 1901.	11th January 1902.			12th January 1901.	11th January 1902.		
	£	£	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	735	669	1,876	1,873	19,84,034	21,97,000	1,057	1,173	19,84,034	21,97,000	2,12,966	...	5,17,70,071	5,49,15,000	31,44,929	...
Bengal Central	179	188	139	139	32,481	34,100	234	245	32,481	34,100	1,619	...	10,08,201	11,12,000	43,799	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	169	174	1,598	1,607	3,91,577	3,76,000	245	234	3,91,577	3,76,000	...	15,577	1,07,15,699	95,59,000	...	11,56,699
Great Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	18,12,671	16,09,000	1,162	1,026	18,12,671	16,09,000	...	2,03,671	2,68,71,625	3,05,78,000	37,06,375	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	872	3,16,542	2,31,000	363	265	3,16,542	2,31,000	...	85,542	73,22,561	65,35,000	...	7,87,561
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	6,795	8,000	324	381	6,795	8,000	1,205	...	2,80,213	2,09,000	...	71,213
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	254	196	3,131	3,128	10,81,733	12,75,000	345	408	10,81,733	12,75,000	1,93,267	...	2,43,40,308	3,34,85,000	91,44,692	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	209	1,115	1,115	3,66,217	3,74,000	328	335	3,66,217	3,74,000	7,783	...	87,70,440	1,02,74,000	14,97,560	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	323	390	843	854	4,68,732	4,86,000	556	569	4,68,732	4,86,000	17,268	...	1,37,94,976	1,30,[illegible]0	...	7,25,976
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	4,63,054	5,18,000	1,017	1,124	4,69,054	5,18,000	48,946	...	1,30,62,847	1,23,21,000	...	7,41,847
Madras	265	259	844	874	3,80,457	3,38,000	451	387	3,80,457	3,38,000	...	42,457	87,95,438	88,81,000	85,562	...
„ North-East line	178	152	493	508	1,37,444	1,66,000	279	327	1,37,444	1,66,000	28,556	...	28,70,434	36,28,000	7,57,566	...
Hardwar-Dehra	129	114	32	32	4,556	6,300	142	197	4,556	6,300	1,744	...	1,46,055	1,70,000	23,345	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5' 6")	337	295	1,786	1,786	7,21,127	7,64,000	404	428	6,21,127	7,64,000	42,873	...	2,11,12,128	2,11,52,000	39,872	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	610	900	30	53	610	900	290	...	33,907	27,500	...	6,407
South Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	3,12,264	2,80,000	302	271	3,12,264	2,80,000	...	32,264	70,91,367	80,58,000	9,66,633	...
Máyavaram-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	7,990	8,000	148	148	7,990	8,000	10	...	1,89,610	2,36,000	46,390	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	2,04,973	1,61,000	176	138	2,04,973	1,61,000	...	43,973	53,14,812	46,63,000	...	6,51,812
Mysoré section (Southern Mahratta)	94	94	296	296	44,991	45,700	152	154	44,991	45,700	709	...	11,31,814	11,29,000	...	2,814
Bengal and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,162	1,261	2,50,897	3,04,000	216	241	2,50,897	3,04,000	53,103	...	60,64,725	75,20,000	14,55,275	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	134	118	231	200	41,997	40,200	183	201	41,997	40,200	...	1,797	9,50,985	10,21,000	70,015	...
Assam-Bengal	72	74	578	589	60,597	50,900	105	86	60,597	50,900	...	9,697	13,18,183	15,92,000	2,73,817	...
Burma	224	197	1,124	1,178	4,19,784	4,31,000	373	366	4,19,784	4,31,000	11,216	...	81,79,105	85,56,000	3,76,895	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	55	57	59	59	6,057	5,700	103	96	6,057	5,700	...	357	1,20,157	1,55,000	34,843	...
Shadipalli-Balotra (British section)	62	29	124	124	9,122	18,500	74	149	9,122	18,500	9,378	...	1,46,315	3,35,000	1,88,685	...
Special Gauge. Jorhát	48	60	30	30	2,401	1,200	80	40	2,401	1,200	...	1,201	69,120	66,700	...	2,420
TOTAL	307	276	20,646	20,845	95,35,103	97,29,500	462	467	95,35,103	97,29,500	1,94,397	...	22,15,37,696	23,92,47,200	1,77,09,504	...

All other Railways.																
Standard gauge.	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	198	167	162	162	38,838	38,100	240	235	38,838	38,100	...	738	10,62,303	14,49,000	3,86,697	...
	Tarkessur	322	291	22	22	8,917	8,400	405	382	8,917	8,400	...	517	2,53,522	2,50,000	...	3,522
	South Behar	125	115	79	79	12,562	10,900	159	138	12,562	10,900	...	1,662	3,51,692	3,91,000	39,308	...
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	122	81	425	425	72,378	53,400	170	126	72,378	53,400	...	18,978	13,38,559	18,90,000	5,51,441	...
	Rájpura-Bhátinda	166	128	107	107	23,428	10,300	219	152	23,428	10,300	...	7,128	5,36,326	6,01,000	74,674	...
	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	4,400	...	55	...	4,400	4,400	...	...	(a) 1,56,000	1,56,000	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	1,26,159	1,43,000	378	428	1,26,159	1,43,000	16,841	...	36,84,122	31,05,000	...	5,79,122
	Tapti Valley	74	79	156	155	23,350	32,600	150	210	23,350	32,600	9,250	...	4,96,079	4,37,000	...	59,079
	Petlád-Cambay	149	131	13	33	2,021	3,600	155	109	2,021	3,600	1,579	...	70,641	87,600	16,959	...
	Nágdá-Ujjain	78	103	34	34	2,443	2,300	72	68	2,443	2,300	...	143	1,54,804	83,100	...	71,704
	Bina-Goona-Bárán	38	53	148	148	6,098	7,700	41	52	6,098	7,700	1,602	...	3,44,755	1,94,000	...	1,50,755
	Bhopal-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	16,024	21,300	141	187	16,024	21,300	5,276	...	6,25,058	3,91,000	...	2,34,058
	Kolar-Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	8,851	5,300	885	530	8,851	5,300	...	3,551	1,78,353	1,64,000	...	14,353
Metre gauge.	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	8,603	7,700	130	117	8,603	7,700	...	903	3,37,948	3,89,000	51,052	...
	Segowli-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	1,270	1,200	71	66	1,270	1,200	...	70	19,937	28,200	8,263	...
	Mymeasingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	4,739	4,900	89	92	4,739	4,900	161	...	1,24,649	1,26,000	1,351	...
	Bengal-Dooars	124	178	36	36	7,936	5,200	220	144	7,936	5,200	...	2,736	2,81,374	2,46,000	...	35,374
	Bengal-Dooars Extensions	24	14	66	78	830	5,800	13	74	830	5,800	4,970	...	(b) 17,021	1,69,000	1,51,979	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	242	226	78	78	30,586	24,700	392	317	30,586	24,700	...	5,886	7,08,437	7,72,000	63,563	...
	Nilgiri	295	240	17	17	10,902	4,100	641	241	10,902	4,100	...	6,802	1,66,135	1,84,000	17,865	...
	Ahmedabad-Párantij	75	85	55	55	6,206	4,900	113	89	6,206	4,900	...	1,306	1,97,370	1,24,000	...	73,370
	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	101	89	93	93	9,409	10,500	101	113	9,409	10,500	1,091	...	3,24,143	2,83,000	...	41,143
	Kolhápur	93	87	29	29	3,961	1,900	137	66	3,961	1,900	...	2,051	1,02,729	82,700	...	20,029
	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	67	66	67	67	4,935	6,800	74	101	4,935	6,800	1,865	...	1,75,048	1,75,000	...	48
	Birur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	1,941	3,200	51	84	1,941	3,200	1,259	...	50,084	52,700	2,616	...
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	46,946	59,200	122	151	46,946	59,200	12,254	...	9,61,070	15,73,000	6,11,930	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	41,995	43,000	120	129	41,995	43,000	1,005	...	14,01,864	11,57,000	...	2,44,864
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	84	46	46	4,914	3,700	107	80	4,914	3,700	...	1,214	1,55,565	1,29,000	...	26,565
	Jamnagar	54	54	54	54	3,253	2,800	60	52	3,253	2,800	...	453	1,18,123	1,02,000	...	16,123
	Dhrángadrá	54	48	21	21	1,199	1,100	57	52	1,199	1,100	...	99	40,043	33,900	...	6,143
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	64	621	612	40,591	70,200	65	115	40,591	70,200	29,609	...	13,21,767	14,42,000	1,20,233	...
	Udaipur-Chitor	66	76	67	67	7,124	6,800	106	101	7,124	6,800	...	324	2,10,474	1,66,000	...	44,474
Special gauges.	Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	15,663	16,000	307	314	15,663	16,000	337	...	6,45,611	6,33,000	...	12,611
	Cooch Behar	88	57	34	34	2,713	2,600	80	76	2,713	2,600	...	113	74,271	1,06,000	31,729	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	4,691	11,200	59	142	4,691	11,200	6,509	...	1,84,815	2,01,000	16,185	...
	Rajpipla	30	24	37	37	1,052	1,300	28	35	1,052	1,300	248	...	35,722	35,100	...	622
	Morvi	84	85	94	94	10,078	9,000	107	96	10,078	9,000	...	1,078	3,20,405	2,62,000	...	58,400
	Bársi	200	172	21	21	6,930	5,700	330	271	6,930	5,700	...	1,230	87,578	1,14,000	26,422	...
	TOTAL	113	110	4,065	4,173	6,19,536	6,60,800	152	158	6,19,536	6,60,800	41,264	...	1,72,14,398	1,78,50,300	6,35,902	...
	GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,711	25,018	1,01,54,639	1,03,90,300	411	415	1,01,54,639	1,03,90,300	2,35,661	...	23,87,52,094	25,70,97,500	1,83,45,406	...

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 11th January, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 12th January, 1901.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd January, 1902.*

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL FOR 1900-1901.

Circular No. 1 F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1902.

READ—

Circular Resolution No. 14 F., dated the 24th December, 1900, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1899-1900.

Read also—

(i) Report of the Forest School for 1900-1901.
(ii) Letter from the Inspector General of Forests, No. 1264, dated the 23rd November, 1901, submitting the above report.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. J. W. Oliver held the post of Director of the Imperial Forest School throughout the year, and the only important changes in the regular staff took place at the beginning of the new courses in April, when Mr. R. McIntosh, M.A., succeeded Mr. A. M. F. Caccia as Senior Instructor, and Mr. B. O. Coventry, F.C.H., became Instructor in place of the former officer. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, Mr. E. P. Stebbing was appointed Forest Entomologist for a period of two years, and was attached to the School staff.

2. Fewer candidates presented themselves at the entrance examination than in the previous year, and the percentage of those passing the test was lower. Of the 50 candidates who qualified, 26 were admitted to the School, together with 5 who had passed in previous years, 3 students with University degrees exempting them from the entrance test, and 4 students deputed by the Government of Siam, making 38 admissions in all to the Upper Class, of which 14 or 37 per cent., were private students. The standard of general education possessed by the candidates admitted to the Upper Class was satisfactory, as is shown by the details given on the margin.* The number of students admitted to the Lower Class was 8. The total number of students attending the School on the 30th June 1901 was 97, as compared with 99 at the close of the previous year.

* 7 bachelors of Arts.
7 passed First Arts Examination.
16 matriculates.
6 holders of School final certificates.
2 qualifications not stated.

3. At the final examinations held in March 1901, 4 out of 37 Upper Class students failed to pass, the rest obtaining the Higher Standard certificate, including one with Honours. There were no failures amongst the Lower Class students, who thus all obtained the Lower Standard certificate. These results show a considerable improvement when compared with those of the preceding year, and they reflect credit upon the School officers.

ORDER—Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and the Comptroller and Auditor General; also to the Inspector General of Forests for information and for communication to the Director of the Forest School and the Superintendent of Forest Survey.

Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Burma.
Central Provinces.
North-West Frontier Province.
Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmer.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

Ordered, further, that a copy, with copies of the Report, be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for communication to the Nizam's Government, the Mysore and Kashmir Durbars, and the Government of Siam.

[True Extract.]

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	35·36	30·19	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
Tavoy	...	..	28·44	27·59	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	...	28·32	31·53	55·65	48·12	...	.	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22·54	26·02	32·32	34·04	...	...	.	..	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	32·99	29·91	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32·49	32·49	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	26·12	29·5	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Toungoo	..	...	24·81	29·63		.	.	...	..	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	33 16	36·57	34·97	30·33	.	...	...	..	12·96	18·13
Bamo	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	30·77	31·37	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	30·19
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	36·36	30·77	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	20	15·62	37·5	32·5	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	32·5	28·12	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.	...	30	35		...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Dacca	.	...	30	31·25	32·5	37·5	..	...	26·25	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	.	...	33·5 to 37·5	27·5	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	.	..	40	37·5	32·5	37·5	...	...	23·75	23·75	23·75	26·25
Central—												
Bardwan	..	...	35	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	..	..	36·25	28·12	25·94	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	.	..	37·5	35	37·5	35	...	...	...	.	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·5	27·5	32·5	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna	.	.	29·37	23·12	27·5	21·37	...	...	23·12	17·5	20·62	16·25
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	..	...	31·87	24·37	31·41	31·87	..	...	2·.5	17·5	..	...
Muzaffarpur	.	..	34·34	26·56	31·87	22·34	..	..	20·34	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20 36	22·24	34·74	41·3	29·95	34·48	40·69	37·29	22·34	25·47	18·54	21·67
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·18	18·18	32·66	31·98	27·6	33·33	31·98	35·57	20	20·52	16 3	17·76
Jhánsi	18·12	15·83	42 08	42·08	29·63	35·57	...	42·08	21·51	26·2	·79	17·6
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·85	40	25	33·33	28·59	37·19	19·22	25	...	17·4
Agra	22·19	25	50	53·33	28·54	34·74	33·33	37·11	20	24·06	20·47	19·58
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15	14·79	32·5	30·78	26·72	30·78	...	...	16·56	19·53	17·5	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	16·67	33·33	33·91	28·59	32·34	34·79	37·13	17·24	22·86	15·36	19·06
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19·37	20	42·03	44·37	30	33·28	...	...	20	25	16·04	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...		Mergui
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Tavoy
..	..	...	..	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·12	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...	...	26·02	25·6	29·36	31·37	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Thẫngwa
.	..	...	.	..	...	53·33	39·26	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	..	...	18 34	...	..	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
..	...	...	.	...	...	21·62	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	..		11·72	8·06	24·04	34·04	55·17	55·65	...	...	Mandalay
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	.	..	.	...	...	30·05	33·33	50·79	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
..	.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	..			...	...	42·11	40	61·54	66·67	..	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
..	..	.	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	Goálpára
..	..	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
	..			..	...	33·75	40	51·87	55	420	440	Chittagong
..	..	..		...	...	35	31·25	37·5	45	450	420	Dacca
												Deltaic—
								37·5		380		
	.		...	...	...	31·25	30·62	to	48·75	to	420	Midnapur
								45		400		
28 75	27·5	.	.	25	20	30	30	37·5	42·5	380	425	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	..	.	...	...	28·75	28·75	37·5	44·37	320	410	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	33·12	46·25	53·12	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	27·5	31·25	32·5	55	50	340	420	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	..	...	...	27·5	26·87	26·25	31·87	397·5	356·25	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·87	15	23·12	19·37	26·25	20·62	340	360	Patna
												Bihár, north—
..	...	...	..	18·44	17·5	26·25	25·62	35·62	45	310	372·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	18·12	15·31	18·12	15·31	28·44	25	29·53	36·25	320	355·62	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
20·99	24·01	...	...	18·02	21·82	23·44	29·32	28·75	30·67	355·42	419·01	Benares
												Central—
18·59	20·52	...	...	16·3	16·85	15·18	28·07	...	...	336·82	376·46	Cawnpore
21·93	20·26	...	...	21·93	17·4	20	34·06	...	34·06	297·66	355·88	Jhánsi
												Western—
...	19·11	...	... .	...	18·59	25	38·12	25	...	...	376·46	Meerut
21·72	18·59 and 22·19	...	...	19·53	18·59	21·09	33·23	34·63	42·08	328·18	387·5	Agra
												Submontane, west—
18·75	19·53	...	...	17·5	16·67	18·12	28·59	17·5	...	370	365 and 370	Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·24	19·79	...	...	15·36	19·53	20	28·59	...	...	360	390	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	22·81	...	...	16·04	18·28	18·44	26·72	...	...	360	380	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·53	11·31	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	..	22·54	22·54	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	.	20	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
Thôngwa	.	..	20·38	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	.	24·71	23·7	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	.	24·81	23·36	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	..	23·36	26·89	...	.	..	...		...	...	...
Bamo	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	...
Pakôkku	..	..	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..
Akyab	...		25	36·36	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmáputra—												
Goálpára	65	77·	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47·5	55	38·75	37·5	105	130	...	...		...	...	...
Dacca	52·5	60	38·75	37·5	70	100	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	32·5 to 37·5	45 to 55	35·62	35·62	55 and 72·5	75 and 107·5	...	...	...	...	2·19	1·77 to 2·24
Calcutta	45	47·5	33·75	33·75	90	90	...	...	10	13·33	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Bardwan	37·5	50	33·12	32·81		...	...	...	...	...	5	5·62
Pabna	36·25	50	38·75	38·12	70	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	65	40	40	90	70	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5·62	5·62	5·62
Bihár, south—												
Patna	35	40	36·87	35	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	...	3·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	52·5	40	38·75	36·25	..	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	26·56	33·28	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	40·78	48·91	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	47·08	...	..	67·5	57·5	100	135	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	50	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·91	61·51	...	...	133·33	133·33	112·5	150	5·73	3·33	5	3·75
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	45	44·48	...	...	...	...	110 and 120	135 and 140	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	56·25	...	...	70	70	...	...	4·01	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	33·12										...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		District s
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	.		Mergui
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		Tavoy
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...		...	.	...		Rangoon
...	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	Thôngwa
..	.	...	.	..		...	.	...		Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	..	.	..	...	.	...	.	...		Henzada
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	Mandalay
...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	.	Bamo
.	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...		Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	.	Kyaukpyu
...	...	..	.	..		.		...	.	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	.	..	.		.		.		.	Goálpára
..	..	...					.	...		Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
..	.							.		Chittagong
	.	.	..	.	.					Dacca
										Deltaic—
.	.	.		.	.	..	.	..		Midnapur
..	...	...	.	..	...	.		...	..	Calcutta
										Central—
..	...	.	.	...	..	...	.	.	.	Bardwan
...	..	.	.	..	.	.		.	.	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
..	...	.	..	.		..			..	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	.		Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...		.	...	.	..	..	Bhágalpur
...	...		.	..	..	...			...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	..	.	.	.	...	..		.	Benares
										Central—
...	...		..	70	60	..	...	...	.	Cawnpore
...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	.	..	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
6·67	2·5	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26·25	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 100	...	...	40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
										Oudh—
1·87	1·36	...	...	40	40	...	..	...	...	*Southern—* Lucknow
...								30	30	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	25	...	...	33·12	42·08	...	...	26·56	29·63	26·56	20
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19·06	18·18	44·37	50	23·59	34·01	30·78	37·5	15·31	25	17·34	21·04
Central—												
Lahore	22·34	22·19	44·43	45·1	22·76	35·94	26·87	40·05	13·54	24·58	16·3	21·35
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·09	25	38·07	40	25	33·33	31·98	38·07	17·4	21·04	17·4	16·67
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22·24	24·22	41·04	42·08	21·93	34·06	25	37·19	...	...	...	22 24
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	22·19	53·07	52·03	21·87	35	23·75	38·12	13·44	25·62	13·44	20
Western—												
Multan	16·67	17·4	26·67	32·03	25	34·79	30·78	40	17·03	26·2	14·74	22·24
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	..	35	36·56	27·5	36·25	...	...	21·87	21·25	20	23·75
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	26·87	36·25	..	...	18·44	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	...	...	25·62 to 27·66	35 to 36·25	52·5	55	19·06 to 20·31	27·5 to 28·12	17·5 to 19·37	25
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·29
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	41·87	...	...	47·13	47·13	...	...	..	...	23·02	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·84	23·12
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	35	38	36	44	44	53 25	...	...	21	23·87
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	26·62	26·62	36·37	32	42	...	...	20	20
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	32.	40	30	38	37·5	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	42·86	50	...	...	...	...	17·78	36·54
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	58·5	50	56·25	...	...	20	23·33
Ellichpur	...	...	80	66·67	50	61·54	57·14	72 78	...	...	20	25
Amraoti	...	...	37·5	47·5	37·5	47·5	42	54·87	...	...	16·25	27·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	31·4
Cuddapah	31·8	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·4	31·6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	25·7	31·3	47·3	49·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·8	32·9	35·4	43·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·17	47·26	36·57	45·71	54·86	55·66	50·94	87·77				
Bangalore	18·51	29·39	44·78	49·64	41 19	46·64	60·8	60·80				

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten seers.)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana –
27·5	22·19	...	...	25	19·06	26·56	44·43	...	...	336·87	492·34	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab –
21·09	21·04	...	...	15·94	21·04	18·59	35·52	40	57·13	375	375	*Southern—* Ferozpur
19·48	22·5	...	...	15·73	22·24	17·81	38·38	61·04	48·02	413·12	400	*Central—* Lahore
20·88	16·77	...	...	17·81	18·59	21·09	33·33	29·63	36·35	375	400	*South-eastern –* Delhi
...	22·86	.	.	15·36	22 24	16·67	37·66	...	..	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar
17 81	25	...	.	15·94	22·5	19·06	35·94	38·12	40	320	328·75	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
18·18	22·81	...	...	16·67	22·81	21·61	40	...	...	400	441·35	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
28·75	27·5	...	...	...	...	26·87	42 19	41·25	...	390	...	Karachi
19 37	...	...	...	...	...	22·34	...	...	..	362·5	413·12	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21·25	27·5	...	...	45·62 to 47·5	47·5 to 52·5	300 to 470	360 to 420	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
.	31·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	33·33	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
23 38	31·93	...	...	...	...	31·25	39·63	30·94	...	...	433·33	*Khandesh –* Ahmadnagar
25 83	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Dhulia
26·67	29·17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
	...	...	...	...	...	28	32	39	56	333	466·62	*Western—* Nagpur
	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	39	32	...	310	360	*Central—* Jubbulpore
	...	...	...	...	...	27	37	39	...	300	400	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar –
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
22·92	33·33	...	...	...	...	30	41·62	50	54·17	323·81	457·14	Akola
25·81	44·44	...	...	...	...	38·09	50	53·33	66·67	336·84	581·82	Ellichpur
22·5	30	...	...	...	...	33·75	40	43·75	55	320	4.0	Amraoti
												Madras—
19·9	20·7	...	...	...	...	37·2	55·2	...	...	325·7	325·7	*South, central –* Coimbatore
...	...	24·8	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	410·9	359·6	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·3	...	380·9	380·9	*Central—* Bellary
20·4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345·5	345·5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	24·5	28·6	...	...	...	...	35·7	34·8	...	...	*East Coast, central –* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	37·2	...	...	362·1	362·1	*East Coast, south –* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	23·3	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
29	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	34·2	...	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	21·24	...	...	26·17	31·05	74	93·75	375·66	391·09	Mysore
		27·89	27·11			19·05	27·11	58·78	64·05	435·68	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	57·34	66·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	44·37	50	..	..	80	66·67	133·28	160	3·28	5	3·91	9·37
Central—												
Lahore	45·73	50	...	...	48 49	64·01	106·67	152·24	10	10	4·48	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	50	44·43	...	...	80	80	130	160	5	4·01	4·01	7·97
Submontane—												
Amritsar	38·07	40	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8·02	5	6·67
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	42·5	44·37	...	...	40	40	114·27	133·33	5·73	5	4·01	6·67
Western—												
Multan	47·03	51·61	...	..	80	80	133·33	110	5	4·43	3·65	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	80	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	51·87	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	64·01	85·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad		..	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	69·75	90	106·62	145	...	3·25	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	38	40	100	200	90	160	..	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	122·5	..	...	145	152	114·28	140	1·82	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	114·29	...	...	200	400	160	200	13·33	10	...	...
Amráoti	80	100	...	...	110	225	120	180	6·17	2·06	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	57·6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem	...	...	...	...	171·2	128·4	68·5	104·5	...	...	9	7·1
Central—												
Bellary	68·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·8	115·2	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	49·4	52·7	74·8	107·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	51·8	49·4	..	...	123·4	123·4	65·8	123·4	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	..	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	68·57	...	...	305	374	103·61	120·67	4		5	5
Bangalore	51·37	68·23	..	...	342·5	342·5	146·75	146·75	7·58	5·8	17·31	7·8

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	..	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	5	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	5	...	...	60	60	.	...	60	70	Rawalpindi
										Western—
5	5·63	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	6·87	7·76	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	55	40	...	...	35	25	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
2·75	3·3	...	...	75	70	...	...	80	70	Akola
8	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	80	45	...	...	100	90	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	65	55	65	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
4	6·5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 24, 1902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Indropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-Month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...		12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (Deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	.	...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 8	..	...	15 4	15 4	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	..
Bassein	.	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (sub-al)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	.	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	9 9	...	...	10 12	10 12	14 8	15 5	...	24 8	..	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 3	11 —	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 11	11 13	29 —	29 —	...	..
Bamo	...	..	...	..	8 14	8 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...
Pakokku	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 —	16 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	...	...		14 7	13 8	16 12	16 12	...	...	..	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 10	10 —	12 10	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	.	..	...	...	8 8	10 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	16 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 —	6 2	...	...	5 —	5 1	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..
Garo Hills	...	...	..	...	4 —		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	11 —	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 ..	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 ..	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 8	10 —	...	...	..	...
Sibsagar	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	..
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 12 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3½	9 12½	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Mairmensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 10 and 12 —	10 10 and 11 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 6	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	16 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	8 14	16 —	14 8	13 —	13 4
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10	13 —	14 —	..	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	12 8	12 8	16 —	18 10	...	...	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR TUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (delta)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	12 10	12 10	19 —	19 —	Rangoon
..	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	14 4	14 —	Thongwa
...	...	...	...	7 1	7 1	..	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...		14 4	14 4	Thayetmyo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	..	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	27 3	6 14	6 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	32 —	32 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	..	..	5 5	5 5	10 10	10 10	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	7 9	7 9	12 10	12 10	Pakokku
...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	34 11	34 11	5 14	5 14	11 6	11 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	..	10 —	9 8	9 6½	9 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —	13 —	13 6	6 —	6 1	8 —	8 1	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills
...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
.	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrup
.	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	..	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	Sibsagar
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
. .	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	...	..	5 8	5 —	6 —	6 8	Naga Hills
												Eastern—
				10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	10 10	10 8	10 —	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Mymensingh
												Deltaic—
				9 8	9 8	...	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 11	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	13 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 —	..	..	11 8	11	10 8	10 10	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 13	15 —	16 —	10 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	10 —	8 14	11 1	14 6	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 6	10 8	Jessore
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 6	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 12	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 8	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 —	21 —	...	..	10 14 and 12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	9 3	9 3	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	11 —	11 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	22 —	24 —	...	...
Ranchi	7 12 to 10 8	8 — to 10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	10 2	15 12	13 8	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 — and 12 —	12 — and 13 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	13 10	13 10	14 11	14 11	...	...	13 10	13 1	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 8	12 —	17 8	16 —	...	...	12 —	9 8	20 8	19 —	...	...
Patna	14 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	8 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 12	17 12	16 6	...	...	12 8	13 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 9	12 —	19 12	18 11	...	...	12 2	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	..	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	13 —	13 —	17 8	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	22 8	...	...	...
Champáran	11 8	13 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	12 —	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	11 —	20 8	22 —	19 —	18 —
Benares	12 11	13 3	16 8	15 11½	7 13	8 15	10 9	10 9	21 6	20 10	18 7	18 7
Ghazipur	11 6	11 6	15 10	15 2	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	20 2	20 2	15 2	15 2
Jaunpur	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Allahabad	11 8	11 12	18 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	19 —
Central—												
Bánda	12 —	12 —	23 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	27 —	27 —	21 —	21 8
Fatehpur	12 8	12 —	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Hamirpur	12 10	12 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 8	24 —	22 —
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 4	19 8	19 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	24 —	24 8	21 —	20 —
Jhánsi	13 1	13 —	18 6	18 12	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	19 12	18 —	18 12
Etawah	13 8	13 4	18 12	18 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 4	19 8	19 4	19 —
Farukhabad	13 10	13 10	19 1	19 1	5 2	5 2	9 9	8 15	20 7	21 1	20 7	20 7
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	18 12	20 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 4	20 8	18 4	19 4
Etah	14 8	15 6	19 —	21 8	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	20 8	...	19 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	14 8	19 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	18 8	19 —
Agra	13 —	12 12	18 8	19 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 8	18 —	17 8
Muttra	14 —	13 8	19 8	19 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	9 8	22 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	...	...	21 8	21 —	20 —	20 —
Bulandshahr	15 10	15 6	22 —	21 8	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	23 8	25 —	20 —	20 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	17 —	17 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 12	11 12	16 8	16 8	6 10	6 10	11 12	11 12	17 14	17 14	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 —	12 9	19 5	18 —	10 5	9 —	12 9	12 8	23 4	22 8	20 10	20 11
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	...	...

tate the number of ...rs (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 —	...	...	11 13	11 4	10 8	10 12	Bankura
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	...		...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	..	...	12 5	12 5	22 —	24 —	15 —	12 5	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 2	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	13 8	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	22 —	...	11 —	9 8	9 12	9 8	Malda
												Northern—
...	..	...	...	11 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	16 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 11	10 11	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	13 8	13 8	Puri
...	...	...	...	13 12(*a*)	14 7(*a*)	...	...	13 12	14 7	13 4	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 8 and 10 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	24 —	20 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	Mánbhum
26 8	26 —	...	...	11 — to 12 —	10 8 to 11 8	20 —	21 —	5 12 to 6 8	5 12 to 6 8	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
23 10	23 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	18 9	19 2	16 14	16 14	9 —	9 —	Palámau
20 —	22 8	...	...	14 —	12 8	18 8	20 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Huzáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	18 14	16 12	21 —	21 —	18 14	16 12	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	16 8	17 —	17 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	13 8	12 —	10 12	10 8	Gaya
...	...	19 8	20 —	17 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	15 —	15 8	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 8	Shahabad
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 2	21 4	21 4	11 6	10 10	11 —	11 —	Bhágalpur
22 —	22 —	...	...	17 9	17 9	22 —	22 —	12 2	12 —	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga
21 —	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
21 —	21 —	...	16 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	21 —	15 —	14 8	10 8	10 12	Sáran
22 —	21 —	....	...	18 8 to 19 8	18 —	23 8	24 —	19 4	18 12	10 —	10 —	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	15 8	14 —	18 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	16 12	16 4	16 6½	16 11½	20 14	19 9	13 1	14 2½	10 6½	10 —	Benares
...	...	13 2	13 2	15 10	15 4	20 4	18 14	12 8	12 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
22 —	22 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15—(*b*)	15—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	18 —	16 —	20 —	19 8	18 —	18 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	16 —(*b*)	16 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bánda
...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	15 —(*b*)	15 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	24 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	22 —	21 —	21 6	20 —	24 —	23 —	14 —(*b*)	14 —(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	20 —	19 12	15 12	15 12	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
24 —	22 —	14 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	25 —	23 —	14 —	14 —	11 4	11 —	Etawah
...	...	24 8	27 4	20 7	20 7	25 8	24 8	14 5	14 5	11 9	11 4	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	25 8	15 8(*b*)	15 8(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	16 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	22 —	22 —	14 8(*b*)	13 8(*b*)	12 —	12 —	Muttra
...	...	16 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 8	12 8(*b*)	13—(*b*)	11 4	11 —	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 12	23 —	24 —	14 —(*b*)	14—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
....	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	12 12	12 12	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 14	20 14	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 —	Azamgarh
23 4	23 6	21 8	21 10	18 7	18 —	23 11	22 15	17 1	14 12	10 7	10 7	Gorakhpur
19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	12 13	12 12	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15 4	15 8	24 4	24 8	9 —	9 —	12 12	13 —	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Budaun	15 4	15 —	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	12 —	22 —	22 —	19 4	19 —
Pilibít	14 14	14 5	23 —	23 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	26 —	...	21 —	...
Bareh	14 11	14 1	22 8	23 2	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	23 12	23 12	19 11	19 6
Moradabad	14 12	14 6	22 12	22 8	5 2	5 2	11 —	10 12	20 8	20 8	20 11	20 4
Bijnor	14 14	15 3	25 5	25 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	19 6	19 11
Muzaffarnagar	16 4	15 10	25 4	25 4	...	...	11 —	11 8	24 4	23 2	19 13	19 13
Saharanpur	15 13	15 13	26 5	23 10	5 5	5 5	10 3	10 12	23 10	21 8	21 8	19 5
Dehra-Dún	13 12	13 8	22 —	20 8	5 8	5 8	9 —	8 12	18 —	16 —	18 —	16 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	11 12	12 —	20 —	20 —	8 4	8 —	13 8	14 —	24 —	22 —	21 4	21 —
Sultanpur	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 —	24 —	24 —	..	...
Rae-Bareli	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	5 4	6 —	13 8	14 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	23 —
Unao	12 12	13 —	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 8
Lucknow	13 8	13 —	21 —	20 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	15 —	15 4	22 —	22 —	...		12 —	12 —	22 —	...	20 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 8	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 8
Barabanki	13 8	13 8	17 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Gonda	15 —	14 8	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 4	24 8	25 —	19 8	18 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 —	29 —	28 8	23 —	23 —
Sitapur	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 —	23 —	22 4
Kheri	14 12	14 8	26 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	28 —	30 —	23 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 4	11 4	14 8	12 8	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 14	14 4	14 —	13 4	14 4
Bánswara	10 —	9 8	...	12 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	11 12	11 10	14 15	14 8	7 5	7 4	7 13	7 12	14 10	13 15	13 9	13 15
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 12	10 12	13 —	13 —	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 14	10 12	10 12	12 —	13 —
Erinpura	12 2	11 13	16 4	14 12	5 10	5 9	9 2	7 11	15 4	14 4	14 —	13 12
Ajmer	13 —	12 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 8	15 2½	14 8
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 2 and 11 8	14 6	14 2	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	12 14	12 9
Kishangarh	13 8	13 8	17 12	17 4	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	17 4	17 8	15 —	15 —
Bundi	12 —	12 —	22 12	21 2	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	25 4	14 4	17 12
Kotah	11 4	10 12	22 8	23 12	6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	18 4	21 —	15 4	14 12
Jhalawar	10 11	10 6	18 —	17 1	5 15	5 15	7 2	7 2	19 6	18 13	12 12	14 2
Tonk	9 8	11 4	15 4	16 —	5 1	6 8	6 5	7 —	15 13	16 8	15 3	15 8
Jaipur	12 5	12 5	18 2	17 13	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	20 1	20 1	16 14	17 3
Karauli	10 15	10 15	21 4	20 10	7 8	6 3	8 12	7 8	20 8	20 —	18 12	18 12
Dholpur	12 10	12 10½	19 2	19 2	7 —½	7 —½	8 7	8 7	21 6	20 6½	19 13½	15 14
Bharatpur	13 2	13 10	19 2	19 11	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 4	21 6	18 10½	19 2
Alwar	13 13	13 9	19 7	19 2	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	20 15	19 14	18 2	17 14
Deoli	12 6	12 6	16 6½	16 6	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 8	20 8	16 —	16 —
Nasirabad	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —
Balmer	12 4	11 13	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 11	15 3	15 3
Anádra	10 15 and 11 7	10 13 and 11 4	...	...	5 4	5 5	8 —	8 —	...	...	13 11	12 2
Shahpura	9 12	9 12	14 6	14 6	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	14 1	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 8 and 11 —	10 8 and 10 14	15 —	14 5	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 —	13 14	13 3	13 2
Jaisalmer	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 4	5 8	7 8	6 12	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 11½	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	12 8	12 —
Central India—												
Indore	11 8	11 4	19 —	15 8	10 4	8 4	10 8	9 8	20 —	19 8	16 —	15 —
Nimach	13 —	12 12	...	...	6 4	6 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 —	14 8	14 —
Gwalior	11 6	11 —½	18 3½	17 —½	6 1½	5 15	6 13½	6 11	18 15½	17 1	16 7½	16 2
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ferozpur	16 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 7	16 15	28 8	27 5	...	...	8 8	8 10	23 8	22 8	19 5	19 8
Gujranwala	15 8	16 4	29 —	30 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	23 —	24 —	21 —	19 —
Gujrat	20 —	20 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	23 —
Shahpur	19 —	19 8	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARU OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE. (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 8	23 —	23 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	16 —	18 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	14 4	14 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibhit
...	...	23 12	23 12	19 11	19 11	25 —	25 —	16 9	17 8	11 9	11 9	Bareli
...	...	16 8	17 8	17 12	17 8	25 12	25 2	13 6	13 10	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	19 11	19 2	18 —	20 4	13 8(*a*)	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 5	23 2	23 2	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	23 10	21 8	21 8	20 7	19 13	22 9	21 8	9 11	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
20 —	19 —	...	...	17 8	17 —	23 —	20 —	14 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	15 —	...	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
15 —	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	25 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	11 8	11 8	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 8	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
26 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	24 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
24 —	24 —	22 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Unao
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 8	20 —	24 —	24 —	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
26 —	...	19 —	19 —	21 8	20 8	24 —	24 —	15 —(*a*)	15 —(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	...	12 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 8	27 12	26 8	14 8	13 10	10 14	10 12	Gonda
31 —	29 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	27 8	26 —	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
24 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	20 —	26 —	24 4	16 —(*a*)	15 8(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	27 8	28 —	14 4	14 4	11 —	10 8	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 4	13 12	14 12	14 6	12 8	8 —	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 9	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Bánswára
...	...	6 4	7 12	14 1	13 11	14 15	14 8	9 15	9 13	10 11	10 9	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	5 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	Erinpura
...	...	15 —	12 8	16 —	15 8	17 —	15 5½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	12 11	13 4	14 —	13 11	8 8	8 8	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	17 8	17 4	...	...	13 4	12 12	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	22 4	22 8	...	...	11 6	11 4	Bundi
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 —	20 4	18 4	7 4	7 4	10 2	10 2	Kotah
...	...	...	...	17 7	16 6	17 7	18 —	7 2	7 2	10 1	9 8	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	14 9	15 4	15 14	16 —	...	...	11 1	11 —	Tonk
...	...	19 8	19 8	17 8	16 3 and 17 8	19 8	18 14	16 15	16 13	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	25 —	22 8	20 —	20 —	...	21 4	17 8	17 8	10 10	10 10	Karauli
...	...	13 8	15 12	19 10½	19 8	...	...	15 3	15 4½	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	19 13	20 4	18 12	18 8	11 12	11 8	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 10	18 7	20 —	18 11	21 —	21 —	12 4	12 10	Alwar
...	...	...	...	15 13	14 14	17 2½	18 12	...	...	12 6	12 6	Deoli
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	..	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 15	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Balmer
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 5	13 4	13 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anádra
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 10	11 10	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 5	15 9	14 15	9 11	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 8	19 8	19 8	9 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	15 4	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	11 14	11 14	18 9½	17 13	18 8½	17 6½	13 4½	12 9	11 1	10 12	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 8	24 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpore
												Central—
...	...	17 8	20 8	22 —	21 8	24 8	23 8	9 4	9 12	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 12	22 12	23 8	22 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	22 8	23 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

(*a*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 —	14 —	22 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 8	19 —	18 —
Delhi	15 —	14 4	22 8	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	18 8	18 —
Rohtak	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	17 8	16 8
Karnál	15 —	15 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 8	17 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	23 8	24 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	17 8	17 —	24 8	23 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	21 8	20 —	20 8	18 —
Jalandhar	18 8	19 —	26 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	17 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	9 8	9 4	22 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Siálkot	16 —	17 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 8	9 3	18 12	18 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —
Kángra	15 —	15 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	18 —	18 —	29 —	31 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	29 —	29 —	22 —	24 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	20 8	32 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	23 —
Jhang	17 8	18 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	29 —	30 —	26 —	26 —
Multan	15 12	15 12	23 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	26 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	18 10	18 12	26 —	26 —	...		7 8	7 8	27 —		22 —	
Muzaffargarh	17 8	18 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	17 8	17 8	25 —	23 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	22 8	21 14
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	15 8	15 —	24 —	23 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 8	21 12	19 —	16 —	16 —
Pesháwar	17 —	18 —	32 —	33 —	6 10	6 10	9 9	9 9	32 —	29 —	20 —	20 —
Kohát	14 10	14 13	25 8	25 8	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 13	...	...	22 5	22 5
Bannu	17 8	19 11	24 6	27 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	17 8	17 8	22 8	23 12
Dera Ismael Khan	14 4	14 4	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	7 5	7 8	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Quetta	14 4 to 15 4	14 — to 15 —	17 —	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	6 7	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	11 6	11 6	12 11	10 11
Ratnágiri	8 2	8 1	...	...	10 2	...	11 6	12 2	...	...	11 15	11 11
Alibág	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 —	8 6	9 14	9 12	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	13 8	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 4	9 1	..	.	10 6	11 5	13 3	13 3	22 1	15 10	22 1	16 9
Belgaum	7 10	7 10	...	..	13 1	12 10	13 10	13 2	16 10	16 1	17 9	15 10
Satara	9 1	8 11	..	...	11 13	11 13	11 15	12 11	18 6	18 6	20 13	19 7
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	..	...	7 10	7 10	9 12	9 12	17 14	17 14	19 3	19 3
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	.	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	11 6	17 4	17 4	19 13	18 —
Poona	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 8	13 10	14 15	13 13
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	9 7	..	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	9 1	16 8	16 5	16 1	16 1
Násik	9 2	9 2	...	..	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 8	15 5	...	15 6	14 11
Dhulia	9 8	9 8	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 10	15 12	15 6	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	..	..	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	15 4	14 13	14 13	14 13
Broach	10 8	10 —	...	..	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	15 —	14 8	13 8	14 —
Kaira	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	17 8	18 —	14 8	16 —
Baroda	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 8	13 4	14 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	15 —	14 8	14 —	14 8
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 8	15 —
Disa	12 8	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	12 13	12 5	...	...	5 15	5 15	10 —	10 —	16 —	15 10	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 1	10 2	17 7	17 7	...	...
Khandwa	...	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 12	9 6	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 5	6 6	9 10	9 10	18 15	18 14	...	...
Chhindwara	13 12	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	14 —	20 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 1	8 2	10 15	10 15	18 6	17 6	...	...
Wardha	10 —	9 6	...	...	6 8	5 —	10 —	8 14	17 12	17 12	...	...

state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 12	22 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	19 —	22 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	21 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 8	Rohtak
23 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 8	22 —	22 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 8	25 8	23 8	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 12	Ambala
...	...	16 8	17 —	23 —	22 8	25 —	25 —	9 8	10 —	12 8	13 —	Ludhiána
...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	22 8	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	19 —	18 —	24 —	23 —	26 —	24 —	...	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	..	...	...	20 8	20 8	23 —	23 —	...	..	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	15 6	14 —	15 8	14 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 12	Simla
	..	...	...	18	18 —	20 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	13 —	20 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	26 —	25 —	20 —	19 —	...	8 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
33 —	40 —	32 —	40 —	19 —	19 —	30 —	31 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 —	Jhang
...	...	24 —	24 —	18 4	17 4	23 —	21 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 —	26 8	24 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
..	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 4	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	24 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	30 —	29 —	12 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 10	23 9	22 15	...	...	19 2	18 8	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	20 —	22 8	30 15	32 8	7 8	7 8	21 4	20 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 12	18 2	20 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	16 4	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hyderabad
...			...			..	..					Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...			...	...					Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	15 4	13 —	17 —	17 4½	7 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
11 12	12 5	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	7 7	8 1	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 10	7 —	9 11	9 11	Bombay
..	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
20 4	20 2	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 9	11 12	Dharwar
17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 12	9 8	9 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 15	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 6	11 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 —	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 —	12 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	13 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
17 2	16 6	...	...	11 8	12 4	...	...	8 9	8 9	12 9	11 15	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	7 14	7 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 8	Kaira
16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	8 8	8 4	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	...	12 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	110 —	110 —	Rájkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 11	Hushangabad
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 —	9 6	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	10 —	8 8	10 6	10 11	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	7 2	9 2	8 —	16 —	16 —		
Saugor	12 —	12 —		...	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —		
Damoh	13 2	12 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	10 14	8 14	21 9	19 1		
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 —		..	7 —	7 8	11 8	12 —	19 —	21 —		
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —		...		
Seoni	15 8	16 8		...	7 —	6 —	14 —	16 —	22 —	...		
Bálághát	13 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	..
Bhandára	10 —	11 4	...	...	8 12	...	10 —	11 4		...		
Chanda	10 2	10 2		...	9 12	9 12	12 9	11 11	19 —	17 9		
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	14 3	14 3	..	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —		...		..
Raipur	13 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	7 8	12 —	11 4	..	...	..	..
Sambalpur	13 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	12 8	...	.	...	..
Berar—												
Buldana	7 8	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	20 —	14 —	15 8
Basim	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 3	5 14	9 5	9 5	23 2	23 2	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	19 10	21 8	16 —	19 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	..	..	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	17 —
Amraoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	24 —	26 —	18 —	22 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	23 8	22 8	12 —	12 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 13	7 14	9 15	10 9	4 6	3 9	9 8	8 15	12 2	11 7	16 3	16 4
Bolarum	6 7	6 6	...	...	5 4	5 5	10 —	10 2	16 10	14 14	...	...
Chadarghát	5 12	6 4	...	...	4 10	5 4	6 15	7 —	15 —	14 —	17 4	18 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar			...	.	...	...	8 14	8 14	..			
S. Canara	...	...		...	...	...	11 5	12 —	...			
South, central—												
Coimbatore					...	...	9 2	9 3	17 6	17 6	19 2	19 2
Nilgiris	..		...		...		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	..	..	8 14	8 8	15 14	15 14	14 11	14 11
Central—												
Bellary			...	...	...	..	8 10	8 10	15 6	14 6	..	
Anantapur			...	...	..	...	9 3	8 2	16 8	14 6	...	...
Cuddapah	...		...				9 2	9 2	14 3	13 13	17 6	17 6
Karnul	..	...	...	...	...		10 2	10 2	17 2	17 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	...	.	..	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	..	...	...	...	..	.	8 9	8 3	...	...	...	19 13
Godavari	..	...		..	.	.	10 —	10 —	15 6	15 6		...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna		..	...		...	...	12 6	12 —	19 —	17 6	...	..
Nellore		...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 10	16 8	15 6	15 —	14 2
East Coast, south—												
Madras		..	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	..	...
Chingleput		...		...	..		9 13	9 —	..	...	...	...
N. Arcot		...	...		...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	..	...	20 2	18 8
Tanjore	...	...	...		...	...	11 11	11 11	...	..	18 13	18 13
Trichinopoly	...	...	..	.	...	.	9 8	8 14	15 5	14 14	17 2	16 6
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	..	...	...	...	10 2	10 10	15 —	14 5	13 2	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	.	...	.	10 2	9 5	14 10	14 10	13 3	13 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 2	6 7	...	...	10 1	8 1	11 2	9 5	20 1	20 1	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 14½	8 14½	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 —	7 11	6 10	7 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 13	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	8 2	10 8	10 4	21 —	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	7 —	5 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	.
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer aristinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 10	10 11	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Sangor
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 2	...	...	9 2	10 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	13 12	11 4	...	...	6 8	...	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 —	9 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	..	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 3	16 4	...	...	10 6	10 5	...	...	13 2	12 13	8 9	8 15	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 11	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	Bolárum
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 11	...	...	9 4	8 2	8 9	8 12	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
19 11	19 11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
17 2	17 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 13	Salem
												Central—
17 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 8	Anantapur
15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
19 8	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
20 —	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
14 14	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
15 2	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
18 5	16 11	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
19 10	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
19 3	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly
17 —	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
18 2	19 4	...	...	10 1	9 8	...	...	8 1	10 12	10 8	10 8	Mysore
14 8	14 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 —	11 8	12 1	Bangalore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 —	11 —	Shimoga
21 —	21 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —									
												Coorg—
19 8	21 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	7 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. E. O'CONOR

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1902.

No. 2.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 29th day of January, 1902;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION NO. I OF 1902.

A Regulation further to amend the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895.

I of 1895

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called the Kachin Hill-tribes (Amendment) Regulation, 1902.

I of 1895.

Substitution of new section for section 31, Regulation I, 1895.

2. For section 31 of the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Opium.

"31. (1) No person shall—

(a) possess opium, knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be taken out of the hill-tracts or to be transported from one hill-tract to another non-conterminous hill-tract, or

(b) take opium out of the hill-tracts or transport opium from one hill-tract to another non-conterminous hill-tract,

except under, and in accordance with, the terms and conditions of a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner and on payment of duty at such rate or rates as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-secon (1) shall be punished on conviction by a Magistrate with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

(3) In every prosecution under sub-section (1) it shall be presumed that all opium exceeding half a viss for which the accused person is, in the opinion of the Court, unable to account satisfactorily, is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence thereunder.

(4) The opium in respect of which an offence under sub-section (1) has been committed, and

(a) the vessels, packages and coverings in which the opium is found,
(b) any other contents of such vessels, packages and coverings, and
(c) the animals and conveyances used in carrying the opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

(5) Where any person charged with an offence rendering anything liable to confiscation under sub-section (4) is convicted, or where any such person is acquitted but the Court decides that anything is liable to confiscation under sub-section (4), the Court may order such thing to be confiscated or may give the owner an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as it thinks fit.

(6) Where an offence under this section has been committed but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or where opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be inquired into and determined by the Deputy Commissioner or by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, and the Deputy Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid may order the opium, the vessels, packages and coverings in which the opium is found, any other contents of such vessels, packages and coverings, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the opium, to be confiscated:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing the things intended to be confiscated or without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) produced in support of their claims.

(7) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules to regulate—

(a) the disposal of things confiscated under this section, and
(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this section."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1902.

No. 47.—Mr. E. J. Kitts has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st December 1901.

The 31st January 1902.

No. 52—Mr. F. W. Fox has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 17th December 1901.

No. 57.—Mr. E. Rose has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th December 1901.

MEDICAL.

The 28th January 1902.

No. 116.—The portion of Home Department Notification No. 1847, dated the 27th December 1901, which purported to place the services of Lieutenant Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri, M.B., I.M.S., temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, is hereby cancelled.

The 29th January 1902.

No. 121.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras :—

Captain Robert King Mitter, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain H. St. J. Fraser, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain E. M Illington, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain T. E. Watson, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S. (Madras).
Captain W. J. Niblock, M.B., I.M S. (Madras).
Captain C. B. Harrison, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras).

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 31st January 1902.

No. 209.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that Deoghur, in the District of the Sonthal Parganas in Bengal, is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Benares Division and the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the Sri Panchami, Magh Purnima and Sivaratri fairs:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Baidyanath, Baidyanath Junction, Madhupur and Simultala on the East Indian Railway shall be sold from the date of this Notification to the 31st March, 1902 (both days inclusive), within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot and Coimbatore Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Lahore and Umballa Districts and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States of the Punjab, the Benares Division and the Allahabad District of the North-Western Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person except on the production of a certificate signed by an executive officer of the Government that he is travelling for some purpose other than that of attending the fairs.

JAILS.

The 28th January 1902.

No. 55.—The Home Department Notification No. 2, dated the 4th January 1902, placing the services of Captain M. B. Pinchard, I.M.S. (Madras), temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment in the Jail Department, is hereby cancelled.

POLICE.

The 30th January 1902

No. 101.—The services of Mr. O. Mawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Purneah, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 31st January 1902.

No. 47.—The Reverend D. H. Gillan, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has been appointed, as a temporary measure, Junior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, with effect from the 6th December 1901.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 224—4-4.—Mr. R. Ll. Jones, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with furlough for seven months under article 340 (*b*), with effect from the 6th February, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 225—4-4.—The Reverend Mr. A. Moffat, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Physics, Madras Christian College, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory during the absence on leave of Mr. Jones.

GENERAL.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 315—22-2.—Mr H. C. Hill, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 17th April, 1902, and in continuation furlough for seven months and five days under articles 264 (*a*) and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 279-*F.*.—The services of Raja Jehandad Khan, Ghakkar, Khan Bahadur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th January, 1902.

The 29th January, 1902.

No. 131-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 140-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—

Consequent on the reversion of Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 7th October, 1901—

Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 15th October, 1901—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Coprs, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and his appointment to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 25th October, 1901—

Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st class.

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 28th October, 901—

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 1st November, 1901—

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 2nd November, 1901—

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 1st class, to his substantive grade of Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 3rd November, 1901—

Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 4th November, 1901—

Captain A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain A. D. Macpherson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 10th November, 1901—

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. F Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 18th November, 1901—

Major S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class (on privilege leave), reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and with effect from the 19th November, 1901—

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 20th November, 1901—

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 2nd December, 1901—

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 5th December, 1901—

Captain P. Z. Cox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class

Captain E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave and furlough combined to Captain F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 15th December, 1901—

Captain F. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

No. 143-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant A. ff. Garrett, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties in the Jaipur State.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 427-*I.A.*—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 20th December, 1901, is republished for general information :—

Marlborough House, December 10, 1901.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Gough Arbuthnot, Esq. (of Madras).

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1902.

No. 537-*P.* - Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Officiating Deputy Postmaster General, Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Postmasters General, with effect from the 16th of October, 1901.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st January, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

No. 92.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A Buckland, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent Army Clothing, Bengal, is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment from the 7th July, 1902, to the 23rd April, 1904.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 93.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India—

Second-Lieutenants—

Cecil Edwin Hunt,—4th October, 1901.

Francis Thomas Powney Ebden,—7th October, 1901.

Archibald Malcolm Gillies,—6th November, 1901.

No. 94.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

David Graeme Ridgeway, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 23rd Madras Light Infantry,—20th December, 1901.

Lawrence George Hart, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 1st Madras Pioneers,—12th December, 1901.

Charles Oxley Morris, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry,—19th December, 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 95.—Jemadar Muhammad Suleman Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 251 of 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 8th December, 1899

No. 96.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the date of joining.—

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Bhawani Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

48th Bengal Pioneers.

Harnam Singh and Sarup Singh to be Jemadars, on probation, on the formation of the regiment.

17th Madras Infantry.

Walvakath Tekkumparath Ahmed Kutti to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 97.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the third day of March, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-sections be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 211 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, as amended by the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 849, dated the 20th September, 1901, namely :—

"(2) Save where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers immediate action to be necessary, he shall, before making an order under sub-section (1), obtain the previous sanction of the General Officer of the command.

(3) Where an order is made under sub-section (1) without the previous sanction referred to in sub-section (2), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send to the General Officer of the command a copy of the order together with a statement of the reasons therefor."

No. 98.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), is published, as required by section 27, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the third day of March, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-sections shall be substituted for sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 17 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely :—

"(2) The Cantonment Magistrate, as Secretary of the Cantonment Committee and as executive officer of the cantonment authority shall be subordinate to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall see that all orders of the cantonment authority are duly obeyed.

(4) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 99.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 7th January, 1902, pages 150 and 151.*

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 7th January, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The Hong Kong Regiment, Captain Ernest L. C. Berger, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, to be second in command, with the temporary rank of Major, *vice* Major W. R. Little, Indian Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 14th September, 1901.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. A. Mercer, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) L R H. D Campbell, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, appointed to command a second class district. Dated 29th August, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel David William Keith Barr, C.S.I., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 29th November, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 100.—Conductor Henry Collis, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st January, 1902.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 101.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—

Gordon Napier Caulfeild, 3rd January, 1902.

No. 102.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

27th January, 1902.

Cyril Venn Wilton Williamson.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Herbert Powell.
Robert Baillie.
Henry Mallaby Abud.
Walter Quentin.

Captains to be Majors.

30th January, 1902

Charles Wyndham Somerset.
Colin Finch.
Robert Ross Renton.

Lieutenants to be Captains

28th January, 1902

John Bellasis Bowring.
Reginald William Sidney Elliott
Sidney Mervyn Rice.
Adrian Victor Webley Hope.
Walter Godfrey Patrick Murray
Alan Hewlett
Randle Harry Palin.
Robert Walter Edmund Knollys
Edward Moore Taylor
William Allrey Light
Charles Louis Perrin
Charles Reginald Scott-Elliot.
Edward Barnes Peacock
Robert Hawkes.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant

7th October, 1901.

DeLacy Woolrich Passy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

No. 103.—Sub-Conductor John McManus, clerk, office of Inspector General of Ordnance, Southern Circle, on probation, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 14th June, 1901.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 104.—Sub-Conductor Peter Carrigan, employed in the office of the Director General of Supply and Transport, is specially promoted as a supernumerary to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the 17th July, 1901, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95, of 1894.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 105.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

16th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Bishn Singh (I), transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1901.

17th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Kaim Khan to be Ressaidar and Woorme-Major, and Kot-Dafadar Barkat Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Husain Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th October, 1901.

19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Jemadar Hari Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September, 1901.

3rd Brahman Infantry.

Jemadar Lachman Parshad Awasthi to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Ramautar Dube to be Jemadar, *vice* Bodhi Misir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1901

7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.

Havildar Ramdayal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd November, 1901.

24th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Ali Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Ala Dad Khan, transferred to the 26th Punjab Infantry, with effect from the 23rd October, 1901. Jemadar Lal Mir to be Subadar, and Havildar Gul Akbar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulistan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th December, 1901.

43rd Gurkha Rifles.

Drill Havildar Narain Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Ran Singh Rana, deceased, with effect from the 25th October, 1901.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Harak Sing Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Gambhir Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilakram Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November, 1901.

22nd Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Nabi Husain to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Faiz Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th June, 1901.

Color-Havildar Jaga to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

Havildar Ali Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Kamri, transferred to the Public Works Department, with effect from the 11th December, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 106.—Colonel Arthur Howlett, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Madras Command, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 107.—The retirement of Honorary Lieutenant T. E Rogers, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, has effect from the 6th and not from the 19th November, 1901, as notified in G. G. O. No. 936 of 1901.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 108.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1901 :—

Store Sergeant James Flood, Ordnance Department.

No. 109.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 31st March, 1902 :—

Without gratuity.

Store Sergeant William Knight
" " William Davidson.
" " William Curtis.
" " William James Moore.
} Ordnance Department, Northern Circle.

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant Major) Reginald Sydney, Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps

Sergeant Daniel O'Regan, Station Staff Clerk, Cawnpore.

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant Major) Arthur Edwin Cox, 3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

First Class Sergeant Instructor Thomas Terrell, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers

First Class Sergeant Instructor William Philip Wood, Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

First Class Sergeant Instructor William Henry Dallimer, East Indian Railway. Volunteer Rifles

First Class Sergeant Instructor (Acting Sergeant Major) John Harlow, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 110.—The undermentioned men of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with and without gratuity, for the year ending the 31st March, 1902, under the provisions of clause 205, India Army Circulars of 1898 :—

Medal inscribed "for Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity—

No. 44, Sowar Pran Singh.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity—

No. 54, Sowar Bajrang Singh.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 111.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Henry Benedict Fox, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March, 1906, *vice* Loch, promoted.

No. 112.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Arthur James Beynon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Clifford, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 113.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Alan Hope Joscelyne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th December, 1901, *vice* Coates, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 114.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Michael Patrick Wymer Schembry, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 19th December, 1901, *vice* Rainier, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 115.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Napier Alexander Tew, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, granted a commission in the Army Service Corps.

No. 116.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Francis George Oliver resigns his commission with effect from the 31st December, 1901.

No. 117.—*Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Vivian St. John Croley, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

No. 118.—*Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Edmund Good to be Major, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Davidson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1902.

No. 28.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (*t*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Cocanada Municipality, a water and drainage tax under the provisions of section 75, sub-section (*t*), of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884 (Madras Act IV of 1884), in respect of the buildings and lands of the said Railway Company situate within the limits of the said Municipality.

The 27th January, 1902.

No. 30.—Mr. A. S. Trevor, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on furlough), is permitted to retire from the service of Government under article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th April, 1901.

The 28th January, 1902.

No. 31.—Mr. T. C. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 32.—Mr. B. Stanley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 33.—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

The 20th January, 1902.

No. 36.—Mr. Henry Louis Battersby and Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted to State Railways for employment on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

The 30th January, 1902

No. 40.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to R1,68,62,974, for the construction on the 5 ft 6 in gauge of an extension of the Madras Railway from Azikhal to Mangalore, a distance of about 77 miles

The 29th January, 1902.

No. 34.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. 2 Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1902.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Revised Appendix B—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act 1890 (IX of 1890).
Government of India Public Works Department, Notification No. 113, dated the 21st March, 1895.
Government of India Home Department, Notification No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July, 1897
Government of India letter No. 600 R. T., dated the 30th July, 1897
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1000 (Public), dated the 31st July, 1897.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 3, dated the 5th January, 1898.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 499, dated the 3rd March, 1899.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 197, dated the 5th May, 1899.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 2309, dated the 13th October, 1899.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 517, dated the 7th December, 1899.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 3038, dated the 29th December, 1899.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 29, dated the 25th January, 1900.
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October, 1901.
Government of India letter No. 1193 R. T., dated the 8th November, 1901.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under the Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October, 1901, read above, revised rules were published to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (*f*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, on all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory, or in Native States, to which the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India apply, of the accompanying revised Appendix B to the said General Rules which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, as modified by the Government of India circulars No 12 Railway, dated the 9th December, 1897, No. 1 Railway, dated the 20th April, 1899, No. X Railway, dated the 1st December, 1899, and No. IV Railway, dated the 19th January, 1900.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this circular, with the accompanying revised Appendix B, be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) Railways.

Enclosure to Government of India Circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January 1902.

Revised Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

For the existing Appendix B substitute the following :—

APPENDIX B.

[SEE CHAPTER III, RULES 16 AND 26.]

Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department (Public), No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901.

RULES NOW IN FORCE UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884 (IV OF 1884), AND AFFECTING RAILWAYS.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :

Class 1	Gunpowder,
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture,
Class 3	Nitro-compound,
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture,
Class 5	Fulminate,
Class 6	Ammunition,
Class 7	Firework.

and when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,
Fortis explosive,
Ripp-Lene,
Safety blasting powder,
Westfallite,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 1,
Ballistite,
Blasting Gelatine,
Carbonite,
Cordite,
Dynamite,
Gelatine Dynamite,
Gelignite,
Lithofracteur,
Nitro-glycerine,
Stonite,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,
Ammonite,
Bellite,
Cropal's powder,
Cotton gunpowder,
E. C. powder,
Gun-cotton ordinarily so-called,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Picrates,
Picric powder,
Roburite,
Sawdust and gun-cotton powder,
Schultz's powder,
Tonite (or cotton-powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reveley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazol-benzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.

The maximum diameter at which a small-arm or machine-gun cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than five fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.
Railway fog-signals,
Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,
War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
Fuzes for shells,
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—Each class of explosives shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so

as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape :

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gun-powder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in other cases 50 lbs.

If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.*

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof.† No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs. and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.

(*c*) 1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.

2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows : It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25 lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs. except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.

3. Every package, when actually used for the packing of one fulminate, shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.

4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division 1" (or 2 as the case may be) and name and address of the owner or sender.

(*f*) 1. If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.

2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply, *viz.* :—

(i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be especially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.

(ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up :

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

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* *Note.*—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

† *Note.*—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are excepted—

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine, dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite: provided that any other substances than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, [illegible] material, and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition.

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package:

Provided that in the case of detonators the following further rules shall also be observed, namely:—

(i) The detonators, and the spaces between the detonators and between the sides of the inner package and the detonators, shall all be filled, as far as practicable, with fine saw-dust or other similar material. A layer of cotton wool or other soft elastic material shall be placed between both ends of all the detonators and the interior of the inner package in which the detonators are placed in such manner and so secured that both ends of the detonators will rest upon the said cotton wool or other material. Every inner package, if of metal, shall be lined throughout with paper or other soft material.

(ii) Where the number of detonators packed for conveyance exceeds in all one thousand (1,000) or such greater number as may from time to time be assigned with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives, all the inner packages as aforesaid shall be placed inside a substantial case of wood or metal, made and closed, so as to prevent any of the inner packages escaping therefrom, and the case shall be placed inside such outer packages as is required by the above general rule relating to the packing for conveyance of explosives of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, in such manner and so secured as to leave a clear space of not less than three inches between every part of the interior of the said outer package, notwithstanding that such clear space may, if preferred, be filled with saw-dust, straw or other similar material or may contain a light framework or battens of wood to keep the case aforesaid in position in the outer package.

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and

(*g*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or cases of wood, metal, or other solid material and of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(*a*) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives;

(*c*) there shall *not* be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders; and

(*e*) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an Inspector of Explosives or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

*Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule, no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit], shall be or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same :

Provided that, when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand, and not rolled upon the ground ; they shall no be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is or may come in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion ; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs. unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following :—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

Note.—This rule shall, in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class :

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. * * * * * * *

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing, which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the

name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer [illegible] will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(*a*) Safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators packed according to the proviso to Rule 2 (III) (*e*) may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or nonsafety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that they are loaded in properly constructed powder vans; that not more than one powder van containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that there are not less than three vehicles between the powder van and either the engine or the passenger coaches; that the powder van is close coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and that directly a powder van containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipe lights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding

the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, naphtha, or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, capable by spontaneous ignition, or to cause or accelerate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4, the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March, but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds for transport may demand a fresh certificate for these explosives if presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) classes or of the first division of the 7th (firework) class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of explosive are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 7th (firework) class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the class and division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosive shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair, cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges for small arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in Rule 6 (XII) shall not be stored in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to prevent movement during transit), they may be packed in five layers one above the other. But in the case of safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives, when once begun, shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosives. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to five miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall, except on the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

No. 35.—The following is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1902

Addenda to part II, chapter III, rule 16 of the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by Government.

READ—

Sections 47 and 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895.

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Military Department, Memorandum No. 2462-F., dated the 22nd August, 1901, and its enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—Under section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and the third paragraph of the preamble in the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, nothing in that Act nor in the rules framed thereunder applies to the transport, etc., of explosives by order or on behalf of the Government.

2. Under the provisions of section 47, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), rule 14 of part II, chapter III, of the General Rules for open lines of railway promulgated under the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, and published under this Department's Notification No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, declares certain goods, including explosives defined as such in section 4, clause (*1*), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), to be "dangerous," while rule 16 (*1*) of those rules regulates the conditions for their carriage, including packing.

3. Sub-section (*5*) of section 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), provides that nothing in that section shall be construed to derogate from the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or any rule made thereunder, and specially exempts goods tendered or delivered for carriage by order or on behalf of the Government from the provisions of sub-sections (*1*), (*3*) and (*4*) of that section. But the Government of India are advised that such goods are, in common with similar goods tendered by the public, liable to the other provisions of the Indian Railways Act and among them to the rules as to packing made under section 47, sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*).

4. It was always the intention to exempt Government stores from the operation of the rules applicable to the general public ; and it has hitherto been the practice to act on this understanding. With the interpretation which has now been given to the regulations, it has been represented that it will be impossible to comply with the rules as to the packing of dangerous medical stores without undue and unnecessary expense, and in the case of the medical field equipment without serious inconvenience. All Government stores are packed under departmental rules, the object of which is to ensure the carriage of the stores with safety to themselves and their surroundings, and the Government of India are assured that there would be no greater risk in carrying such stores if packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Department than there would be if they were packed under the rules applicable to the public, provided that in *every* case the contents of packages are declared as required by sub-section (*2*) of section 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47, sub-section (*4*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, apply, of the accompanying addenda to rule 16, chapter III, part II of said General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying addenda, be published under a notification in part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.
The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

[Enclosure to Government of India Circular No. 11 Railway, dated the 21st January, 1902.]

Addenda to rule 16, chapter III, part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which were promulgated with the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895.

Before the word "subject" in rule 16 (*1*), chapter III, part II, *add*—

save as otherwise provided by clause (4) of this rule and

After rule 16, clause (*3*), chapter III, part II, *insert*—

(*4*) Nothing in the rules contained in Appendix A shall apply to medical stores consigned from a Government depôt, notwithstanding that such stores are dangerous goods within the meaning of rule 14:

Provided that the officer in charge of the depôt has given a written declaration of the contents of the packages and certified on the consignment note that they have been packed in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Department for the time being in force relating to the packing of dangerous medical stores.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1902.

No. 29.—The Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 37.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 16 days in combination with furlough for 10 months and 14 days under articles 264A and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, or subsequent date.

No. 38.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 39.—Mr. A. L. Wright, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 41.—Mr. J. C. Shields, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, and until further orders.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 30th January 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 500 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 25th January 1902:—

No. 26 of 1902.—Ishwar Jannsur Khettery, carpenter, of Khetterygunge, Munglepati, Ali Saheb Soondai Saheb Budree, coal merchant, of Jumarpati, and Amar Sing Hurry Sing Powarh, merchant, of Pambais, all of Sholapur city, Deccan, in British India. *A new or improved warping machine.*

No. 27 of 1902.—Cyrus Robinson, engineer, of Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood Park, county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in bearings of engine shafts.*

No. 28 of 1902.—The Cotton Seed Company, Limited, of 37, Old Jewry, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed hulls.*

No. 29 of 1902.—Hubert Joseph Boeken, civil engineer, of Dueren, Rhineland, in the Empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to a machine for divesting parts of plants of their fleshy substance.*

No. 30 of 1902.—Harry Tom Smith, engineer, of City Saw-mills, Christchurch, in the colony of New Zealand, and Arthur James Tarrant, merchant, of Tuam street, Christchurch aforesaid. *An improved station indicator.*

No. 31 of 1902.—James Marsland, architect, of Abattoir road, Pyrmont, Sydney, New South Wales, and Joseph Gaut, artist, of Renwick street, Leichhardt, Sydney aforesaid. *Improvements in fire-arms.*

No. 32 of 1902.—Ernest DePass Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, of 78, Fleet street in the city of London, England. *Improvements in or relating to compressed air railway brakes.*

No. 33 of 1902.—Henry Kinsey, mechanical engineer, of 26, Terrace road, George Challenger, engineer, of Devonshire Villa, and John Henry Nott, sanitary and lighting engineer, of 1, Herbert Place, all in Swansea, county of Glamorgan, Wales. *Improvements in apparatus for generating and storing acetylene gas.*

No. 4 of 1902.—Alfred Lovell and George Fincken, engineers, respectively, of Hanham road, Kingswood, and Wick road, Brislington Loch, near Bristol, England. *Hermetically sealed boxes or cases and improved means for closing same.*

No. 35 of 1902.—William Henry Lampert Alfred, gentleman, of 29, Selsdon road, West Norwood, London, England. *Improvements in the construction of machinery for treating cocoa and like fibres.*

No. 36 of 1902.—Byron E. Eldred, mechanical engineer, of No. 25, Equitable Building, Milk street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. *A method of calcining lime, etc.*

No. 37 of 1902.—Bhagawan Das and Bissesvar Pershad, traders, of the city of Benares. *A medicine called "Rati-ranjan Surti."*

No. 38 of 1902.—David Moorhouse, agent, of 6 Theatre road, Calcutta, and David Thomason Dewar, jute mill manager, 135, Baliaghatta road, Sealdah. *An automatic arrangement for regulating the tension of the tapes for driving the spindles of spinning and twisting frames.*

No. 39 of 1902.—S. K. Swaminatha Pillai, general merchant, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevelly district. *A perpetual calendar to be called "S. K. Swaminathan's Perpetual Calendar."*

No 501 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 48 of 1901.—George Napier Abernethie, locomotive foreman, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, Deccan. *A fastener and tip combined for a billiard cue.* (Specification filed 19 November 1901.)

No. 93 of 1901.—The Linotype Company, Limited, sole owners of, and sole manufacturers and licensors under, the "Linotype" Patents, of No. 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *An improved type justifying machine.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

No. 144 of 1901.—Aubrey Osler Dawson, of the firm of F. & C. Osler, manufacturers, of No 230, Broad street, Birmingham, England *New or improved apparatus for humidifying and cooling air for ventilating apartments and other places.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 215 of 1901.—John Gardner, engineer, of Knott End, Fleetwood, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or relating to telegraphic transmitting instruments* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 243 of 1901.—Metchislaw Fiedler, director of House Schelaputin, Mochowaja street, in the city of Moscow, in the Empire of Russia. *Improvements in explosive compounds.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 258 of 1901.—Thomas Adam Clayton, accountant, of 212, West Coulter street, German town, in the city and county of Philadelphia, U. S. A. *Improvements in mechanism for fumigating and extinguishing fires in closed compartments with gas.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 259 of 1901.—Arthur Harold Abbott, mechanical engineer, residing at 4, Alipore lane, Calcutta, British India. *A new or improved punkah-pulling machine.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 260 of 1901.—Thomas Alva Edison, inventor, a citizen of the U. S. A., residing at Llewellyn Park, Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, U. S. A *Improvements in storage batteries.* (Specification filed 22 January 1902.)

No. 311 of 1901.—Alexander Hamilton Chapman, sheep farmer, of Kurow Oamaru, New Zealand, and Robert Ormus Campbell, gentleman, of Otekaike, Oamaru, New Zealand. *Improved means for treating frozen meat of all kinds or chilled meat while the same is being thawed or defrosted.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 350 of 1901.—The American Machinery and Construction Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi, one of the United States of America, and having its principal place of business at Vicksburg, in the county of Warren, in said state of Mississippi. *Improvements relating to machines for de-linting cotton and like seed.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 368 of 1901.—Smith Herbert Bracey, railroad contractor, of suite 306, No. 112, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. *A railroad spike.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 387 of 1901.—William Walker, mining engineer, of Hawthorn House, Saltburn by the Sea, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in fixings for railway rails.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 423 of 1901.—Dugald Drummond, engineer, of South Bank Lodge, Surbiton, county of Surrey, England. *A spark arrester for locomotive and other engines.* (Specification filed 21 January 1902.)

No. 432 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improved valves.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 434 of 1901.—Henry Lane Wallace, capitalist, of No. 1335, North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, county of Marion, state of Indiana, U. S. A. *Improved valves.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 502 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 84 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs and phonograms.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)

No. 85 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonogram blanks and phonograms and processes of making the same.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)

No. 86 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records and in materials or compositions of such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)

No. 87 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)

No. 88 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound and in surfaces for receiving such sound record and methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)

No. 179 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvement in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records and in methods of making and using such surfaces.* (From 30 April 1902 to 30 April 1903.)

No. 211 of 1889.—James Yate Johnson. *Improvements in graphophones or instruments for recording and reproducing speech and other sounds.* (From 27 August 1902 to 27 August 1903.)

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 2 September 1902 to 2 September 1903.)

No. 213 of 1892.—The Edison United Phonograph Company, Limited. *Improvements in phonographs.* (From 23 November 1902 to 23 November 1903.)

No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *Travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering, and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1902 to 19 January 1903.)

No. 24 of 1894.—P. Donaldson. *The oriental sanitary latrine for natives of India.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 52 of 1896.—William Phillips Hall. *An improved electric signalling system.* (From 3 May 1902 to 3 May 1903.)

No. 81 of 1896.—Max Guilleaume. *Improvements in electric cables.* (From 2 June 1902 to 2 June 1903.)

No. 268 of 1896.—John James Marsland. *A new or improved apparatus for discharging night-soil and the like sewers.* (From 3 March 1902 to 3 March 1903.)

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.* (From 26 February 1902 to 26 February 1903.)

No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow. *A self-acting tank low water alarm.* (From 5 February 1902 to 5 February 1903.)

No. 443 of 1896.—James Alexander Main. *Improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf* (From 13 February 1902 to 13 February 1903.)

No. 235 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Improvements in vault lights.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 269 of 1897.—Edward Pritchard Martin and Richard Price-Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of the tongue rails of railway switches.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 270 of 1897.—Edward Pritchard Martin and Richard Price-Williams. *Improvements in the manufacture of railway crossings.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 285 of 1897.—Arthur Pillsbury Dodge. *A steam motor especially designed for street car-service.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 361 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Vault and canopy lights and prismatic glass for vaults and canopies.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 363 of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Electro-glazing for joining glass, tiles and the like.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. [illegible] of 1897.—John Meiggs Ewen. *Prismatic canopies for windows.* (From 25 January 1902 to 25 January 1903.)

No. 442 of 1897.—Albertus Kapteyn. *Improvements in triple valves for pneumatic railway brakes.* (From 16 July 1902 to 16 July 1903.)

No. 30 of 1898.—Dugald Drummond. *Improvements in locomotive boilers.* (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)

No. 503 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 70 of 1897.—William Owen Phillips. *A bicycle umbrella holder.* (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

No. 79 of 1897.—George Baxter. *A new or improved brake for cycles and other road vehicles.* (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 84 of 1897.—Ferd-Peterson & Co. *Manufacture of substantive cotton dye stuffs from benzidine sulpho acids.* (Specification filed 28 September 1897.)

No. 275 of 1897.—Herbert Manners. *An improved method of operating indigo presses and the like.* (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,38,51,420	10,85,22,405	12,23,73,825	3,43,65,032	90,97,699	...	...	4,34,62,731
Allahabad	...	1,67,03,380	1,67,03,380	2,28,17,489	16,40,520	...	...	2,44,58,009
Lahore	...	2,11,23,865	2,11,23,865	63,36,182	21,07,943	...	...	84,44,125
Bombay	42,43,995	6, 6,20,840	7,38,64,835	99,63,894	3,91,18,870	...	...	4,90,87,764
Karachi	...	70,40,280	70,40,280	15,94,175	23,03,325	...	...	38,97,500
Madras	10,42,105	2,84,98,965	2,95,41,070	1,07,65,823	50,12,632	...		1,57,78,455
Calicut	..	12,21,750	12,21,750	6,55,220	23,400		...	6,78,620
Rangoon	...	82,94,185	82,94,185	3,13,11,100	33,01,020	...	...	3,46,12,120
	1,91,37,520	26,16,85,750	28,08,23,170					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,53,900					
Total ₹			28,03,69,270	11,78,13,915	6,26,05,409	...	...	18,04,19,324
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								50,000
Net Total ₹								18,03,69,324
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total								28,03,69,270

A. F. COX.
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 65.—Mr. Moreshwar Sadanand Ajinkya, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted 3½ months' leave on private affairs under articles 264 A (ii) and (iii), Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him by the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras Command.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant General, Military Department.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 20, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General on the 31st December, 1901, deposited through the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.							Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	TOTAL.	
1	Mohindra Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper, Presidency District.	...	..	1,000	...	...		1,000	
2	Gopal Chander Mookerji, Cashier, Presidency District	...	..	1,000	..		...	1,000	
3	Abhoy Churn Ghose, Cashier, Presidency District.	...	...	2,000	...	.	.	2,000	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Peshawar District.	...	...	1,000		. .	...	1,000	
5	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	.	...	100		...	...	100	
6	Chedi Lall, Cashier, Oudh District .	...	...	...	.	...	1,000	1,000	
7	Shunkar Lall, Store-keeper, Oudh District.	...	...	100	. .	...	...	100	
8	Beni Parshad, Cashier, Bundelkhand District.	..	..	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
9	Kidar Nath, Cashier, Allahabad District.		...	1,000		..	...	1,000	
10	Permeshwari Dass, Cashier, Meerut District.	...	...	...	..	...	1,000	1,000	
11	Damodar Woman Mulherkar, Cashier, Mhow District.	...	...	500		...	...	500	
12	Harendro Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper, Mhow District.	...	...	..	. .	...	500	500	
13	Krishna Rao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier, Bombay District.	...	...	...	..		1,000	1,000	
14	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper, Rohilkhand District.	...	...	1,000	...			1,000	
15	T. Venkannah, Store-keeper, Secunderabad District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
16	Sachdanand, Cashier, Secunderabad District.	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
17	Din Dayal, Cashier, Sirhind District .	...	.	500	..	..	..	500	
18	Messrs. T. Cosser & Co., Contractors, Loralai, Zhob District.	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
			2,000	11,200	...	...	3,500	16,700	
	TOTAL .			16,700					

J. M HARTLEY,
for *Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.*

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

GRIFFITH PRIZE.

An Annual Prize, to be called the Griffith Prize, will be awarded by the University for the encouragement of advanced study in Science and Letters.

All persons who have taken the Degree of Bachelor in the Faculty of Arts, or the corresponding Degree in any other Faculty in this University, will be allowed to compete. The Prize will be awarded to Science and Letters in alternate years.

Candidates for the Prize will be required to submit an Essay or a record of original work in some Department of Science or of Letters, as the case may be, and each candidate will be required to send his Essay or record of work to the Registrar under a distinguishing motto. The name of the candidate must be forwarded at the same time in a sealed envelope with the motto outside.

Honorary Examiners will be appointed by the Syndicate to adjudicate upon the merit of the work submitted by the candidates.

If in any year no candidate shows sufficient merit to entitle him to the Prize, the income for that year will be added to the Fund and invested accordingly.

The first Griffith Prize will be awarded in January, 1903, and the subject for such Prize will be an Essay or record of original work in some Department of Science. Candidates will be required to send in their Essays or records of original work on or before the 31st December, 1902.

The value of the Prize for 1902 will be R900.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th January, 1902

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 261.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 9 (d, (e) (f) of the Excise Act, 1800 (XII of 1896), the Honourable the Resident is pleased to make the following rules for the supervision of breweries in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :

1. Every licensed brewer shall keep in some part of his brewery, which shall be approved by the Collector and which shall be accessible both by day and by night to all officers authorized to inspect the brewery, a brewing book in the appended Form A, in which shall be separately entered correct particulars of every brew made. Mistakes must not be erased ; a line in red ink must be drawn through, leaving the original entries still visible, and the correction must be inserted and certified by the intials of the person making the alteration, with the date and hour when it was made.

2. Every entry in a brewing book shall be made by the brewer himself or by some responsible person employed by him, whose name shall previously be reported for the approval of the Collector.

3. Columns 1 and 2 of the brewing book shall be filled up not less than six hours before the brew to which they relate is begun. Columns 3 to 5 shall be filled up not less than two hours before any of the materials are used. Columns 6 and 7 shall be filled up simultaneously with the entries in columns 3 to 5. Columns. 8 to 13 shall be filled up within one hour after the completion of the collection of the worts of each brew in the fermenting vessels and columns 14 to 20 within one hour after the completion of the collection of the beer in the racking vessels ; provided that, if the worts be not all collected in the fermenting vessels, or if the collection of the beer in the racking vessels be not completed before 9 P.M. on any day, the time for making the entries in columns 8 to 20 will be extended to 8 A.M. the next morning.

4. All fermenting and racking vessels must be so placed and fixed to the satisfaction of the Collector as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged or measured, and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Collector with proper dipping rods that can be so

adjusted to fixed dipping places that the contents of such vessels may at any time be ascertainable.

5. The name of every such vessel shall be painted on a conspicuous part thereof. If more than one such vessel is used for either of the above purposes, each shall be distinguished by a progressive number.

6. A table shall be prepared by the brewer and be checked by the Excise Superintendent or his Assistant showing the capacity of each vessel in imperial gallons by the number of "dry inches," *i.e.*, the unoccupied space between the surface of the liquid contained in the vessel and the fixed dipping place.

7. No vesssl shall be used for the fermentation of worts or for the racking of beer until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked as above provided.

8. Officers authorized to inspect breweries shall be at liberty to check the declarations of quantity and gravity at any time. They shall also be at liberty to take samples of the wort and beer at any stage of the manufacture, and send them for analysis.

9. The beer brewed shall be manufactured from good materials and its quality shall be such as to satisfy the Resident. The original gravity of the beer wort shall not exceed 1,070 at 60 Fahrenheit. No beer shall contain more than 8 per cent alcohol by volume, and the Collecter may order the brewer to pay duty at full tariff rate per gallon of proof spirit on all alcohol in the brew in excess of 8 per cent by volume.

10. Every brewer shall keep a stock account in which he shall enter the quantity of beer manufactured in his brewery, the quantity sold, the wastage and the quantity remaining unsold each day. Such account shall be produced for the inspection of the Collector or any officer appointed by him for the purpose, or any Excise officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent whenever required.

11. The stock of beer on hand in every brewery shall be examined by the Superintendent of Excise or his Assistant once a quarter or oftener as the Collector may direct. If the quantity of beer found in the brewery on such examination shall be found to be in excess of the quantiiy shown on hand in the stock account, the brewer shall pay duty on such excess at double the rate hereinafter prescribed. In the event of any beer being returned to the brewery, notice shall be given to the Superintendent of Excise of the receipt of each consignment to admit of its being checked, whereupon the quantity so returned will be shown separately in the stock account.

12. An allowance not exceeding 8 per cent will be made to cover actual wastage in the brewery in the conduct of operations. If, on the quarterly or other examination of stock, the wastage should be found to be in excess of of 8 per cent, the brewer shall pay duty at the prescribed rate of one anna per imperial gallon on the deficiency. The wastage allownce will be calculated for the purpose of this rule, on the actual balance on hand on date of last stocktaking, plus the quantity since manufactured and received as shown by column 16 of the brewing book. Provided that, in the event of the above mentioned allowance of 8 per cent for wastage being exceeded through the accidental breakage of a cask or other unavoidable cause, the matter shall be reported to the Collector whose decision shall be final.

13. A monthly account shall be prepared by the brewer and shall be forwarded by him to the Collector on or before the fifth day of each month. Such account shall show the quantity of beer made or received into stock during the month to which it refers and the quantities of beer issued and to whom issued during such month.

14. The Collector shall take such steps as he may think fit for checking the accuracy of the said monthly account with column 16 of the brewing book, with the brewer's stock account, and with counterfoils of the permits issued.

15. No beer except samples taken under rule No. 8 shall be removed from the brewery except under a pass in the appended Form B, and shall then be removed by or on account of licensed vendors only or their authorized agents. Passes in Form B may be granted by the Superintendent of Excise on production of a treasury receipt for the amount of the duty payable which shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per gallon.

16. If a brewer objects to the amount of duty fixed by the Collector under any of the rules hereinbefore provided he may move the Collector to revise his charge. If still dissatisfied with the orders of the Collector he may appeal to the Resident, whose orders shall be final.

17. The brewery shall be open at any time for inspection by the Collector or any officer appointed by him for that purpose, or any Excise Officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

"By Order,"

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

A

Brewing Book of the Brewery

Hour and date of brew.	Number of brew.	TOTAL BREWING MATERIALS TO BE USED			Date and hour of entries in columns 3—5.	SQUARES, ROUNDS, OR OTHER FERMENTING VESSELS.				HOUR OF	RACKING BACK OR OTHER RACKING VESSELS.				HOUR OF	Brewer's initials.	Officer's initials	REMARKS.
		Malt.	Raw grain.	Sugar or other Saccharine.		Number of vessel.	Dry dip.	Equivalent.	Gravity.	Completing collection of worts.	Number of vessel or back.	Dry dip.	Equivalent.	Gravity.	Completing collection in racking back.	Entries in columns 14—17.			
1	2	3	4	5	6 7	8		10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		Bush. lb.		lb.				Ins.	Gls.			Ins.	Gls.						

Counterfoil.

No.

Date of Permit

Number of Casks—ONE

To whom granted

License-holder

Shop No.

Locality—Civil and Military Station

No. of hours for which current. For 48 hours from _____ to _____

Supdt. of Excise, C. and M. Station.

No. B

(To be pasted on the Cask.)

PERMIT FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION.

I _____

Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, being duly authorized to grant Permits for the Transit of Liquors, under the provisions of Excise Act No. XII of 1896, hereby permit

_____

to transport from No. Station Brewery to No.

Cask of Beer containing (54) fifty-four Gallons.

This Permit is current for 48 hours from to

Superintendent of Excise Revenue,
C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

EXCISE SUPDT'S OFFICE,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION:
Dated _____, _____ 19 .

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 23rd Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, dated at Fort Manora, this 23rd day of January, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—95159. Gunner Arthur Woods
Age,—30 years.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown, scanty; eyes, hazel
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—11th January, 1893
Place of Enlistment,—Sandown, Isle of Wight.
Parish and County in which born,—Newport, Isle of Wight.
Date of desertion or absence,—30th December, 1901.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort Manora, Karachi.
Marks,—Mole on right axilla.
Under 9 years' service.

W. W. DUHAN, *Major*,
Commanding 23rd Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 172.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 18th December, 1901, *vice* Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, retired:—

Mr H. W. Biggie, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the same list.

Munshi Aulad Hussein, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 173.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 18th January, 1902, *vice* Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, dismissed:—

Mr. C. E. C. French, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. J. C. Lears, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 174.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 3rd January, 1902, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. B. Renny-Tailyour, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough:—

Mr. B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade

Lieutenant H. Wood, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 175.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 17th January, 1902, *vice* Captain A. Mears, I.S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, on furlough:—

Lieutenant H. McC. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant F. B. Tillard, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th January, 1902.

No. 940.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 5255, dated the 7th June 1900, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the examination in Pashtu of the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Office, Tahsildars and Officiating Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Officiating Munsiffs, Naib Tahsildars and Officiating Naib Tahsildars, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of the Baluchistan Police, and native members of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishment of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan, in accordance with Rule XI and Appendix B of the rules published in Punjab Government, Home Department, Notification No. 432, dated the 9th May, 1899, as extended to Baluchistan by Foreign Department letters Nos. 144-G., dated the 2nd February, 1900, and 460-G., dated the 14th March, 1900 :—

(1) The examination will ordinarily be conducted at Quetta on or about the dates fixed for examinations in Pashtu by the Higher Standard, *viz.*, on the first Monday of April and the last Monday in October. The Committee shall consist of the Political Agent, or such other Civil Officer as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, as President, and two members, one of whom shall be a native whose vernacular language is Pashtu. The other may be a Civil or Criminal Officer who shall have passed the Pashtu Examination by the Higher Standard.

(2) Candidates desiring to attend the examination must forward their applications through their District Officers to the Revenue Commissioner not less than two months before the date fixed for the examination. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from the District Officer under whom the applicant is serving certifying to the eligibility of the latter by birth, education and otherwise to the reward on passing the examination The names of candidates will be communicated to the President of the Committee by the Revenue Commissioner.

(3) In the event of it being found inconvenient to allow candidates from outlying districts to proceed to Quetta, the Revenue Commissioner will arrange for their examination at such place and on such date as may appear convenient to him. The Committee so appointed should, however, be composed as prescribed in rule (1).

(4) Candidates will only be examined in colloquial Pashtu, but the examination must be a searching one.

(5) The following are the subjects of examination and the marks allotted to each :—

	Marks.
(*a*) Translating *vivâ voce* and with readiness a paper of conversational sentences read out by one of the examiners	100
(*b*) Conversation with a native of the country with fluency and such accuracy of grammar and pronunciation and idiom as to be at once intelligible	100
TOTAL .	200

In order to pass the examination, candidates must obtain half marks in each subject.

(6) At the close of the examination, the President of the Committee will report the results of the examination, with the marks obtained by the candidates, to the Revenue Commissioner, who will communicate the same to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th January, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	75,16,040	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	76,27,251	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,53,02,149	12	0
				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,79,36,912	1	10
Public Deposits at Head Office ₹ 67,18,900 8 2				Bills discounted and purchased	2,56,14,597	13	2
	1,51,20,719	4	8	Balances with other Banks	9,54,340	1	7
Public Deposits at Branches 84,01,818 12 6				Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	15,96,796	12	5
				Stamps	12,016	2	0
				Sundries	10,02,426	2	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,32,89,854	9	4		8,75,62,529	13	1
				₹ a. p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc	2,25,547	2	4	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,42,97,886 1 5	3,34,13,700	11	4
Sundries	13,40,909	8	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,91,15,814 9 11			
RUPEES	12,09,76,230	8	5	RUPEES	12,09,76,230	8	5

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,61,310 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,21,447 8 0
₹ 2,82,757 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th January, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 37·13

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 16th January, 1902.

No. 253.—The following orders are issued, with effect from the 22nd November, 1901, consequent on the return from famine duty of Mr E. D. Wilson, Superintendent, 4th grade :—

REVERSIONS.

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. D. M. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Sheopershad, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, reverts to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade.

Mr. G. H. F. Wilson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy, reverts to his substantive appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Sheopershad, Inspector, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. J. G. Hennessy.

No. 254.—The following promotions of officers are ordered, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. T. Scully to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Mr. R. G. Rose, granted combined leave for six months:—

Mr. A. D. C. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. G H. F. Wilson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 269.—Consequent on the return from combined leave of Mr. W. H H. Money, Assistant Commissioner, the following reversions are ordered, with effect from the 16th November, 1901:—

Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. A English, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to his substantive appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendent.

LEAVE.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. 257.—Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that sanctioned by notification No. 92 of the 21st June, 1901.

No. 259.—Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, was granted privilege leave for 22 days from the 15th December, 1901, to the 5th January, 1902, (both days inclusive).

L. W. KING,
Offg. Commissioner.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1902.

No. 151-*Ap.*—Babu Mukand Behari Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Mukand Behari Lal, or until further orders.

The 28th January 1902

No. 163-*Ap.*—In supersession of Post Office Notification No. 1846-Ap, dated the 11th December, 1901, Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days combined with furlough for four months and six days, with effect from the 4th December, 1901.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1902.

No. 117—The following promotion has been sanctioned by the Under-Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 6th December, 1901 :—

NAME	From	To
W. King Wood . . .	Assistan Superintendent, Class V, grade I.	Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Malik Takht Ram, Tahsildar, on reverting from his officiating appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th of December, 1901 relieving Munshi Karimdad Khan, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Naib Tahsildar.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 22nd January, 1902.

No. 18.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara District, under sections 92 and 145 (*1*) of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will come into force within the Municipality of Abbottabad six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification :—

Bye-laws.

I. Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall, before he erects or re-erects or begins to erect or re-erect such building, give notice to the Committee in the manner prescribed in section 92 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891, and shall abstain from erecting or re-erecting or beginning to erect or re-erect such building for a period of six weeks next following the delivery of such notice to the Committee, and shall thereafter proceed as may be directed by the Committee upon receipt of such notice.

II. Every person giving notice under sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the said Act and Bye-law I shall, along with his notice, forward (*a*) a site plan of the land on which he proposes to erect or re-erect the building, (*b*) an accurate plan and section showing the level at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid, as well as the height

of the buildings and (*c*) specifications of the work to be constructed and the materials to be used, comprising full information as to the following particulars, namely —

(1) The passage or way in front of the building.

(2) The space to be left about the building to secure a free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging.

(3) Ventilation and drainage.

(4) The width of foundation and stability of the structure.

(5) The line of frontage with neighbouring buildings if the building abuts on a street or public thoroughfare.

III. Any breach of any of the provisions of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

No. 19.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Committees of Haripur, Nawanshahr and Buffa in the Hazara District, under sections 92 and 145 (*1*) of the Punjab Municipal Act XX of 1891, and confirmed by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will come into force within the Municipalities of Haripur, Nawanshahr and Buffa six weeks from the date of the publication of this notification:—

Bye-laws.

I. Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall, before he erects or re-erects or begins to erect or re-erect such building, give notice to the Committee in the manner prescribed in section 92 of the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891, and shall abstain from erecting or re-erecting or beginning to erect or re-erect such building for a period of six weeks next following the delivery of such notice to the Committee, and shall thereafter proceed as may be directed by the Committee upon receipt of such notice.

II. Every person giving notice under sub-section (*1*) of section 92 of the said Act and Bye-law I shall, along with his notice, forward (*a*) a site plan of the land on which he proposes to erect or re-erect the building.

III. Any breach of any of the provisions of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

By Order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Asst. Secretary to Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner N.-W. F. Province.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Pandit Uday Chand, M.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Pandit Uday Chand within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Lala Amar Nath, B.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Lala Amar Nath within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Lala Diwan Chand, B.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Lala Diwan Chand within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 23.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Babu Surat Chandra Biswas, Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Babu Surat Chandra Biswas within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer, and hereby confers, upon Pandit Sant Ram, B.A., Kashmir, candidate under Settlement training, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Pandit Sant Ram within the local limits of the Hazara District.

No. 25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer, and hereby confers upon Mr. Mohan Lal, B.A., Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, Dera Ismail Khan Settlement, all the powers which may be exercised by an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade under Chapter IV of the said Act, such powers to be exercised by the said Mr. Mohan Lal, B.A., within the local limits of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 23rd January, 1902.

No. 26.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. J. S. McGowan, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class (without the power to pass sentences of whipping) in the Kohat District.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th January, 1902.

No. 170-*M.I.*—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in *Punjab Gazette* Medical Department Notification No. 4175, dated 12th October, 1901, Assistant Surgeon Ghulam Mohamed was transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, and, having reported his arrival, was appointed to the Egerton Hospital, Pesnawar, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January, 1902, relieving Assistant Surgeon Alla Jowaya, transferred to the Punjab.

APPOINTMENT.

The 27th January, 1902.

No. 172-*M.I.*—Fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 588 Abdul Hamid Khan, attached to the Sampla Dispensary, Rohtak district, Punjab, on being transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, reported his arrival at Bannu on the afternoon of the 9th, and assumed charge of the Jail and Police Hospitals on the afternoon of the 11th January, 1902, relieving fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 233 Abdul Hamid Khan, transferred to the Sampla Dispensary in the Rohtak district.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.,*

dministrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 4th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	25	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	4	4	8	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	59	15	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19	...	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	14	19	33	44	18	26	...	...	...	18	...	7	...	19	3	7	10	18	24	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	6	6	12	10	7	3	...	...	..	3	1	.	...	6	3	1	4	20	17	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	7	4	11	7	4	3	...	1	..	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	40	20	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	4	5	4	3	1	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	7	14	21	24	18	6	...	...	...	17	...	.	...	7	1	3	4	35	39	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	6	2	8	5	4	1	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	46	29	10
		Total	210,765	51	55	106	68	56	42	...	2	...	51	1	7	...	37	12	12	24	26	24	

Dated Peshawar, 13th January, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.,*
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy Re. 1.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs.1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

Name of the Advertiser—ANNAKALI DABY.
Residence—Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbati Lane, Bullavpore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 31st January, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1902.

An Act to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council.

WHEREAS an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the first schedule, was expressed to be made on the tenth day of April, 1901, between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, of the first part, the president and members for the time being of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society, of the second part, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the third part;

And whereas an indenture, a copy whereof is set forth in the second schedule, was expressed to be made, on the twentieth day of December, 1901, between the Calcutta Public Library, of the first part, the vice-president for the time being of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the second part, the members for the time being of the council of the said Calcutta Public Library, of the third part, and the said Secretary of State in Council, of the fourth part;

And whereas the said indentures respectively purport to grant and transfer, for consideration, unto the said Secretary of State in Council absolutely the land described therein, or in the schedules thereto, respectively, and the building, with out-buildings, known as the Metcalfe Hall situate in the town of Calcutta in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

And whereas the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society and Calcutta Public Library have been registered as societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860; XXI of

And whereas it is expedient that any doubt as to the legal effect of the said indentures should be removed, and that the said indentures should be confirmed and declared to be valid and binding in law for all the intents and purposes expressed therein respectively, and especially for the purpose of vesting the said property in His Majesty absolutely so as to be made available for the purposes of an Imperial Library to be established in the said town of Calcutta, or for any other use or purpose to or for which the same may be, or may be intended to be, hereafter applied;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Imperial Library (Indentures Validation) Act, 1902. Short title.

2. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the indentures, whereof copies are set forth in the first and second schedules, respectively, to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to have been so transferred absolutely as and from the dates of the said indentures respectively; and the said several indentures are hereby declared valid and operative as from the said dates respectively.

XXI of 1860. Validation of indentures set forth in schedules.

(2) The said indentures shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, valid and binding for all purposes whatsoever, and as against all persons whomsoever claiming any right to, or any interest in, or any relief respecting the property, or any portion thereof, expressed or intended to be transferred thereby respectively, either as members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India or of the Calcutta Public Library, or otherwise howsoever.

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the property expressed or intended to be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council by the said indentures respectively shall be, and from the dates thereof respectively shall be deemed to have been, vested in His Majesty absolutely and free from all incumbrances, trusts, powers, equities or obligations of any kind or nature whatsoever.

Property to vest absolutely in His Majesty.

4. (1) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the president of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society under the indenture set forth in the first schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

Certain receipts to discharge the Secretary of State in Council from liability.

(2) A receipt signed by the person acting for the time being as the vice-president of the said Calcutta Public Library for any money payable by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the said Calcutta Public Library under the indenture set forth in the second schedule, shall effectually discharge the said Secretary of State in Council as regards the money therein expressed to be received, and from all liability in respect thereof; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall not be concerned to see to the application, or be responsible for any loss or misapplication, of the same.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the tenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Henry Cooper Eggar* of 1 Alipore Lane in the Suburbs of Calcutta Solicitor President of the said Society *David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C.* Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden Sibpur in the District of Howrah and a Major in the Indian Medical Service the Honourable *Francis Alexander Slacke B.A. J.P.* Member of the Indian Civil Service Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General Revenue and Statistical Departments *Robert George Girard* of Ghoosery in the District of Howrah Collector of Income Tax Bengal and *Govgobind Law C.I.E.* of 24 Sukeas Street Calcutta Zemindar the four Vice-Presidents of the said Society, *His Grace the Most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S.J.* Archbishop of Calcutta the Palace 12 Park Street Calcutta *Protapa Chundra Ghosha* of 26 Baranasi Ghose's Street Calcutta Zemindar *Francis Granville Clarke* of 4 Alipore Lane Calcutta Agent *Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I.* of Utterpara in the District of Hooghly Zemindar *Edward Jeremiah King* of 9 Victoria Terrace Calcutta Broker *William Graham* of Garden Reach in the Suburbs of Calcutta Barrister-at-Law *Prosonno Coomer Pancrece Rai Bahadur* of Amadah in the District of the Twenty-four-Pergunnahs Zemindar *John Ross Bertram* of 101 Clive Street Calcutta Merchant *William Dickson Cruickshank* of 2 Esplanade West Calcutta Banker *Owen Brochael Griffiths* of 3 Mangoe Lane Calcutta Broker *Kerlas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E.* of 72 Sookeas Street Calcutta Doctor of Medicine and *George Burgh McNair* of 1 Hastings Street Calcutta Solicitor, all Members of the said Society of the second part, and *The Secretary of State for India in Council* (thereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the third part.

Whereas in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India as then constituted and the Society known as the Calcutta Public Library were contributors, it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two storeys which should be devoted as to the lower storey thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper storey thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* application having been made by the said Committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* thereafter by application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said Committee of subscribers augmented by further substantial contributions by the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library an ornamental and substantial buildin suitable for the purposes of the said Agricultural an

Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was designated and has ever since been known as the Metcalfe Hall *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the said Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India and the said Society so registered is the said Society party hereto of the first part *And whereas* the said Society and the said Calcutta Public Library as at present constituted are possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall and other the out-buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* the said persons parties hereto of the second part are the present Council and governing body of the said Society *And whereas* the Secretary of State being desirous of acquiring the said Metcalfe Hall and other the land and buildings aforesaid an offer was recently made by the President of the said Society to and accepted by the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Secretary of State for the sale and transfer of the undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings aforesaid to the Secretary of State for the price or sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash and a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand per annum such offer and acceptance being made subject to the approval and confirmation hereof by the said Society in general meeting *And whereas* at general meetings of the said Society duly convened and held in accordance with the bye-laws and regulations of the said Society on the fourteenth day of March one thousand and nine hundred and the twenty-seventh day of April one thousand and nine hundred the following resolution was passed namely at the conditional offer made by the President and accepted by the Government of Bengal for the transfer to the Government of India of the right title and interest of the Society in the Metcalfe Hall property in consideration of a permanent annuity of Rupees six thousand unfettered by any condition affecting its enjoyment and a sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand in cash be and is hereby adopted and confirmed and that the President be and is hereby authorized to carry such transfer into effect *Now this indenture witnesseth* that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-five thousand on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Secretary of State to the said Society (the receipt whereof the said Society and the said persons parties hereto of the second part hereinafter called the said governing body do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns and also in consideration of the permanent annuity or clear yearly sum of Rupees six thousand to be henceforth paid by the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns to the said Society or its assigns at the times and in the manner hereinafter mentioned the said Society and the said governing body respectively do hereby grant and transfer unto the Secretary of State *All* that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and the building known as the Metcalfe Hall and all the other out-buildings erected and being thereon *And also* of and in all ways passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And* all the estate right title and interest claim and demand of the said Society into or upon the said premises or any part thereof *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns for ever *And* the said Society and the said governing body for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns *And* that the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises and every part thereof shall remain and be to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the manner aforesaid and shall be quietly entered into and upon and held and enjoyed without any interruption claim or demand by the said Society or any person or persons claiming under or in trust for them *And* that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all encumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons claiming or to claim through under or in trust for the said Society *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land buildings and premises to the use of the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns as shall be reasonably required *And* the Secretary of State doth hereby for himself and his successors in office covenant with the said Society and their assigns that he the said Secretary of State and his successors in office will henceforth and for ever pay to the said Society or their assigns an annuity or yearly sum of Rupees six thousand on the first day of April in every year and will make the first of such payments on the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and one and will make all the said payments without any deduction.

The schedule above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land containing an area of 1 biggah 2 cottahs and 23 chittacks or thereabouts situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and forming a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the South Division of the said Town and on which said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof a building known as the Metcalfe Hall has been erected and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage godowns and premises known as No. 2 Church Lane belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Rath Brothers on the South partly by the premises No. 11 Strand Road occupied by the Government Stationery Office and partly by the premises Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Church Lane in the occupation of the Government Jail Depôt and Stationery Office and on the West by the Strand Road.

In witness whereof the said society have subscribed their name by their President and Secretary and the said persons hereto of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The name of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India has been subscribed by Henry Cooper Eggar the President for the time being of the said society and P. Lancaster the present Secretary of the said society in the presence of } The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by H. C. EGGAR, *President.* P. LANCASTER, *Secretary.*

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Henry Cooper Eggar in the presence of } H. C. EGGAR.

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed David Prain M.A. M.B. F.R.S.C. in the presence of } DAVID PRAIN.

E. J. BUTLER,
Botanist,
Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed The Honourable Francis Alexander Slacke, B.A. J.P. in the presence of } F. A. SLACKE.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Robert George Girard in the presence of } GEO. GIRARD.

OPENDRA CH. MOZOOMDAR,
Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector,
Income Tax Office.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Joy Gobind Law C.I.E. in the presence of } JOY GOBIND LAW.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed His Grace The most Reverend Doctor Paul Count Goethals S.J. Archbishop of Calcutta in the presence of } † P. GOETHALS, S.J., ARCHBISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

L. PHILIPPART, S. J.,
Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta.
12 Park Street.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Protapa Chandra Ghosha in the presence of } PROTAPA CHANDRA GHOSHA *by his Attorney* BHUPENDRA CH. GHOSHA.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Francis Granville Clarke in the presence of } F. G. CLARKE.

GEORGE L. SIDEY,
Merchant.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee C.S.I. in the presence of } PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Edward Jeremiah King in the presence of } E. J. KING.

THOS. NICOLL,
Broker, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed William Graham in the presence of } WILLIAM GRAHAM.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Prosonno Coomar Bannerjee Rai Bahadur in the presence of } PROSONNO COOMAR BANNERJEE.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed John Ross Bertram in the presence of } J. R. BERTRAM.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed William Dickson Cruickshank in the presence of } W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Owen Brochwel Griffiths in the presence of } O. B. GRIFFITHS.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed Kailas Chundra Basu Rai Bahadur C.I.E. in the presence of } KAILAS CHUNDRA BASU.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by the abovenamed George Burgh McNair in the presence of } GEO. B. MCNAIR.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and *delivered* by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of } J. P. HEWETT, *Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.*

H. ST. CLAIR FREITAS,
Cosy Nook,
Simla.

Received the day and year first above written of and from the abovenamed The Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of rupees twenty-five thousand being the amount above expressed to be paid by him in cash to the said society. } Rs. 25,000.

Witness—

M. ABBOTT.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India by

H. C. EGGAR,
President.

P. LANCASTER,
Secretary.

H. C. EGGAR.

KAILAS CH. BASU.
PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE.
PROTAPA CH. GHOSHA *by his Attorney* BHUPENDRA CH GHOSHA.
JOY GOBIND LAW.

Witness to the signatures of John Ross Bertram, Francis Alexander Slacke, Owen Brochwel Griffiths, William Graham, George Burgh McNair and William Dickson Cruickshank.

J. R. BERTRAM.
F. A. SLACKE.
O. B. GRIFFITHS.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
GEO. B. MCNAIR.
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

THOS. NICOLL,
Broker, Calcutta.
E. J. KING.

GEORGE L. SIDEY,
Merchant.
F. G. CLARKE.

OPENDRA CH. MOZOOMDAR,
Dy. Magistrate and Dy. Collector.
GEO. GIRARD.

E. J. BUTLER,
Botanist, Sibpur.
DAVID PRAIN.

L. PHILIPPART, S. J.,
Secretary to the Archbishop of Calcutta.
† P. GOETHALS, S. J.,
Archbishop of Calcutta.

12 Park Street.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the twentieth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one *Between the Calcutta Public Library* a Society registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India (hereinafter called the said Society) of the first part, *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K.C.I.E.* of No. 2 Raja Nubokissen Street Calcutta Zemindar the Vice-President of the said Society and as such the continuing trustee of the property of the said Society under the said Act and the Rules of the said Society of the second part, the said *Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna K.C.I.E.* as such Vice-President as aforesaid *Charles Elvin Dissent* of 61 Wellesley Street Calcutta Government Pensioner *Jogen Chunder Dutt* of 171 Manicktollah Street Calcutta Attorney-at-law and *Kali Churn Palit* of No. 2 Jagadishnath Roy's Lane Calcutta Vakil who collectively constitute the present Council of the said Society of the third part and *the Secretary of State for India in Council* (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the fourth part *Whereas* in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty at meetings of a Committee of subscribers to a fund raised with the object of perpetuating the name and administration of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Baronet (afterwards created Baron Metcalfe) Governor General of India to which fund the Calcutta Public Library as then constituted and a Society known as the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India were contributors it was resolved to erect a building in Calcutta of two stories which should be devoted as to the lower story thereof to the purposes of the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and as to the upper story thereof to the purposes of the Calcutta Public Library *And whereas* application having been made by the said committee of subscribers to the Government of India for a suitable site for the building to be erected as aforesaid the piece or parcel of land in the second Schedule hereto particularly described was in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty made over by the Government of India to the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India subject only to the conditions following namely that the building to be erected thereon with the object and for the purposes aforesaid should be ornamental and substantial and that on failure on the part of the said Calcutta Public Library and Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India to keep the said building in repair the said piece or parcel of land should revert to the Government of India or at least that the said building should not without the consent of the Government of India be alienable to other purposes than for the use of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* thereafter by the application of the balance of the said fund in the hands of the said committee of subscribers augmented by further substantial contributions by the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India an ornamental and substantial building suitable for the purposes of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was erected on the said piece or parcel of land which building on the completion thereof was called and has ever since been known as "The Metcalfe Hall" *And whereas* so far as is known no conveyance or other assurance of the said piece or parcel of land was at any time executed to or in favour of the said Calcutta Public Library and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India *And whereas* on the twenty-third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one the said Calcutta Public Library was registered under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860 of the Governor General in Council *And whereas* the said Secretary of State recently purchased from the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India the interest of that Society in the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as the Metcalfe Hall *And whereas* the said Society party hereto and the said Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India until the said purchase by the Secretary of State were possessed of and entitled in perpetuity to the said piece or parcel of land and the aforesaid building known as The Metcalfe Hall and other the out-buildings erected and being thereon as tenants in common in equal shares *And whereas* by the Rules of the said Society party hereto it was in effect provided that any person who at the date of the making of the said Rules should be possessed of one or more Original shares in the Society (shares which came into existence prior to the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine) or who at the date of making the said Rules might have become or should thereafter become possessed of any share or shares in the said Society should be deemed a proprietor of the said Society *And whereas* the several persons named and described in the first Schedule to these presents are the present proprietors of the said Society *And whereas* by the said Rules it was also provided that the property of the said Society should be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the proprietors and the ratepayers of Calcutta represented by the Corporation of Calcutta as subscribers to the said Society and that the President and Vice-President for the time being should be such Trustees *And whereas* in accordance with the Rules of the said Society and until such time as the said Corporation of Calcutta withdrew their subscription to the said Society (as sometime since happened) the President of the said Society was nominated by the said Corporation and the Vice-President of the said Society was from time to time nominated by the said proprietors and on such nomination the said Officers were elected by the Council of the said Society in annual general meeting *And whereas* since the withdrawal by the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society there has been no nomination and election of President of the said Society and the office of President has been and is now still vacant and the present Vice-President of the said Society party hereto of the second part is now the sole continuing trustee of the property of the said Society *And whereas* it was by the said Rules further provided that the management of the said Society should be entrusted to a Council consisting of twelve members of whom six should be elected by the said Corporation of Calcutta and the remaining six should be elected from amongst the said proprietors and the subscribers to the said Society any three of such members of Council to form a quorum *And whereas* since the withdrawal of the said Corporation of Calcutta of their subscription to the said Society as aforesaid the full number of members of the Council of the said Society has not been maintained and the persons parties hereto of the third part are the present members of the said

Council *And whereas* the Government of India being desirous of forming an Imperial Library and for the purposes thereof of acquiring the said undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall and land and buildings and also the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in the said Metcalfe Hall the Government of Bengal on behalf of the Government of India a short time since accepted an offer made by the said parties hereto of the third part on behalf of the said Society for the sale and transfer to the Secretary of State of the said immoveable and moveable property of the said Society in consideration of the payment by the Government of India to the parties hereto of the third part of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred (being at the rate of Rupees five hundred for each of the fifty-seven proprietors shares in the said Society) for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or the heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of Rupees twenty-eight thousand and five hundred on or before the execution of these presents paid by the Government of India to the said persons parties hereto of the third part the payment and receipt whereof in manner aforesaid the said parties do hereby respectively acknowledge and therefrom do hereby respectively release the Secretary of State his successors in Office and Assigns the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby grant and transfer upto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL that the one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of the said Society of and in all that piece or parcel of land more particularly described in the second Schedule hereunder written and the building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof and known as the Metcalfe Hall and all other the out-buildings erected and being thereon And also of and in all ways paths passages drains rights privileges easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said piece or parcel of land and buildings or any of them or any part thereof belonging or with the same now or heretofore held and enjoyed or reputed or known to be part or parcel thereof or appurtenant thereto *And* all the estate right title interest claim and demand of the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts into or upon the said premises or any part thereof *To have and to hold* the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share and all other the estate right title and interest of the said Society of and in the said piece or parcel of land and buildings and all other the premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns forever *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts do hereby assign and transfer unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns ALL and singular the books and library shelves belonging to the said Society in and upon the premises hereinbefore expressed to be granted and transferred *And* all the right title and interest of the said Society to and in the same *To have hold* receive and take the said premises hereby assigned and transferred or expressed so to be unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns absolutely *And* the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the said Society (but not so as to bind themselves personally) do hereby respectively covenant with the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns that notwithstanding anything by the said Society at any time done or knowingly suffered the said Society now have full power in manner aforesaid to grant and transfer the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted and transferred unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns and to assign and transfer the said books and premises hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred unto the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns *And* that the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns shall and may at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly possess and enjoy the said equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and every part thereof and the said books shelves and premises and receive the rents issues and profits thereof respectively without any lawful eviction interruption claim or demand whatsoever from or by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming under or in trust for them *And* that discharged from or otherwise by the said Society sufficiently indemnified against all incumbrances claims and demands created by the said Society or any person or persons lawfully or equitably claiming as aforesaid *And* that the said Society and every person claiming through under or in trust for them will at all times at the cost of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office or Assigns execute and do all such assurances and things for further or more effectually assuring the said one equal undivided moiety or half part or share of and in the said piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises and the said books and premises unto and to the use of the Secretary of State his Successors in Office and Assigns respectively in manner aforesaid as shall be reasonably required *And this Indenture further witnesseth* that for the consideration aforesaid it is hereby agreed by and between the said Society and the said parties hereto of the second and third parts for and on behalf of the several persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents and the Secretary of State for himself and his Successors in Office and Assigns as follows :—

1. From and after the formation of the said Imperial Library each of the said several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall during his life-time and while he shall be in Calcuttta have the privilege of taking out of the said Imperial Library for perusal at his place of residence such of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred as he may from time to time require provided always that the books so taken at any one time shall not exceed six books or twelve volumes in number that all books so taken out shall be returned to the said Imperial Library within one calendar month and that the person or persons taking out any book or books in exercise of the aforesaid privilege shall be responsible for and shall make good to the Secretary of State all loss that may be sustained by reason of the non-return of any book or books or the return of any book or books in a damaged condition.

2. If after the formation of the said Imperial Library any of the books hereinbefore expressed to be hereby assigned and transferred shall not be required by or for the purposes of the said Imperial Library notice thereof together with a list of such books as shall not be required shall be given or sent to the parties hereto of the third part and if within such time as the Government of India shall deem reasonable a majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents shall create and open a Library in Calcutta for the reception thereof the books mentioned in the said list together with the shelves containing the same shall be made over and delivered by the Government of India free of cost to a Committee of the said persons appointed to receive the same for the purposes of the said Library subject to the express condition that the said books shall not be sold given away parted with or used for any purpose other than those of the said Library.

3. Should no library such as is referred to in the last preceding clause hereof be opened by the persons and within the time aforesaid or should such a library be opened and thereafter be disused or closed the books included in the list hereinbefore referred to but not the shelves containing the same may be distributed amongst or made over to such libraries or library in Calcutta as

either upon the recommendation of the majority of the persons named and described in the said First Schedule to these presents or in their own discretion the Government of India may select and as may be willing to receive the same.

The First Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture.

PART I.

List of Proprietors holding Transferable shares.

1. Apcar, J. G., Esq. ... Clerk of the Crown, High Court, Calcutta.
2. Biswas, Kaliprasana, Babu ... Banian, Calcutta.
3. Chatterjee, Amarendra Nath, Babu .. Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
4. Deb, Satya Priya, Babu ... Asst., Board of Revenue, Calcutta.
5. DePenning, G. A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
6. Dey, Nilmoney, Babu ... Gentleman, Cossipore.
7. Dhur, Ashutosh, Babu ... Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
8. Dutt, J. C., Esq., M.A., B.L. — do. — do.
9. „ Joges Chandra, Babu... Gentleman, Calcutta.
10. „ Kader Nath, Babu ... — do. — do.
11. „ Khetra Mohan, Babu... Banian, Calcutta.
12. „ Mano Mohan, Babu, M.A., B.L. ... Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.
13. „ Satis Chandra, Babu... Gentleman, Calcutta.
14. Ghosh, Jogendra Chandra, Babu. ... Zemindar, Garden Reach
15. „ Munindra Chandra, Babu. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
16. „ Nabu Krishna, Babu... Gentleman, Salkeah, Howrah.
17. Ghosha, Pratapa Chandra, Babu, B.A. ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
18. Howe, Rivers T. L., Esq. ... Asst. Controller Genl. in charge of Paper Currency Dept., Calcutta.
19. Law, Jaygobind, Babu, C.I.E. ...Zemindar, Calcutta.
20. Martin, John, Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. John Davies & Co., Calcutta.
21. Mitra, Prakas Chunder, Babu, L.M.S. ...Medical Profession, Calcutta.
22. Mullick, Binod Behari, Babu... Zemindar, Calcutta.
23. Narendra Krishna, Maharajah Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E. } Zemindar, Calcutta.
24. Palit, Kali Churn, Babu, B.L. ... Pleader, Police Court, Calcutta.
25. Pandit, Ram Chundra, Babu... Gentleman, Bhowanipore.
26. Ray, Annada Mohan, Babu... Zemindar, — do. —
27. „ Gobinlal, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
28. Rowland, Mrs. Geo. Henry ...Calcutta.
29. Sen, Narayan Kissen, Babu... Store-Keeper, Stamp Office, Calcutta.
30. Set, Balailal, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta.
31. „ Giris Chandra, Babu, M.A., B.L. ...Attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
32. & 33. Sircar, Mohendrolal, Dr. M.D, D.L., C.I.E., (holds 2 shares). } Medical Profession, Calcutta.
34. Sturmer, Miss Anne ...Zemindar, Calcutta.
35. Tagore, Debendra Nath, Babu. ..Zemindar, Calcutta.
36. „ Jagadindra Nath, Babu. — Do. — do.
37. „ Jotendra Mohun, Maharajah Bahadoor, Sir, K.C.S.I. } — Do. — do.
38. Thomson, Walter Alex. John, Esq. Chandmari Tea Estate, Nagra Kata P.O., via Jalpaiguri, West Dooars.
39. Woodburn, Hon'ble Sir John, K.C.S.I. ... Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
40. Robinson, C. C., Esq. ... Barrister-at-law, Calcutta.
41. Stuart, J. N., Esq. ...Of the firm of Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
42. Westland, Sir James, K.C.S.I. Late Finance Minister, India.

PART II.

Transferable shares in Abeyance.

43. Basu, Dwarkanath, Babu ...Gentleman, Calcutta; died in 1898.
44. Hollingberry, Robert Heatly, Esq. .. — Do. — do.— died in 1896.
45. Mitra, Gopi Kissen, Babu ... — Do. — do.— died in 1896.
46. „ Romes Chundra, Sir, Kt. ... — Do. — do.— died in 1899.
47. Sen, Beni Madhab, Baboo ...Gentleman, Calcutta, died in 1899.
48. Mittra, Jagganath, Baboo ... Assistant, Appellate Side, High Court, Calcutta; died in 1901.

PART III.

List of Proprietors holding non-transferable shares.

49. Baker, J. W., Esq. ... Of the Firm of Messrs. Barry & Co., Calcutta.
50. Bonnaud, A., Esq. ... Merchant, Calcutta.
51. Dissent, C. E., Esq. ... Gentleman, Calcutta.
52. Duncan, W. N., Esq. ... Of the firm of Messrs. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.
53. Ghosh, Kali Krishna, Babu... Gentleman, Bankipore, Patna.
54. Manuk, Mrs. M. ... Calcutta.
55. Robertson, J. A., Esq. ... Gentleman, Chandernagore.
56. Tagore, Kali Kissen, Babu ... Zemindar, Calcutta.
57. Mitter, Jotendranath, Babu ... Gentleman, Calcutta.

The Second Schedule referred to in the foregoing Indenture.

All that piece or parcel of land situate and being No. 12 Strand Road in the Town of Calcutta and a portion of Holding No. 20 Block No. 23 in the Southern Division containing an area of 1 bigha 2 cottahs and 2¾ chittacks or thereabouts whereon or on some part whereof has been erected a building known as the Metcalfe Hall and which said piece or parcel of land and premises are bounded on the North by Hare Street on the East by the messuage and godowns belonging to Doorga Churn Law and Chundy Churn Law in the occupation of Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the South by the premises occupied by the Government Stationery Office and on the West by Strand Road.

In Witness whereof the said Society have subscribed their name by their Vice-President and Secretary and the said persons hereto of the second and third parts have

hereunto set their hands and seals and the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

The name of the Calcutta Public Library has been subscribed by Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. the Vice-President for the time being of the said Society and Surat Chunder De the present Secretary of the said Society in the presence of

The Calcutta Public Library by NORENDRA KRISHNA, *Vice-President.*
S. C. DE, *Honorary Secretary, C. P. Library.*

M. ABBOTT,
Solicitor, Calcutta.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendra Krishna K.C.I.E. as party hereto of the second and third parts in the presence of

NARENDRA KRISHNA.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Charles Elwin Dissent in the presence of

C. E. DISSENT.

A. BOOTH, *Spinster,*
61 Wellesley Street.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Jogen Chunder Dutt in the presence of

J. C. DUTT.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed Kali Churn Palit in the presence of

KALI CHARAN PALIT.

M. ABBOTT.

Signed sealed and delivered by John Prescott Hewett Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for and on behalf of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of

JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, *Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

H. C. EGGAR,
Solicitor to the Government of India.

Received the day and year first above written of and from the Government of India the sum of Rupees Twenty-eight thousand and five hundred being the full consideration money above expressed to be paid by him to us for distribution amongst the several persons proprietors of the said Society named and described in the First Schedule to these presents or the heirs executors administrators or assigns of such of the said persons as are named and described in the first and second parts of the said Schedule in the proportions in the said Schedule mentioned 28,500

Witness—

M. ABBOTT.

The Calcutta Public Library by
NARENDRA KRISHNA,
Vice-President.

S. C. DE,
Honorary Secretary, C. P. L.
NARENDRA KRISHNA.
C. E. DISSENT.
J. C. DUTT.
KALI CHARAN PALIT.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January, 1902:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2255, dated 2nd September, 1901 [Paper No. 1].
From Government of Burma, No. 228-2S—1 (Commerce), dated 9th September, 1901 [Paper No. 2].
From Government of Bombay, No. 321-G, dated 12th September, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].
From Government of Madras, No. 758 Marine, dated 10th September, 1901 [Paper No. 4].
From Government of Bengal, No. 101T.-Marine, dated 16th September, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Order of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 6193-S. R., dated 11th December, 1901, and accompaniments [Papers No. 6].

2. We have omitted sub-clause (*2*) of clause 1 as being unnecessary in view of the provisions of section 5, sub-section (*1*), of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

3. The omission, suggested by clause 2 of the Bill, of the words "at the port of survey" from section 23 of the Act seems to us to leave the latter too vague. On the other hand, their retention, as they stand, would defeat the end in view, since the expression "port of survey" would, no doubt, be held to indicate a port in British India appointed under section 9 of the Act. We propose, therefore, instead of simply omitting the words "at the port of survey", to substitute for them the words "at the port where the survey was made".

4. It has been represented, both in Bengal and in Bombay, that there is no necessity for inserting after the word "attested" in section 23 of the Act the limiting phrase "in the case of a foreign steam-shipth". We have, therefore, omitted so much of clause 2 of the Bill as purported to make that addition.

5. It has recently been brought to notice that the Commissioner in Sind did not, until the 3rd July, 1900, make any rules for the examination of, and grant of certificates to, engine-drivers, as required by the Act of 1884, and that in the interval certificates were issued on the result of examinations held in accordance with rules originally framed under

the repealed Bombay Act IV of 1873. The validity of these certificates—of which there are 96—has been challenged, and it is reported that practical inconvenience has been caused in more than [redacted] owing to [redacted] in Bombay [redacted] to the passing of the Engineers' Certificates Validation Act, 1894 (XV of 1894). We propose to follow that precedent and to take the opportunity of adding to the Bill a fourth clause on the subject. In order to guard against oversight, we have at the same time amplified both the long and the short title and the preamble.

The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd August, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th August, 1901.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th August, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette	14th August, 1901.
Burma Gazette	24th August, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette	22nd August, 1901.

We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

E. FG. LAW.
T. RALEIGH.
A. WINGATE.
R. P. ASHTON.
M. C. TURNER.

The 17th January, 1902.

No. II.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validating) Act, 1902.

Amendment of section 23, Act VII, 1884.

2. In section 23 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the word "foreign" where it first occurs, shall be omitted; for the words "at the port of survey" the words "at the port where the survey was made", shall be substituted; and in the proviso after the words "in the case of" the words "a foreign steam-ship to" shall be inserted.

[illegible] of the said Act after the [illegible] "specified" the words "steam-ship or" shall be inserted, and for the words "to them" the word "thereto" shall be substituted.

25, Act VII, 1884.

Validation of certain certificates granted in Sind to engine-drivers of steam-ships.

4. All certificates of competency granted under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind between the first day of December, 1885, and the third day of July, 1900, to certify the competency of the grantees thereof to act as engine-drivers of steam-ships, shall be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and shall be recognised as valid for voyages of those classes with reference to which they were granted:

VII of 1

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect such certificates in any other respect.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1902:—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 479-C.—690, dated 29th August, 1901 [Paper No. 1].
From Officiating Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2253, dated 2nd September, 1901 [Paper No. 2].
From Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 1 F. C., dated 31st August, 1901 [Paper No. 3].
From Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1850, dated 14th September, 1901 [Paper No. 4].
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3105—VI.—444-D., dated 24th September, 1901 [Paper No. 5].
From Hon'ble the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9168, dated 24th September, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 317, dated 26th September, 1901 [Paper No. 7].
From Government of Burma, No. 681 L—23 (Judicial), dated 21st September, 1901 [Paper No. 8].
From Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 61 L. & L.—4190-J., dated 25th September, 1901 [Paper No. 9].
From Government of Madras, No. 1596-Ry., dated 26th September, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government of the Punjab, No. 1404-S., dated 2nd October, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government of Bombay, No. 5615, dated 1st October, 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government of Bengal, No. 261-T.R., dated 4th October, 1901 [Paper No. 13].
From Government of the Punjab, No. 1540-S., dated 11th October, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 3745—VI.—444-D., dated 27th November, 1901, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].

2. We have omitted sub-clause (*3*) of clause 1 as being unnecessary in view of the provisions of section 5, sub-section (*1*), of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

3. In accordance with the suggestion made by the Government of Bengal, we have inserted in clause 2 a reference to the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883 (Ben. Act III of 1883), so as to cover companies formed for the construction of tramways under that Act. There are in the Statute-book several other enactments authorizing the construction and regulating the working of tramways, but each of these—see, for example, the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874 (Bom. Act I of 1874)—deals entirely with a special concession granted to certain individuals, the Bengal enactment being the only local Act drawn on general lines like the Imperial Act of 1886. The Bengal case, therefore, alone requires to be provided for.

4. "The said Act" referred to at the end of the clause is, of course, the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, but it may be well to say so, since the context will refer to other enactments also.

5. The measure can, and is intended to, apply only to companies domiciled in India and such companies must be registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882. Companies domiciled in England are governed by Acts of Parliament with which the legislature in this country cannot interfere. We see no necessity, therefore, for adding a reference to Indian registration.

Gazette of India	3rd August, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th August, 1901.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th August, 1901.
Calcutta Gazette	14th August, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	10th August, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	8th August, 1901.
Burma Gazette	24th August, 1901.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th August, 1901.
Assam Gazette	24th August, 1901.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd September, 1901.
Sind Official Gazette	15th August, 1901.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese	29th August, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	17th August, 1901.
Punjab	Urdu	22nd August, 1901.
Burma	Burmese	24th August, 1901.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd September, 1901.
Sind	Sindhi	5th September, 1901.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

A. T. ARUNDEL.
T. RALEIGH.
C. W. BOLTON.
SYED HOSSAIN BILGRAMI.
R. P. ASHTON.
M. C. TURNER.

The 17th January, 1902.

[The Hon'bleMr. Nicholson, who was nominated as one of the Members of this Select Committee, was unavoidably absent from Calcutta.]

[The amendments proposed by the Select Committee are indicated by the antique type.]

A Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

WHEREAS by the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, the Railway Companies therein mentioned are authorized to pay interest on their paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by the said Act; X of 1895.

And whereas it is expedient to apply the provisions of the said Act to Companies formed for the construction of tramways not differing in structure and working from light railways; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tramways Act, 1902; and Short title and extent.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

The Governor General in Council may, by Notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, in so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to any Company formed for the construction of a tramway under the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Tramway Company mentioned in the notification to pay interest upon its paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895. X, 1895, to Tramway Companies. X of 1895. Ben Act III of 1883. XI of 1886.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January, 1902:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Endorsement from Home Department, No 17, dated 6th January, 1902, and accompaniments, being a letter from Calcutta Trades Association, dated 30th December 1901, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].

From Government of Bengal, No. 228-J., dated 9th January, 1902 [Paper No. 2].

From Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 110, dated 23rd January, 1902 [Paper No 3].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 280, dated 28th January, 1902 [Paper No. 4]

From Administrator General, Bengal, dated 29th January, 1902 [Paper No. 5].

From Babu Kali Narayan Roy, Manager, Estate Kumar India Chandra Singh (deceased) under the Administrator General of Bengal, dated 29th January, 1902 [Paper No. 6].

2. We think that a practising barrister should, as hitherto, be appointed to the office of Administrator General, and we, therefore, propose to alter clause 4 of the Bill so as to omit the repeal of section 6 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874). But in the case of a Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee, a solicitor might suitably be selected, and the Deputy, whether a barrister or a solicitor, would probably be best able to take the place of the Administrator General during the absence on leave of the latter. At the same time, it seems to us to be desirable to make it clear that, while it is, no doubt, necessary to enable the Deputy to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General, his position is not to be an independent one and he should act under the orders of his Chief. We have, therefore, entirely recast clause 2 of the Bill.

3. It is not intended to make any change in the present methods of administration. Accounts will be kept and estates managed in the same way as before under the provisions of the principal Act, and decrees and orders will operate as at present. But under the proposed Act the Government will in future appropriate what the Administrator General personally, as such or, should he be also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, has heretofore been entitled to retain by way of remuneration, and no more, the Administrator General himself looking to the Government alone for a salary and allowances. The alterations which we have made in clause 3, will render the position clear.

4. We have already referred to clause 4 and explained that we propose that section 6 of the Act be allowed to stand untouched save as regards officiating appointments. To the same clause we have added two sub-clauses, which will take the place of sub-clause (2) (c) of clause 6, together with the proviso thereto. The provision as to suspension and removal from office has been extended so as to cover discharge, while as amended it contemplates the passing of an order in each case, and not the making of a rule of general application on the subject.

5. It may be doubted whether the High Court would take action in the direction indicated by clause 5 unless moved thereto, and we have, therefore, omitted the words "either of its own motion or".

6. Having regard to the fact that the Bill has been possibly [illegible] consideration, we think that the proposal to confer a rule-making power on the High Courts had better be abandoned for the present. We have, in consequence, proposed the omission of the whole of sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) of clause 6, excepting only the portions referred to above in connection with clause 4 of the Bill; but we think that the Government should make no new rules under section 57 of the Act of 1874 without consulting the High Courts.

7. We would safeguard sub-clause (*b*) of clause 7 by requiring the sanction of the proper High Court in each case, and we have suggested an addition with that object. The reference to rules occurring in the earlier part of the clause may then be entirely omitted.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st December, 1901.
Fort Saint George Gazette	14th January, 1902.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd January, 1902.
Calcutta Gazette	25th December, 1901.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	28th December, 1901.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd January, 1902.
Burma Gazette	11th January, 1902.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th January, 1902.
Assam Gazette	
Coorg District Gazette	9th January, 1902.
Sind Official Gazette	2nd January, 1902.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	23rd January, 1902.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	16th January, 1902.
Bengal	Bengali	31st December, 1901.
	Uriya	2nd January, 1902.
	Hindi	14th January, 1902.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	11th January, 1902.
Assam	Bengali	11th January, 1902.
Coorg	Kanarese	23rd January, 1902.
Sind	Sindhi	16th January, 1902.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
T. RALEIGH.
A. WINGATE.
DONALD SMEATON.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.*
L. P. PUGH.
M. C. TURNER.†

The 29th January, 1902.

* Subject to Minute of Dissent annexed.
† See Memorandum annexed.

[redacted] The alterations I [redacted] as regards the discharge and substitution of sureties of an administrator suggested themselves to me as much by their justness as by the practical hardships which have been too often experienced for want of a clear provision on the subject. There is not much judicial authority; and what little there is exhibits a conflict between High Courts as to the existence of such a power In these circumstances, I think it desirable, when an opportunity is at hand, the Legislature should step in and set the question at rest by expressly giving the power. It will, besides, bring this class of sureties into harmony with other analogous cases and within the scope of the general law of guarantee. Further elaboration under this head is out of place, I think, in a minute of dissent.

My other amendments aim at getting rid of a gratuitous distinction. Class-legislation is always invidious and irritating. In this particular instance it has to be deprecated chiefly as giving the go by entirely to the present conditions, which are wholly different from the conditions a quarter of a century ago, *i.e*, in 1874. It only remains for me to add that I trust that my objection on the latter point will not be mistakenly viewed as of a sectional nature. It is, on the contrary and obviously, an opposition to what is, on the very face of it, sectional and narrow My attitude would be precisely the same in the interest of common fairness, if I did not belong to the legal profession at all and if the exclusion from all chances of eligibility were levelled at the barrister or the attorney class.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

Annexure showing the amendments referred to in the foregoing Minute of Dissent.

I.—That, in clause 2, sub-clause (*2*), the words "or a Vakil of a High Court, admitted under the Letters Patent and the rules framed thereunder" be inserted after the words "or attorney"; and the words and figures "notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874" before the words 'any Deputy" be omitted as consequential on the repeal of section 6 hereinafter proposed.

II.—That, in clause 4, sub-clause (*1*), the words and figure "Section 6, the" be inserted and the word "The" be omitted, before the words "second proviso to section 9".

III.—That, in the same clause 4, the figure (*3*) in the present sub-clause (*3*) be altered into the figure (*4*) and a fresh clause numbered (*3*) be inserted after the sub-clause (*2*), in terms following:—

"The High Court of the Province may, on application made to it, discharge, on such conditions as the High Court may deem fit to impose, any person or persons who may have stood surety or sureties for any administrator, and substitute other person or persons in the place of the surety or sureties who may be discharged".

In signing the Report of the Select Committee, I desire it to be placed on record that, in my opinion, it is not desirable to amalgamate the two offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee, on the ground that the work of the Administrator General is fully sufficient for that officer even with the assistance of a Deputy. In the event of an algamation I consider that an Assistant Deputy will be required to insure the thoroughly effective working of the combined offices.

M. C. TURNER.

[The alterat... ...together

No. II.

Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Administrators General and Official Trustees Act, 1902; and

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1902.

Appointment of Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee.

2. (*1*) The Government may appoint a Deputy to assist the Administrator General as Administrator General and, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee; and the Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General as Administrator General or, where he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(*2*) A Deputy appointed under sub-section (*1*) may be either a barrister or a solicitor or attorney and, notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, any Deputy so appointed may officiate as Administrator General.

Remuneration of Administrator General as such and as Official Trustee.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, the Administrator General may be remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances, and on such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Governor General in Council may direct; and, where he is so remunerated, he shall be entitled to no further remuneration whatsoever, but shall transfer and pay to such officer, in such manner, and at such times, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, require, all moneys payable to and received by him as Administrator General or, where he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, by way of commission or other remuneration for his service, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government for the general purposes of the Government; and in such case all the expenses of the establishment necessary for the office of the Administrator General, and, if he is also Official Trustee, for that of Official Trustee, including the ... or offices may be subject, shall be defrayed ... the Government.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to render the Government or the Administrator General appointed after the commencement of this Act liable for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, or, where the Administrator General is also Official Trustee, for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee appointed before the appointment of the Administrator General to be Official Trustee.

(*3*) The Government shall be deemed to be responsible for the civil liabilities of any Administrator General remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances as aforesaid as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit to enforce any such civil liability as aforesaid shall be brought against the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, as the case may be, by his name of office; and no suit so brought shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the person holding the office of Administrator General or Official Trustee.

Repeal of part of section 9, and section 56, Act [illegible].

4. (*1*) The second proviso to section 9, and section 56, of the Administrator General's Act [illegible] are hereby repealed.

Power for High Court to give directions regarding administration of estate or trust.

(*2*) The High Court of the Province may on application made to it, suspend, remove or discharge any private executor or administrator and provide for the succession of another person to the office of any such executor or administrator who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate.

(*3*) No private executor or administrator shall be entitled to receive or retain any commission or agency charges at a higher rate than that for the time being fixed in respect of the Administrator General by or under the Administrator General's Act, 1874.

5. (*1*) So far as regards the Administrator General of any of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to such Administrator General any general or special directions in regard to any estate in his charge or any trust of which he is the Official Trustee, or in regard to the administration of any such estate or trust.

(a) The High Court of the Province may, in like manner, give similar directions to any private executor or administrator other than the Administrator General acting officially.

Power for High Court to make rules assigning jurisdiction.

6. The High Court of the Province may make rules for assigning jurisdiction under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, to subordinate Courts, and for defining such jurisdiction.

General powers of administration.

7. The Administrator General acting as such or as Official Trustee, and any private executor or administrator, may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, incur expenditure—

(a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate or trust administered by him; and,

(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency-town in the case of the Administrator General, or with that of the High Court of the Province in the case of a private executor or administrator, on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

Provision for administration by consular officer in case of death in certain circumstances of foreign subject.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of such foreign State, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose. II of 1874.

Act to be read with Acts II, 1874, and XVII, 1864.

9. This Act shall be read with, and taken as amending, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and the Official Trustees Act, 1864. II of 1874. XVII of 1864.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 30th January 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Another practically rainless week has to be recorded so far as India is concerned; the only exception to this general dryness is shown in the Brahmaputra Valley, where showers occurred on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 29th, and 30th. These showers were, however, very light, and only exceeded 0·10″ at Dibrugarh and Tezpur on the 24th, and at Dibrugarh on the 30th. A local shower of 0·15″ also occurred at Negapatam on the 26th. In Burma there were light unimportant showers at Tavoy and Moulmein on the 24th and at Bhamo on the 26th. In Kashmir there were snowshowers daily on the last four days of the week, but, except on the 29th and 30th, the falls were unimportant. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th there was rain in Persia, but on the 27th this rainfall ceased, and the weather became fine. The only important storm of the week appeared over Sind on the 27th, thence it passed into the Punjab on the 28th and 29th, and then travelled south-eastward into the North-Western Provinces, where it was shown near Bareilly on the 30th. It was a moderate storm, and gave strong squally winds and duststorms to North-West India, but, beyond a few drops at Mussooree, Chakrata, and Simla, it gave no rain to the districts passed over.

The rainfall statement at the close of the summary shows that an average fall of 0·20″ of rain was received in the Assam Valley during the week, and a few drops of rain in the following divisions and sub-divisions, *viz.*, the Burma Coast, the Burma Wet and the East Coast (South) divisions, and in the Narayanganj, Dinajpur, and Simla sub-divisions; the whole of the remainder of India was rainless.

The seasonal deficiency now amounts to 3·24″ in the Simla sub-division, 2·50″ in the Ludhiana sub-division and Baluchistan, 1·50″ in the Lahore sub-division, 1·00″ in the Waltair sub-division, and to over 0·75″ in the Narayanganj sub-division, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Bahraich sub-division, the Cawnpore sub-division, and the North-West Dry Area. At the following stations in the north there has been absolutely no rain during December and January, *viz.*, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree, Lahore, Cherat, Khushab, Dera Ismail Khan, Montgomery, Mooltan, Bikaner, Kurrachee, Jacobabad, Darbhanga, Purnea, Jaipur, and Sambhar, while there are many stations in the centre and south where the weather has been equally dry.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 30TH JANUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·02	0·13	—0·11	0·11	0·63	— 0·52	— 83	— 82
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·06	0·11	—0·05	0·42	0·70	— 0·28	— 40	— 39
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·28	0·51	— 0·23	— 45	— 44
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0	0·27	—0·27	0	0·92	— 0·92	—100	—100
	Calcutta	0·01	0·20	—0·19	0·01	0·55	— 0·54	— 98	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·20	0·29	—0·09	0·41	1·22	— 0·81	— 66	— 7
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·02	0·23	—0·21	0·20	0·64	— 0·44	— 69	— 56
	Darbhanga	0	0·36	—0·36	0·04	0·78	— 0·74	— 95	— 90
	Bahraich	0	0·33	—0·33	0·39	1·31	— 0·92	— 70	— 60
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·39	— 0·39	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·21	—0·21	0·35	0·78	— 0·43	— 55	— 3
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·03	0·93	—0·90	1·01	4·25	— 3·24	— 76	— [illegible]
	Ludhiana	0	0·67	—0·67	0·25	2·78	— 2·53	— 91	— 88
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·24	—0·24	0·28	1·14	— 0·86	— 75	— 69
	Lahore	0	0·39	—0·39	0·04	1·60	— 1·56	— 98	— 97
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·22	—0·22	0·03	1·01	— 0·98	— 97	— 96
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·47	—0·47	0·17	2·61	— 2·44	— 93	— 92
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·01	—0·01	0·15	1·16	— 1·01	— 87	— 8[illegible]
	Cuttack	0	0·15	—0·15	0·24	0·67	— 0·43	— 64	— 5[illegible]
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·12	—0·12	0·08	0·45	— 0·37	— 82	— 7[illegible]
	Raipur	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·56	— 0·56	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·12	—0·12	0·35	1·00	— 0·65	— 65	— [illegible]
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·15	—0·15	0·82	1·20	— 0·38	— 32	
	Jaipur	0	0·14	—0·14	0·12	0·75	— 0·63	— 84	
	Indore	0	0·07	—0·07	0·21	0·43	— 0·22	— 51	
15. West Coast	Calicut	0	0·17	—0·17	2·32	3·06	— 0·74	— 24	
	Bombay	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·14	— 0·13	— 93	
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0·26	0·09	+ 0·17	+189	
	Rajkot	0	0·03	—0·03	0·03	0·15	— 0·12	— 80	
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·03	—0·03	0·27	0·80	— 0·53	— [illegible]	
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·92	0·65	+ 0·27	+ 42	+ 4
	Bijapur	0	0	0	0·15	0·31	— 0·16	— 52	— 5
	Hyderabad	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100	—10
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	0·74	0·36	+ 0·38	+106	+10
	Madura	0	0·04	—0·04	5·19	3·12	+ 2·07	+ 66	+ 6
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·08	0·17	—0·09	13·22	10·60	+ 2·62	+ 25	+ 2

W. L. DALLAS,

for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,

The 30th January, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of Ind

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 25th January, 1902.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation, except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The condition of standing crops generally is good. Harvesting continues with fair yield. Pasture and fodder are sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are falling or stationary. Test workers :—Cuddapah—men, 107 ; women, 80 ; children, 38 ; total 225. Last kitchen closed.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is wanted in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Bijapur for spring crops. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Broach, Khandesh, Satara and the Karnatak. Threshing is nearly completed in Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier and Kolaba, and is in progress in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings are in progress in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda, and by locusts or insects in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition. Prices have risen in two districts, fallen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals, 32 ; Kaira, 29; Sholapur, $38\frac{17}{20}$; Ahmednagar, 35 ; Bijapur, $36\frac{1}{8}$. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief :—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 113,449 ; dependants, 5,397 ; total on works, 118,846. In poor-houses, 2,025 ; on village relief, 15,164 ; total on gratuitous relief, 17,189. Figures for Khandesh and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 25,538 ; dependants, 73 ; total on works, 25,611. In poor-houses, 2,996 ; on village relief, 547 ; total on gratuitous relief, 3,543. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 165,189.

Bengal.—There was no rain except a fall of ·001 inch only in Dinajpur. The want of rain continues to be felt in the Patna division. Rain is also needed in the districts of Pabna, Faridpur, Bhagalpur and Singhbhum. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane are going on. Poppy is doing well in Gaya. Prospects of spring crops is on the whole fair. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in fifteen, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Rain is still wanted in several districts, but spring crops are doing well where irrigation is practicable. The pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects are favourable. Fodder is sufficient, and prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen for four weeks. It is badly needed. Sugarcane pressing is still going on in Rohtak, Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkote. No sowings have been made. Extra spring crops are being sown in Karnal, and land is being prepared for them in Gurgaon. Spring prospects are not good. Barani crops are suffering generally for want of rain, especially in Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Mooltan and Gujrat. The condition of crops on irrigated lands is good. The outturn of sugarcane is average to below average. Crops are being damaged by drought and rats in parts of Karnal, Umballa and Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are getting weak by overwork on wells in Ferozepore and Sialkote. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. The price of wheat is rising in Jullundur, Gujrat, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, is falling in Rohtak and Delhi, and is unchanged elsewhere. Prices of cheapest grain in seers per rupee :—Hissar, *bighar* (mixed crops) 22 ; Rohtak, *bighar* (mixed crop) 22 ; Gurgaon, barley, 24. Numbers on relief :—test works, 553 ; poor-house inmates, 139 ; otherwise relieved, 2,748.

North-West [illegible] week. Prospects are generally good in Peshawar, but standing crops are withering in Dera Ismail Khan for want of rain and flood irrigation. Prices are rising. Wheat is selling from 15½ in Dera Ismail Khan to 16½ seers per rupee in Peshawar; gram $17\frac{3}{16}$ and $17\frac{5}{16}$; maize 20 and $26\frac{13}{16}$ in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, respectively; bajra $19\frac{1}{16}$ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy has been completed in most districts, and elsewhere is nearly completed. Threshing and winnowing continue generally. UPPER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is practically over everywhere, and the reaping of *juar* is in progress in the Ava sub-division of Sagaing. Threshing is also completed in two districts, and ploughing for early wet weather crops has been commenced in Kyaukse. Prospects of pea and other crops are generally fair. Some reduction in *Thathameda* will be necessary in parts of the Upper and Lower Chindwin districts. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts, slightly in Rangoon and Prome, and has risen in Shwebo, and slightly in Kyaukse.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear with no rain. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and the picking of cotton are reaching completion. The harvesting of spring crops has commenced in places. The standing crops are generally in fair to good condition, but damage is reported from Bhandara, Raipur, part of Bilaspur and Betul. In the south of the last-mentioned district rats continue to do serious damage. The preparation of land for autumn sowings has been commenced in Sambalpur. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The prices of wheat and gram are showing a tendency to fall. The lowest prices are:—wheat 17, gram 20¼, rice 16¼ and *juar* 25 seers per rupee. The highest prices are:—wheat 8¾, gram 11½, rice 8 and *juar* 14 seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in places. Reaping of late rice is finished in Goalpara and Nowgong, but still continues in Kamrup and Darrang, and its outturn is good in Nowgong and fair elsewhere. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane and gathering of mustard continue. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished. The outturn of pulse and the prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair in other districts, except in parts of Kamrup, where prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Ploughing for early rice is in progress in Kamrup, Nowgong and the Garo hills. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices:—common rice—Silchar 16, Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 13, Nowgong 12, Dibrugarh 11½ and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi* and horse gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Hassan, Shimoga and in parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur, and have slightly risen in other parts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur. Water and fodder are available. COORG.—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is cool and the picking of cotton and the cutting of *juar* are approaching completion. Winter crops are in good condition. Slight damage by rats is reported from places. Land is being prepared for the ensuing monsoon crop in parts of four districts. Fodder and water supplies are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The spring harvest continues. Standing crops with few exceptions are in good condition. Winter rice sowings in land under wells continue. The water supply is decreasing in some parts and scarcity is being felt. Grain prices are fairly steady. Prices:—wheat 6, coarse rice 8¾, and *juar* 18½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations continue in Bikanir villages watered by the Ghaggar canal, Sirohi and Partabgarh. Their progress is poor in Banswara, satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar, fair in Dholpur and at a standstill in Kherwara. Irrigation of spring crops continues in Haraoti and Tonk, Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara. The water-supply is short in Merwara. The state of crops is good or thriving in Bikanir, Marwar, Jaisalmer, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli, fair in Sirohi, Meywar, Kishengarh, Dholpur, Ajmer-Merwara, Partabgarh, and poor in Kherwara and Banswara. The harvest is average in Bharatpur, much below average in Partabgarh, and one anna in Banswara. The area of spring crops in Merwara is estimated at about 6 annas of the normal. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh. Damage by rats continues in Jaisalmer, Meywar, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara. Slight damage has been done in two tahsils

of Jaipur and great damage in Partabgarh and Banswara. The state of cattle and pasturage or fodder is generally good and sufficient. Prices are rising in Meywar, Shahpura, Jaipur have slightly risen in Bikanir and Ajmer-Merwara, are falling in Jaisalmer, Tonk, Kotah Bharatpur and Dholpur, and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average 11½ to 22¾ seers per rupee. Cheapest food-grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress—Bikanir, 13½ to 16: Marwar, 13 to 15-10; Jaisalmer, 13 Serohi, 11 to 13; Kherwara, 11½; Jaipur, 18-6; Kishengarh, 17½; Ajmer-Merwara, 14 to 17; Partabgarh, 15; Banswara, 13 to 20. Numbers on relief-works—Marwar, 1,856; Jaisalmer, 561; Kherwara, 4,513; Kotra, 2,207; On test works—in Merwara, 2,795 On gratuitous relief—Marwar, 392; Jaisalmer, 101; Merwara, 880. On village relief—Kherwara, 1,573. In orphanages or poor-houses—Marwar, 82; Jaisalmer, 3; Kherwara, 240; Kotra, 577.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, fair in Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore, and average in Bundelkhand. Crops have been damaged by hail, wild animals and insects in Gwalior, by rats in Malwa and Indore, and by rats and insects in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, and below average in Baghelkhand, and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices of food-grains in seers per rupee—15-6 to 24-2 in Gwalior, 20 to 27 in Bundelkhand, 16½ in Malwa and 7 to 16 in Indore. Prices in seers per rupee in distressed areas—Sehore, *juar*, 15-15; *bajri* in Rutlam, 12½; *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Jhabua, 14½; Barwani, 15; Alirajpur and Jobat, 13½. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal, Malwa and Indore, fair in Gwalior, and in flower in Bhopawar. Numbers on relief—works, Jhabua, 4,082; Alirajpur, 1,368; Rutlam, 209; total, 5,659: gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 54; Rutlam, 45; total, 99. Grand total, 5,758.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition, but prospects are gloomy owing to the absence of winter rains and to damage caused by rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi and Navsari divisions. Prices:—*bajri* 29, *juar* 28, wheat 23, rice superior 15, rice inferior 23 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 21,944: gratuitous relief, 11,349.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to this time, which state of the weather seriously threatens the spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was no rain. Standing crops on unirrigated areas are suffering for want of rain, which is badly wanted, but those on irrigated tracts are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 14½ to 30 and maize 15 to 40 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is cloudy and cold. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present week in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.)			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	520	156	676	225	...	225	— 451
Bombay and Sindh	102,627	21,161	123,788	118,846	17,189	136,035	+ 12,247
Punjab	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	+ 595
Ajmer-Merwara	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	— 101
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	106,032	25,053	131,085	122,419	20,956	143,375	+ 12,290
Native States.							
Rajputana States	8,823	3,665	12,488	9,137	2,968	12,105	— 383
Central India States	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758	+ 37
Baroda	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,349	33,293	— 1,956
Bombay Native States	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,011	3,543	29,154	+ 3,060
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	60,615	18,937	79,552	62,351	17,959	80,310	758
GRAND TOTAL	166,647	43,990	210,637	184,770	38,915	223,685	+ 13,048

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH DECEMBER 1901.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH JANUARY 1902.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH JANUARY 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Madras.													
1	Cuddapah .	1,291,903	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	520	156	676
	TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	927	424	1,351	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	520	156	676
	Bombay.													
1	Ahmedabad .	795,967	14,273	7,496	21,769	19,161	3,143	22,304	24,824	3,264	28,088	28,809	7,551	36,360
2	Kaira . .	716,332	6,463	1,220	7,683	8,294	1,119	9,413	9,942	1,366	11,308	12,119	1,645	13,764
3	Panch Mahals	261,020	27,093	70	27,163	37,791	517	38,308	42,311	1,030	43,341	46,714	1,286	48,000
4	Broach .	291,763	1,224	...	1,224	1,114	...	1,114	896	...	896	591	...	591
5	Sholapur .	720,977	1,541	940	2,481	1,440	941	2,381	1,360	974	2,334	1,241	972	2,213
6	Ahmednagar .	837,695	3,082	7,279	10,361	3,134	7,210	10,344	3,053	7,391	10,444	3,166	7,522	10,688
7	Khandesh .	1,427,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	1,421
8	Bijapur .	735,435	8,259	1,674	9,933	8,867	1,762	10,629	8,542	1,978	10,520	8,566	2,043	10,609
9	Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	162	162	...	158	158	...	161	161	...	142	142
	TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	61,935	18,846	80,781	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092	102,627	21,161	123,788
	Punjab.													
	Hissar . .	781,575	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	326	2,374	2,700	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Merwara .	109,530	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA .	109,530	...	...	...	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	8,336,473	63,188	21,644	84,832	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318	106,032	25,053	131,085
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar .	1,935,909	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	1,631	504	2,135	1,752	588	2,340
2	Jaisalmer .	73,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	28	265	329	48	377
3	Kherwara .	51,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,686	...	3,686	3,670	1,638	5,308
4	Kotra . .	21,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	2,375	3,072	...	3,072
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,081,345	1,221	155	1,376	1,182	440	1,622	7,929	532	8,461	8,823	2,274	11,097
	Central India States.													
1	Jaora . .	84,000	...	49	49	...	50	50	...	56	56	...	56	56
2	Ratlam .	83,000	238	42	270	203	44	247	151	48	199	151	48	199
3	Jhabua .	119,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,890	...	3,890
4	Alirajpur .	70,091	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	...	501
5	Jobat .	14,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105
6	Amjhera .	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	...	970
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	426,214	228	91	319	203	94	297	151	104	255	5,617	104	5,721
	Baroda . .	1,950,927	20,222	11,155	31,377	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,644	11,872	34,516	23,409	11,840	35,249
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar .	2,329,196	8,739	1,603	10,342	8,530	1,385	9,915	8,089	1,655	9,744	7,566	2,012	9,578
2	Palanpur .	467,271	7,404	685	8,089	8,626	685	9,311	10,774	823	11,597	10,477	876	11,353
3	Rewa Kantha .	479,065	1,671	62	1,733	1,937	66	2,003	2 905	105	3,010	4,200	123	4,323
4	Jamkhandi .	105,357	467	286	753	349	290	639	311	282	593	284	317	601
5	Mudhol .	63,001	515	...	515	306	...	306	235	...	235	239	...	239
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,443,890	19,532	2,707	22,239	19,748	2,426	22,174	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,766	3,328	26,094
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	7,902,376	41,203	14,108	55,311	42,880	14,559	57,439	53,038	15,373	68,411	60,615	17,548	78,161
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES .	16,238,849	104,391	35,752	140,143	124,487	33,094	157,581	147,107	35,622	182,729	166,647	42,599	209,246

NOTE.—Districts [illegible] States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the figures for these Districts [illegible] States have been included for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF UNIVERSITIES ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. 90—96.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 27th January 1902.

READ—

Telegram to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 38, dated the 13th January 1902.
Telegram from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st January 1902.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council has decided, with the concurrence of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been, or may be, made for improving their constitution and working; and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching and to promote the advancement of learning.

2. The President of the Commission will be the Honourable Mr. T. Raleigh, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General. The Members of the Commission will be the Honourable Syed Hossain Bilgrami, Nawab Imad-úl-Mulk Bahadur, B.A.; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Indian Educational Service, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, Madras; and the Reverend D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Wilson College, Bombay. During the visit of the Commission to each University centre a local Member will be temporarily attached for the purpose of the inquiry regarding the University in which he is interested. The local Members of the Commission will be the Honourable Mr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyay, M.A., D.L., for the Calcutta University; Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, B.A., B.L., for the Madras University; the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., for the Bombay University; Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Allahabad University; and Mr. W. Bell, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, for the Punjab University. Mr. R. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, will be Secretary to the Commission.

3. The Commission will assemble at such time and in such place as the President may appoint. They will, in the first place, gather information and consult local opinion at the seat of each University and at any Colleges which they may elect to visit. On the completion of these local inquiries, they will proceed to Simla to consider their recommendations and prepare their report. The general conduct of the inquiry and the regulation of the course of business is entrusted to the President in communication with the Members. The Governor General in Council leaves it to the President to determine the procedure to be adopted in obtaining and recording evidence. The Commission, through their Secretary acting under instructions from the President, will correspond direct with the Universities, with Local Governments, and with any Educational Officers and local authorities with whom direct communication may be authorized by Local Governments as a matter of convenience and in order to save time. The Governor General in Council desires that all communications or requisitions for information emanating from the Commission may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that, in the event of the Commission visiting a Province, they may be afforded every facility for their inquiries.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments noted in the margin for information and guidance and to the Finance Department for information.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.								Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902.	19th January 1901	18th January 1902.	1901.	1902.	19th January 1901.	18th January 1902.			19th January 1901.	18th January 1902.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Indian	735	669	1,876	1,873	13,19,488	13,54,000	703	723	33,03,522	35,5 ,000	2,47,478	...	5,30,89,559	5,42,72,000	31,82,441	...
ıl Central	179	188	139	139	18,703	[illegible]	135	137	51,244	53,200	1,956	.	10,8 ,,,04	11,32,000	45,036	10,49,459
ıl-Nágpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′6″)	169	174	1,592	1,607	2,57,700	2,64,000	101	104	6,4 ,337	6,6 ,000	...	10,337	1,0 ,,,8,459	99,24,000	...	...
Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	8,42,715	10,00,000	544	638	26,62,389	26,05,000	...	53,389	2,77,21,343	3,15,00,000	38,68,657	7,93,200
Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	871	2,01,699	1,[illegible]1,000	231	208	5,[illegible]1,121	4,12,000	...	1,09,131	75,24,[illegible]00	67,31,000	...	71,665
ıda exts. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	3,[illegible]52	3,700	104	176	10,247	11,700	1,453	...	2,83,[illegible]5	2,12,000	...	...
Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′6″)	254	196	3,131	3,[illegible]2[illegible]	6,92,535	8,2[illegible],[illegible]00	221	255	17,74,268	21,05,000	3,30,732	...	2,[illegible]2,32,843	3,45,42,000	95,09,157	...
and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	232	209	1,115	[illegible],115	2,69,895	2,27,000	186	204	5,[illegible],112	6,01,000	27,[illegible]88	...	8[illegible],83,335	1,05,24,000	15,38,665	7,33,406
n Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′6″)	323	330	843	854	3,05,430	3,[illegible]5,000	302	302	7,74,152	7,95,000	20,848	...	1,4[illegible],00,405	1,[illegible]3,[illegible]7,000	...	...
ay, Baroda and Central India	742	695	461	461	2,7[illegible],465	3,3[illegible],000	606	729	7,48,519	8,54,000	1,05,481	...	1,38,42,312	1,26,70,000	...	6,72,312
ıa	265	259	844	874	1,[illegible]5,119	1,[illegible]7,000	231	225	5,[illegible]5,576	5,35,[illegible]00	...	40,576	8,[illegible]0,557	9[illegible],89,000	98,443	...
North-East line	178	152	493	508	6[illegible],165	7[illegible],[illegible]00	136	150	2,04,[illegible]12	2,42,000	37,[illegible]88	..	29,37[illegible],[illegible]2	36,95,000	7,57,393	...
ıar-Dehra	129	114	32	32	2,538	4,700	79	147	7,094	11,000	3,900	...	1,49,[illegible]98	1,75,000	25,802	...
tana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′6″)	337	295	1,786	1,786	4,83,978	5,38,000	271	301	12,05,105	13,02,000	96,895	...	2,15,[illegible]6,1[illegible]6	2,17,36,000	1,39,894	...
pur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	884	5[illegible]	52	29	1,494	1,[illegible]00	...	94	3[illegible]791	28,000	...	6,791
Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,27,487	1,52,000	123	147	4,3[illegible],751	4,32,000	...	7,751	72,18,854	82,10,000	9,91,146	...
raram-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	3,012	3,800	56	70	11,002	11,800	798	...	1,[illegible]2,622	2,40,000	47,378	...
ern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	1,[illegible]9,[illegible]94	1,04,000	112	90	3,34,657	2,[illegible]5,000	...	69,967	54,44,[illegible]6	47,[illegible]4,000	...	6,73,806
e section (Southern Mahrattá)	94	94	296	296	23,778	25,400	80	86	68,709	71,100	2,351	...	11,55,592	11,46,000	...	9,592
I and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,166	1,261	1,48,961	2,06,000	128	163	3,9[illegible],808	5,10,000	1,[illegible]0,192	...	62,13,636	77,50,000	15,36,364	...
ow-Bareilly	134	118	231	200	28,937	26,[illegible]00	125	130	70,934	6[illegible],200	...	4,734	9,[illegible]9,22	10,4[illegible],000	64,078	...
-Bengal	72	74	578	589	37,935	35,000	60	60	9[illegible],535	8[illegible],000	...	11,535	13,5[illegible],121	16,27,000	2,70,879	...
a	224	197	1,124	1,[illegible]78	2,63,265	3,09,000	234	262	6,8[illegible],049	7,40,000	56,951	...	84,42,370	88,80,000	4,37,630	...
naputra-Sultanpur	55	57	59	59	3,[illegible]10	3,400	56	58	9,473	9,[illegible]00	...	473	1 23,573	1,5[illegible],000	35,427	...
palli-Balotra (British section)	62	29	124	124	5,000	11,300	40	91	14,122	2[illegible],700	15,578	...	1,51,315	3,47,000	1,95,685	...
Jorhát				30				37	3,587	2,300	...	1,287	70,306	67,[illegible]0	...	2,506

essur	322	291	22	22	5,127	5,400	233	245	14,044	13,500	...	244	2,58,949	2,55,000	..	3,649
Behar	125	115	79	79	8,091	8,300	102	105	20,653	19,200	...	1,453	3,59,783	4,00,000	40,217	...
ern Punjab (Delhi-Samasta)	122	81	425	425	38,488	40,900	91	96	1,10,866	94,300	...	15,566	13,77,047	19,31,000	5,53,953	...
ra-Bhatinda	166	128	107	107	11,323	11,400	106	107	34,751	27,800	...	6,951	5,97,643	6,72,000	74,351	...
ana-Dhuri-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	3,000	...	38	...	7,400	7,400	..	...	(a) 1,59,000	1,59,000	...
Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	66,224	72,900	198	218	1,92,383	2,16,000	23,617	...	37,50,346	31,78,000	...	5,72,346
Valley	74	79	156	155	10,544	23,900	60	154	33,594	50,500	22,000	...	5,00,023	4,90,000	...	40,023
d-Cambay	149	131	13	33	941	2,100	72	63	2,902	5,700	2,738	...	71,582	89,900	18,318	...
s-Ujjain	78	103	34	34	1,076	2,000	32	59	3,519	4,300	781	...	1,55,886	85,300	...	70,586
Goona-Bárán	38	53	148	147	3,499	4,500	24	31	9,597	11,700	2,103	...	3,48,254	1,98,000	...	1,50,254
al-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	9,247	21,400	81	188	25,271	42,700	17,429	...	6,34,365	4,11,000	...	2,23,365
s-Goid-fields	400	436	10	10	4,386	4,500	439	450	13,237	9,800	...	3,437	1,82,739	1,69,000	...	13,739
lkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	4,417	4,800	67	73	13,020	12,500	...	520	3,42,365	3,94,000	51,635	...
li-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	699	700	39	39	1,769	1,900	...	69	20,035	28,000	8,364	...
singh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	3,849	3,400	73	64	8,588	8,300	...	288	1,28,498	1,29,000	502	...
l-Dooars	124	178	36	36	4,233	3,000	137	83	12,809	8,200	...	4,669	2,86,307	2,48,000	...	38,307
l-Dooars Extensions	24	14	60	78	1,600	4,400	24	59	2,430	10,200	7,764	...	(b) 18,027	1,71,300	1,53,373	...
Sadiya	242	226	78	78	17,842	17,900	229	229	48,428	42,500	...	5,928	7,26,279	7,90,000	63,721	...
labad-Párantij	295	240	17	17	3,207	1,500	183	83	14,109	5,600	...	8,509	1,69,342	1,87,000	17,658	...
aekwar's Mehsána	75	85	55	55	3,200	3,100	58	56	9,190	8,000	..	1,190	2,00,570	1,28,000	...	72,570
	101	89	93	93	5,907	5,500	64	59	15,836	16,100	724	...	3,30,110	2,88,000	...	42,110
ur	93	87	29	29	1,778	1,200	61	41	5,739	3,200	...	2,539	1,04,507	83,800	...	20,707
tpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	67	66	67	67	4,525	4,800	68	64	9,490	11,100	1,640	...	1,79,573	1,79,000	...	573
Shimoga	30	31	38	38	974	2,100	26	55	2,915	5,300	2,385	..	54,058	54,600	3,542	...
abad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	35,804	35,900	93	92	82,750	95,000	12,250	...	9,66,874	16,11,000	6,14,126	...
agar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	25,357	28,000	76	87	67,352	71,900	4,548	...	14,27,221	11,86,000	...	2,41,221
ar-Rajkot	82	84	46	46	2,754	2,900	60	56	7,005	6,300	...	1,368	1,58,319	1,32,000	...	26,319
gar	54	54	54	54	2,136	2,100	44	39	5,649	5,000	...	649	1,20,519	1,04,000	...	16,519
gadrá	54	43	21	21	705	900	38	43	1,994	2,000	6	...	40,838	34,800	...	6,038
ar-Bikaner	54	64	621	612	25,209	50,700	42	82	66,400	1,20,000	53,600	...	13,47,576	14,12,000	1,44,424	...
ur-Chitor	60	76	67	67	4,909	5,300	69	79	11,733	12,100	367	...	2,15,083	1,72,000	...	43,083
ling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	8,578	9,000	164	176	24,041	25,000	959		6,53,989	6,43,000	...	11,989
Behar	88	57	34	34	2,953	1,900	60	39	4,796	4,400			70,324	1,07,000	36,676	...
aekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	3,059	6,400	39	81	7,750	17,500	9,750	..	1,87,874	2,07,000	19,126	...
la	39	24	37	37	668	1,200	17	32	1,690	2,500	810	...	36,350	36,200	...	150
	84	85	94	94	7,120	5,700	79	60	17,204	14,000	...	2,604	3,33,533	2,74,000	...	59,533
	200	172	21	21	3,943	4,200	145	200	9,173	9,900	...	73	90,921	1,18,000	27,379	...
TOTAL	113	110	4,065	4,172	35,360	4,31,700	88	103	9,79,135	10,91,700	1,12,564	..	1,75,70,995	1,82,93,600	7,19,602	...
GRAND TOTAL	270	247	24,715	25,016	60,17,350	66,48,400	243	266	1,61,71,995	1,70,38,100	8,66,105	...	24,47,69,450	26,42,20,400	1,94,50,950	...

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 18th January, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 19th January, 1901.

LCUTTA *the 30th January, 1902.*

NEVILLE CHESTHY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 151-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta Saturday, the 15th February, 1902, starting from Sealdah by Special Train at 5-15 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be private.

His Excellency will visit Darjeeling, Malda and Murshidabad, and return to Calcutta on Saturday, the 1st March, 1902, arriving at Howrah by Special Train at 10 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's arrival at Calcutta will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon (who will remain at Darjeeling till March 1st).

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Officiating Military Secretary.

Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several departments.

By Command,

R. G. T. BAKER-CARR, *Captain*,
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 5th February 1902.

No. 181.—The services of Captain A. Leventon, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 13th July 1901.

The 7th February 1902.

No. 184.—The services of Lieutenant E. D. W. Greig, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 186.—Captain D. W Sutherland, M.B., I.M.S (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology, Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 11th January 1902.

PORT BLAIR.

The 6th February 1902.

No. 83.—Captain L. B. Walton, I.S.C, Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, is, with effect from the date of being struck off duty, granted privilege leave for two months, with leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps for ten months in continuation.

He commenced his sixteenth year of pension service on the 25th August 1901.

POLICE.

The 6th February 1902

No. 115.—The services of Brevet-Major A. W. N. Taylor, 10th Gurkha Rifles, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 10th February 1902.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 159-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect

from the 14th February, 1902, and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264 (4) and 24[illegible] of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 163-*G.*—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed substantively to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

(Mr. Russell will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.)

The 5th February, 1902.

No. 171-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, (m. c.) for nine months under rule XIV of the furlough rules of 1868.

No. 172-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and as Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Dane, or until further orders. Lieutenant-Colonel Weir is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bhopal.

No. 176-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Theodore P. Cabot as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Madras.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 791-*P.*—Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Chief Superintendent of the office of the Accountant General Punjab, is promoted to class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902, and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. H. Whitford, Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed Chief Superintendent of that office, with effect from the same date.

No. 792-*P.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1901, are notified :—

With effect from the 9th of December, 1901, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. M. Brigstocke,
Mr. F. G. H. Anderson to officiate in class I,
Mr. J. P. Hardiman to officiate in class II,
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in class III,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV, and
Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th of December, 1901,
Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class IV,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to class V, and
Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st of December, 1901,
Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in class II, instead of in class I,
Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in class III, instead of in class II,
Mr. M. A. N. A. Hadari to revert to class IV,
Mr. J. C. Mittra to revert to class V, and
Mr. G. C. Hart to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 793-P.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Account Department, with effect from the 1st of January, 1902 :—

Mr. F. J. Atkinson to Class I,
Mr. H. J. Brereton to Class II,
Mr. M. Banerjee to Class III,
Messrs. V. C. Scott-O'Connor and H. G. Tomkins to Class IV,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to Class V, and
Mr. C. F. Cowie to Class VI, of the Enrolled List.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Fort William, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 725-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January, 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of this list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XII of 1886 of the first in which Security appeared.
	₹					
‡ 027918 3½% 1842-43	5,000	Hari Lall Sil, as administrator of Doyal Chand Dutt.	Feb. 1, 1858	Hari Lall Sil.	637 D, dated 31-8-01	January.
‡ 027322 „ „	2,100		Ditto			
‡ 100979 „ 1865	1,000		Nov. 1, 1897			
‡ 100981 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
‡ 025225 „ „	10,000	Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
220650 4% 1865	100	Nobin Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sarojini Dabee.	682 D, dated 16-9-01	Ditto.
220651 „ „	100		Ditto			
220652 „ „	100		Ditto			
Bom. 596 3½% 1842-43	1,000	Sitabai	Feb. 1, 1897	Mussammat Rukhmabai.	659 D, dated 9-9-01	Ditto.
086696 4% 1865	1,000	Ex. Commissariat Officer, Cawnpore.	May 1, 1892	Mani Ram	882 D, dated 29-11-01	Ditto.
029753 3½% 1854-55	8,700	Nawab Sadik Ali Khan, certificate holder to the estate of Imtoonnissa Jafree Begum.	June 30, 1898	Daroga Raza Hossein	809 D, dated 6-11-01	Ditto.
000161 3% 1896-97	1,000	Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1898	Anund Chunder Mukerjee.	958 D, dated 21-12-01	Ditto.
000162 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
000163 „ „	1,000		Ditto			
009614 „	5,000	Anund Chunder Mookerjee.	June 30, 1897			
			Aug. 1, 1898			

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name lodged.	Date from which interest.	Name of Claimant.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
	₹					
209710 4 % 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee .	Mar. 31,1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-78 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
5480 „ „	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy .	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	$\frac{863}{D}$, dated 8-8-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
43114 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
22454 „ „	500	Ram Lucki Dasi . .	Apl. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday *alias* Babua Panday.	$\frac{1013}{D}$, dated 30-1-91 . .	Aug. 24, 1901.
051414 „ 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
170048 „ „	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	M. La Bouchardiere	$\frac{493}{D}$, dated 28-7-91 . .	Feb. 20, 1892.
037065 „ „	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.	Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	$\frac{52}{D}$, dated 20-4-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
17877 „ „	1,000	Rajnarain Roy . .	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	$\frac{77}{D}$, dated 26-4-93 . .	Ditto.
17879 „ „	1,000					
095713 „ „	500	Ram Lall Sen . .	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal .	$\frac{1551}{D}$, dated 22-10-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895
24077 „ „	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee .	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty Lukshimoni Dassee.	$\frac{2090}{D}$, dated 29-12-94 . .	Ditto.
170719 „ „	500	Rashmoney Dassee .	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	$\frac{2206}{D}$, dated 18-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
170720 „ „	500					
C155453 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee.	$\frac{878}{D}$, dated 1-8-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896
C155530 „ „	500					
183550 „ „	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose .	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	$\frac{820}{D}$, dated 25-7-95 . .	Ditto.
075300 „ „	100	Kartick Chunder Bural .	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen .	$\frac{2028}{D}$, dated 7-2-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 „ „	500	Amrito Lall Bose .	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	$\frac{130}{D}$, dated 24-4-96 . .	Ditto.
117858 „ „	1,000					
206861 „ „	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	$\frac{151}{D}$, dated 29-4-96 . .	Ditto.
170518 „ „	500	Deenbai . . .	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai . .	$\frac{601}{D}$, dated 1-7-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
198202 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	$\frac{1187}{D}$, dated 25-9-96 . .	Ditto.
159865 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	$\frac{1414}{D}$, dated 30-10-96 . .	Ditto.
165422 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany .				
202887 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	$\frac{919}{D}$, dated 17-8-96 . .	Ditto.
16397 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany .	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	$\frac{2354}{D}$, dated 15-2-97 . .	Sep. 11, 1897.
263577 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate-holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	$\frac{5}{D}$, dated 1-4-97 . .	Ditto.
018714 „ „	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandhrai Dulputrai.	$\frac{347}{D}$, dated 17-6-97 . .	Ditto.
109131 „ „	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar .	Aug. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty.	$\frac{389}{D}$, dated 29-6-97 . .	Ditto.
C120432 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 „ „	500					
123918 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasee.	$\frac{451}{D}$, dated 12-7-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
123919 „ „	500					
108529 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla Bibee.	$\frac{490}{D}$, dated 20-7-97 . .	Ditto.
145550 „ „	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu .	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu .	$\frac{692}{D}$, dated 27-8-97 . .	Ditto.
231182 „ „	500	The Agra Bank, Ld. .	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai . .	$\frac{823}{D}$, dated 27-9-97 . .	Ditto.
B007120 „ „						
163788 „ „	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul .	$\frac{986}{D}$, dated 16-11-97 . .	Ditto.
059043 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	$\frac{1036}{D}$, dated 30-11-97 . .	Aug. 13, 1898
152907 „ „	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee .	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	$\frac{1168}{D}$, dated 31-12-97 . .	Ditto.
143101 „ „	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall .	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	$\frac{164}{D}$, dated 18-5-98 . .	Ditto.
037850 „ „	1,000	Becharam Chuckerbutty .	Aug. 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	$\frac{1155}{D}$, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
148484 4% 1843-44	1,000	Loke Nath Jana	Feb. 1, 1892	Kedar Nath Das	365 D. dated 3-7-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
203025 „ „	500	Mathura Panday	Aug. 1, 1891	Mathura Prasad Panday *alias* Babua Panday.	1003 D. dated 30-1-91	Aug. 24, 1901.
022401 3½% „	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	567 D, dated 3-8-97	Aug. 13, 1892.
038805 „ „	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482 D, dated 10-8-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
029713 „ „	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757 D, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
007477 „ „	5,000					
007430 „ „	2,500	Madhoby Dassee	Aug. 1, 1896	Sreemutty Madhoby Dassee.	1087 D, dated 9-1-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
007196 „ „	000					
041106 „ „	100	Rajkumar Sen	Aug. 1, 1897	Raj Kumer Sen	926 D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
041107 „ „	100		Ditto			
33693 4% 1854-55	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
039035 „ „	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706 D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
055895 „ „	1,700					
055896 „ „	1,300	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169 D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
051998 „ „	500					
002340 „ „	5,000	Vurjeevandoss	Dec. 31, 1889	Vurjeevandoss	190 D, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
002341 „ „	5,000	Madhowdoss		Madhowdoss		
071604 „ „	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustna Kirtikar.	446 D, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.
065944 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	919 D, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
012711 „ „	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923 D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
032436 „ „	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee				
038066 „ „	2,000	Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators and administratrix to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2395 D, dated 20-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
038067 „ „	500					
Bom.002242 } Cal. 091472 } „ „	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	2555 D, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.
039208 „ „	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11 97	Feb. 5, 1895.
054275 „ „	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095 D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
065115 „ „	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	638 D, dated 14-9-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
054136 „ „	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, Administratrix of Zeatoonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	858 D, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.
35532 „ „	500	D. C. McAllum	Dec. 31, 1871	Alamelu Ammal, administratrix to the estate of M. Raghavachary.	86 D, dated 25-4 99	Aug. 26, 1899
055562 „ „	500	Nawab Siad Mohomed Wali Khan.	Jan. 30, 1839	Sah Boodhooji	284 D, dated 27-6-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
013200 3½% „	1,000	Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, K.C.B.	Dec. 31, 1895	H. M. Callaghan	1188, dated 27-2-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 7013 „ „	1,000	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	Dec. 31, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036 D, dated 16-1-99	Ditto.
010301 3½% „	500	Rajkumar Sen	June 30, 1897	Rajkumar Sen	926 D, dated 4-1-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
010302 „ „	500		Ditto			
036216 3½% „	500	S. A. Joseph	June 30, 1898	Samiville Arthur Joseph.	11 D, dated 3-4-01	Ditto.
048219 4% 1865	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1870	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
103146 „ „	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
105488 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
227104 „ „	1,000					
227105 „ „	1,000		May 1, 1886			
227106 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal		T. Luchman Pillai.	1473 D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227107 „ „	1,000					
234771 „ „	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 „ „	1,000					
234773 „ „	1,000					
225114 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwaniee Jejeebhoy	481 D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.

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232068 " 1865	500	Agra Bank, Limited .	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1366 D, dated 27-9-94 . .	Feb 23, 1895.
232069 " "	500					
Bom.003068 Cal. 301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar	2233 D, dated 16-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
191630 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Lall . .	680 D, dated 14-8-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896.
191631 " "	1,000					
325177 " "	1,000	Ditto .	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	1604 D, dated 7-12-95 . .	Ditto.
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000					
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,00					
306355 " "	1,000	Ganoda Debi . .	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1960 D, dated 24-1-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapodo Sreemany .	May 1, 1892			
299598 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany .	May 1, 1890			
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose . .	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	130 D, dated 24-4-96 . .	Ditto.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187 D, dated 25-9-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219 D, dated 30-9-96 . .	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
338503 " "	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673 D, dated 7-7-96 . .	Ditto.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1890	Mussmut. Hosseinee Begum.	2557 D, dated 22-3-97 . .	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	112 D, dated 27-4-97 . .	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Ditto.	C. Chuckerai Chetty	389 D, dated 29-6-97 . .	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	451 D dated 12-7-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
045608 " "	500	Peary Mohun Ghose .				
145609 " "	500					
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co. .	May 1, 1889	Prosadi Das Mullick and others.	442 D, dated 12-7-97 . .	Ditto.
329258 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal .	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	831 D, dated 27-9-97 . .	Ditto.
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis .	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97 . .	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon .				
174591 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082 D, dated 7-12-97 .	Ditto.
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchand .				
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					
197376 " "	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy . .	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	161 D, dated 18-5-98 . .	Aug. 13, 1898.
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110324 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.				
110326 " "	1,000					
190865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
190866 " "	1,000					
253713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	241 D, dated 11-6-98 . .	Ditto.
234561 " "	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta .	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422 D, dated 27-7-98 . .	Feb 25, 1899.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal . . .	Ditto .	Lalla Umrao Singh	579 D, dated 29-8-98 . .	Ditto.
038346 " "	500	Gopal Chandra Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1880	Kally Bhoosun Ghose & others surviving administrators to the estate of Kamini Kumar Ghose.	991 D, dated 3-1-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
277677 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1888	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator to the estate of Dr. R. T. Darwin.	1136 D, dated 9-2-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
236990 " "	1,500	Thom. D'Souza & Co. .	Nov. 1, 1893	Kissory Mohun Mookerjee.	993 D, dated 3-1-99 . .	Ditto.

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125078 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Nov. 1, 1893	Sreemati Kattayani Dasi, certificate-holder to the estate of Mukhoda Sundari Dasi.	759 D, dated 6-10-99 . .	Feb. 2, 1900.
154024 „ „	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, Administratrix to the Estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155 D, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
154025 „ „	1,000	"	Ditto.	"	"	"
255959 „ „	500	Comptroller General .	May 1, 1888	Kedar Nath Sanyal.	1435 D, dated 30-3-00 . .	Ditto.
211000 „ „	500	Rajendra Ganguly .	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee, surviving certificate-holder to the estate of Rajendra Ganguly.	1199 D, dated 30-1-00 . .	Ditto.
363641 „ „	500	The Accountant General, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1894	District Judge of Tanjore.	389 D, dated 23-7-00 .	Feb. 1, 1901.
268468 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .	Nov. 1, 1889	Messrs. M. A. Raja Gopal Iyangar, M. A. Srinivas Iyangar, certificate-holders to the estate of M. A. Kistna Iyangar.	723 D, dated 30-10-00 . .	Ditto.
025611 „ „	1,000	Brojo Mohon Buxi .	May 1, 1893	Amritalal Buxi, certificate-holder to the estate of Brojo Mohan Buxi.	811 D, dated 24-11-00 . .	Ditto.
182598 „ „	1,000	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	May 1, 1894	Mohendra Nath Chuckerbutty.	1005 D, dated 31-1-01 . .	Aug. 24, 1901.
182599 „ „	1,000	"	"	"	"	"
023710 3½% „	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee.	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757, D dated 14-10-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
023717 „ „	500	"	"	"	"	"
Bom. 000653 „ „	500	Cursetjee Dadabhoy .	Nov. 1, 1894	Cursetjee Dadabhoy	1036, D dated 16-1-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899.
Bom. 14324 „ „	1,000	"	"	"	"	"
024223 „ „	1,000	Rajkristo Chatterjee	Nov. 1, 1896	Rajkristo Chatterjee	65 D, dated 26-4-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
Bom. 13839 „ „	1,000	Gridhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	Nov. 1, 1894	Girdhar Lal Amrut Lal Desai.	95 D, dated 12-5-00 . .	Ditto.
080430 „ „	1,000	Comptroller General .	May 1, 1896	Kuratrai Lal Das .	186 D, dated 6-6-00 . .	Ditto.
065839 „ „	500	Chundra Moni Dabee .	May 1, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306 D, dated 30-6-00. .	Ditto.
043092 „ „	500	Kedar Nath Sing . .	Nov. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Brojobala Dabee.	435, D dated 3-8-00 . .	Feb. 1, 1901.
046613 „ „	1,000	Shadoo Charan Roy .	Nov. 1, 1896	Shadoo Charan Roy	645 D, dated 27-9-00 . .	Ditto.
087281 „ „	1,000	The Comptroller	Ditto .	Kali Pada Chakraburtty.	703 D, dated 25-10-00 . .	Ditto.
087282 „ „	1,000	General.	"			
015282 4½% 1878	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga .	Nov 1, 1894	Papannah . .	1113, D dated 18-9-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
023973R 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad . .	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77 . .	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 „ „	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand .	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	1, dated 8-2-82 . . .	Ditto.
055431 „ „	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass .	29, dated 15-12-87 . .	Ditto.
062887 „ „	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344 D, dated 25-7-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
A020023 „ „	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty .	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	2116 D, dated 3-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895.
A020024 „ „	1,000	"	"	"	"	"
A023717 „ „	1,000	Revd. Dr. J. M. Strachan	"	"	"	"
A028378 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Madras .	"	"	"	"
062851 „ „	500	Promotho Nath Bose .	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664 D, dated 25-11-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 „ „	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jan. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923 D, dated 16-12-96 . .	Ditto.
A029044 „ „	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
0423354 „ „	500	Elizabeth M. Philips .	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095 D, dated 10-12-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
A040787 „ „	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638 D, dated 14-9-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
A040788 „ „	500	"	"	"	"	"
A040789 „ „	500	"	"	"	"	"

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	R.					
016155 R 4% 1879	500	Nilmony Chatterjee .	Jan. 16, 1875	Heeralal Chatterjee and Muttylal Chatterjee, certificate-holders to the estate of Nilmony Chatterjee.	475/D, dated 13-8-00 . .	Feb. 1, 1901.
A018744 „ „	1,000	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 16, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
007296 3½% „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	928/D, dated 14-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
073556 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein .	724/D, dated 13-11-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 „ „	500	Ditto .				
079105 „ „	500					
082145 „ „	100					
082146 „ „	100	Wm. Watson & Co. .	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. H. Hearn.	1263/D, dated 22-9-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
082147 „ „	100					
082148 „ „	100					
082149 „ „	100					
M000124						
Cal.086685 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves .	1424/D, dated 29-10-95 .	Feb. 22, 1896.
087335 „ „	300					
063548 „ „	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Ditto .	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286/D, dated 13-3-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
043016 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai . .	1330/D, dated 24-10-96 . .	Mar. 6, 1897.
066208 „ „	1,000	V. Vencata Naru Singh	Sep. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row .	580/D, dated 5-8-97 .	Feb. 5, 1898.
005600 „ „	5,000	Chundra Monee Dabee	Jan. 16, 1897	Dhirendra Kumar Ganguly, administrator to the estate of Chundra Monee Dabee.	306/D, dated 30-6-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
005601 „ „	5,000					
003153 „ „	500	Rojoni Mony Dassy .	July 16, 1897	Troilocko Nath Pal and others, executors to the estate of Rojoni Mony Dossy.	748/D, dated 8-11-00 . .	Feb. 1, 1901.
042456 4½% „	1,000					
042457 „ „	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand, R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti .	49/D, dated 18-4-98 . . .	Aug. 13, 1898.
042458 „ „	1,000					
031472 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .				
031473 „ „	500					
085202 „ „	500	Comptroller General .	Sep. 16, 1889	Seths Diokaram, Bhagwan Das, Jaggan Nath Das, Onkar Das and Ganpat.	26/D, dated 6-4-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
e13380 3½% 1893-94	500	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	Dec. 31, 1895	Sreemutty Shama Juggut Mohini Dabee.	424/D, dated 1-8 00 . .	Feb. 1, 1901.
003971 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Ld. .	June 30, 1896	Dist. Judge of Tanjore.	389/D, dated 23-7-00 . .	Ditto.
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall .	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	700/D, dated 18-8-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
000082 4% Fovl. Deb. Cawnpore-Achnera Sec. of the R.M.Ry.	500	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	July 1, 1891	Sreemutty Bhuban Mohini Dabee, certificate-holder to the estate of Becharam Chuckerbutty.	1155/D, dated 20-1-00 . .	Aug. 11, 1900.
030378 3% 1896-97	100	Shama Podo Sreemani .	June, 30, 1897	Hari Lall Sanyal .	85/D, dated 26-4-01 . .	Aug. 24, 1901
026431 „ „	200	Bank of Bengal . .	Dec. 31, 1896	Mohomed Israil .	26/D, dated 10-4-01 . .	Ditto.
‡9042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai .	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai .	359/D, dated 8-7-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899.
*131670 4% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556/D, dated 21-11-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896.
†151922 „ „	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta .	Feb. 1, 1893	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432/D, dated 2-6-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
†133848 „ „	500	Chander Madhub Ghose .	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews . .	843/D, dated 29-9-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
†164021 „ „	1,000	The Agra Municipality .	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	984/D, dated 16-11-97 . .	Ditto.
‡074218 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981/D, dated 30-12-98 . .	Feb. 25, 1899
†Bom. 008605 „	500	Bank of Bombay . .	Aug. 1, 1893	P. McGuire, Admr. to the Estate of R. C. Smidt, deceased.	162/D, dated 16-5-01 . .	Aug. 24, 1901
†113093 „ „	1,000	Loke Nath Mullick .	Feb. 1, 1887	Surajmal . .	1070/D, dated 24-1-99 . .	Aug. 26, 1899
†164317 „ „	1,000	Delsuk Rai . .				

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	₹					
†049386 3½% 1842-43	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1896	Nalin Chandra Ray	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†B001945 „ „	1,000	Deep Chund Nal Chund	Ditto	Dinmahomed Assodamal.	$\frac{838}{D}$, dated 1-11-99	Ditto.
†Bom.12958 „ „	500	Martand Waman	Ditto	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†039431 4% 1854-55	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	$\frac{1130}{D}$, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†042222 3½% „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	$\frac{754}{D}$, dated 14-10-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
†042241 „ „	1,000					
†042242 „ „	1,000					
†042243 „ „	1,000					
†042244 „ „	1,000					
†Bom. 3738 „ „	500	Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah.	Dec. 31, 1896	Man Khan, Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Ditto.
† „ 3741 „ „	100					
† „ 3742 „ „	100					
† „ 3743 „ „	100					
† 029423 „ „	500	The Bank of Bombay	June 30, 1897	R. G. Richardson	$\frac{427}{D}$, dated 1-8-00	Feb. 1, 1901.
†Bom. 002144 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	Dec. 31, „	Martand Waman	$\frac{680}{D}$, dated 18-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom. 2174 „ „	1,000	The National Bank of India.	June 30, „			
*033633 5½% 1859-60	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	$\frac{672}{D}$, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†194443 4% 1865	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Radha Madhub Gossamee.	$\frac{1157}{D}$, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356990 „ „	1,500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	$\frac{1402}{D}$, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*350999 „ „	1,500					
‡321444 „ „	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	$\frac{2448}{D}$, dated 2-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
†073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	$\frac{2308}{D}$, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 „ „	100	Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{910}{D}$, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029040 „ „	100					
†099129 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	$\frac{947}{D}$, dated 20-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
‡038896 „ „	800	Bindrabun	Mar. 1, 1895	Bindrabun	$\frac{1038}{D}$, dated 16-1-99	Aug. 26, 1899.
†053030 „ „	1,000	Chunessari Dabi	May 1, 1894	Chunessari Dabi	$\frac{479}{D}$, dated 1-8-99	Feb. 2, 1900.
†053027 „ „	1,000					
†Bom. 17592 „ „	1,000	Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar.	Nov. 1, 1896	Man Khan Walad Karim Khan.	$\frac{1370}{D}$, dated 9-3-00	Aug. 11, 1900.
† 108303 „ „	600	The Bank of Madras	Nov. 1, 1899	Bank of Madras	$\frac{674}{D}$, dated 17-10-00	Ditto.
†Bom 015080 3½%	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	P. McGuire, Administrator to the estate of R. C Smidt, deceased.	$\frac{162}{D}$, dated 16-5-01	Aug. 24, 1901.
†087132 „ „	900	Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1896	Peary Churn Banerjee.	$\frac{291}{D}$, dated 12-6-01	Ditto.
†087133 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto			
†032001 4½% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 10, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Rao Mairal Jambekar	$\frac{2601}{D}$, dated 27-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
‡A 026951 4% „	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	$\frac{78}{D}$, dated 24-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
†A010934 „ „	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	P. Sevapatha Modr.	$\frac{671}{D}$, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
†007540 3½% „	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo.	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta.	$\frac{913}{D}$, dated 9-12-98	Feb. 25, 1899.
*009951 3½% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	$\frac{940}{D}$, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*020112 „ „	100	H. W. Barber				
*020113 „ „	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 119.—Colonel J. F. Supple, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 18th December, 1901, *vice* Colonel R. C. Eaton, vacated.

No. 120.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Wolseley, Royal Army Medical Corps, it granted the temporary rank of Colonel whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district. Dated 27th December, 1901.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 121.—Colonel W. M. Campbell, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Northern Circle, to officiate as Director General of Ordnance in India, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Major General R. Wace, C.B., vacated.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 122.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from date of joining :—

3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).

Malam Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

18th Bengal Lancers.

Malik Ahmed Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Bhart Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Baghel Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

40th Punjab Infantry.

Amir Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, on the re-constitution of the regiment.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 123.—Colonel H. A. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a District Commander of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Colonel (temporary Major-General) W. J. Vousden, C.B., V.C., appointed temporary Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, or until further orders. Dated 25th January, 1902.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 124.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, Assistant to the Director-General, Supply and Transport, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for eight months under Rule 1 of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 125.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major R. H. Mahon, Royal Artillery, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, for twelve months. Pension Service,—24th year commenced 13th April, 1901.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 126.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January, 1902, page 227.

WAR OFFICE,
January 10, 1902.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King. Dated 11th January, 1902 :—

Honorary Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the King, with the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th January, 1902 :—

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajah Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, of Cooch Behar, G.C.I.E., C.B.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 127.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

1st February, 1902.

John Charrier Keown.

6th February, 1902.

Charles Herbert Clay.
Michael Edward Willoughby.
Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone.
Thomas Wolseley Haig.
John Kelso Tod.
Thomas Hume Henderson.
Frederick Ewart Bradshaw.
Edward St. Aubyn Wake.
George Alan Robertson.
Henry John Roche.
William Crawford Walton.
Sylvester Bertram Grimston.
James Herbert Pollard.
William Ayerst.
George Henry Cooper Colomb.
Brevet-Major Harry Triscott Brooking.
Knightley Owen Burne.
Percy Zachariah Cox.
Louis Maurice Foster.
Charles Philip Egerton.
Guy Cecil Beadon.
Allen George Medley.
Stuart Bruce Graham.
Francis William Henry Cox.
John Oliver Mennie.
Cyril Francis Tyrell Murray.
Alfred Walter Warden.
Montagu William Douglas.
Keith David Erskine.
Hugh North Warde.

George Joseph Fitz Maurice Soady.
John Henegan, D.S.O.
Stuart Farquharson Bayley.
Ernest deVaynes Wintle.
William Nevile Campbell.
James Petit Barnes.
Charles Stanley Williams.
Brevet-Major Edmund Peach.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

7th October, 1901.

Charles Richard Capel Sandys.
Charles Richard Henry Palmer Landon.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 128.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Alfred Thomas Reynolds, office of Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th January, 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 129.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

17th Bengal Lancers.

Jemadar Aslam Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot Dafadar Malik Sher Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaim Khan deceased, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

1st Central India Horse.

Dafadar Jamsher Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Maksud Ali Khan, promoted Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, with effect from the 16th March, 1901.

2nd Central India Horse.

Dafadar Sher Bahadur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tilawat Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1901.

Kot Dafadar Ibrahim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehmud Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

17th (The Loyal) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Ashik Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Wazir Khan killed in action, with effect from the 4th November, 1901.

37th Dogra Infantry.

Subadar Bhag Singh to be Subadar Major, and Jemadar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalip Sing transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

27th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Muni Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Rangasami Raju to be Jemadar, *vice* Alagarsami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

7th Bombay Pioneers.

Jemadar Faiyaz Husain, to be Subadar, *vice* Krishnaji Rao Sinde, transferred to the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, with effect from the 1st January, 1901.

Jemadar Chandru Ram. to be Subadar, *vice* Lakshiman Deshpande, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

8th Bombay Infantry.

Color Havildar Govindrao Palandê to be Jemadar, *vice* Laxuman Parab, promoted, with effect from the 2nd April, 1901.

Jemadar Hasan Khan to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Bostan to be Jemadar, *vice* Reuben Nussimjee, deceased, with effect from the 22nd June, 1901.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Lala-Rawat to be Subadar, *vice* Prem Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th December, 1901.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Color Havildar Gurdit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nagina Singh, dismissed, with effect from the 13th December, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Dafadar Dhuman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, seconded, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

Dafadar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangrao Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1901.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Turra-báz to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah-baz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1901.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Attru to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Ram, deceased, with effect from the 2nd December, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 130.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gervas Selwyn Eyre, Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th February, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 131.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity :—

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1900.

First class Sergeant Instructor John Cleeve, Madras Railway Volunteers (deceased).

For the quarter ending 31st December, 1901.

Sergeant Walter William Laskey, Military Accounts Department.

Sergeant John Poulter, Supply and Transport Corps.

Color-Sergeant John Harrisen, Orderly Room Sergeant, Wellington Depôt.

Acting Sergeant-Major John William Challice, Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 132.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Adams Cunningham, Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Surgeon, *vice* Clark, resigned.

No. 133.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Lawrence Covernton resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th January, 1902.

No. 134.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Captain George Grant Gordon to be Major, with effect from the 6th December, 1901, *vice* Crossman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

David William Reese, gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October, 1901, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Herbert Wharton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

No. 135.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lawrance Robert Potter, gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th January, 1902, *vice* Oakly, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 136.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

John Johns, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to complete the establishment.

No. 137.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Marshall Pearce is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Edward Evans, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

The Reverend Hugh Tregarthen Millet, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his commission.

No. 138.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Arthur Stokes, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st March, 1901, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 139.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Major John Neville Oldfield Thurston, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 140.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Edward Gabbett to be Captain, *vice* Driscoll, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Godfrey Drage, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cholmeley, resigned.

Edward Oliver Fowler, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* James, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer A. Mackey, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) till 24th April, 1902.

Mr. A. C. Lloyd, Marine Storekeeper, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Kidderpore, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Engineers.

Assistant Engineer F. T. Frazer, 21st December, 1901.
Assistant Engineer E. A. Vile, 17th January, 1902.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 18th January and 7th February, 1902:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.	Lieutenant James Lushington Morant.	1st February, 1902.	Rawal Pindi	...	...
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor James McGoldrick.	12th January, 1902.	Rangoon	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1902.

No. 43.—With reference to Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 143-G., dated 31st January, 1902, Lieutenant, A. ff. Garrett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from foreign service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Lower Sind Extension Survey.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 46.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 159, dated 14th April, 1900, Mr. F. J. Pruce is permanently appointed with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 276, dated 5th July, 1900, Mr. T. P. Farrell is permanently appointed, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, retaining the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I.

No. 48.—Mr. W. H. K. Howard, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 49.—Mr. J. K. Sitwell, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st February, 1902.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1902.

No. 42.—Mr. D. W. Aikman, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to that Government, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 6th January, 1902, *vice* Mr. N. F Mackenzie on leave, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH.

The 5th February, 1902.

No. 44.—Mr. Thomas Leslie James has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Telegraph Department as an Assistant Superintendent.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 45.—The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th October, 1901 :—

Mr. Janaki Nath Mukerjee.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 3, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 565 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st February 1902:—

No. 40 of 1902.—The Crown Paper Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Maine, having its principal office at Kittery, in the county of York and state of Maine and its main business office at No. 145, Milk street, in the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in machines for making carbon paper and the like.*

No. 41 of 1902.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of 2218, Race street, in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in the preservation of wood.*

No. 42 of 1902.—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, Veterinary Captain, Civil Veterinary Department, Quetta, India. *An attachment to bits for horses.*

No. 43 of 1902.—Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of Lombard Court, in the city of London and kingdom of England. *Improvements relating to electric telegraphy.*

No. 44 of 1902.—William Albert McAdams, manufacturer, of No. 281, Clifton Place in the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and state of New York United States of America. *An improvement in solder.*

No. 45 of 1902.—Hussen Mahmod, contractor, inhabitant of Wadhwan civil station *A sizing substance called "Hussen Mahmod Contractor's special sizing."*

No. 46 of 1902.—Henry George Abraham Isaac Wieder, engineer, of 25, Victoria street, London, S. W. and Samuel Sidney Bromhead, patent agent, of 33, Cannon street, London, E. C. *An improved sensitive diaphragm for reproducing and transmitting sound.*

No. 47 of 1902.—Samuel Stauffer Fritz, gentleman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in umbrellas.*

No. 48 of 1902.—William George Wheatley, signal engineer, of 6, Waterloo street Calcutta. *A device for a railway switch detector.*

No. 49 of 1902.—C. R. Nathen, landlord, Kulasekharapatnam, Tinnevelly district *An endless calendar.*

No. 566 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 459 of 1900.—Thomas Awdry, gentleman, of 99, Cannon street, London, E. C England. *Improvements in or relating to label or ticket holders.* (Specification filed 9 September 1901.)

No. 249 of 1901.—William Hucks and William Hucks junior, engineers, both of 2 Oval road, Camden town, in the county of London. *Improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquids* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 265 of 1901.—Fritz Eisenbeis, engineer, of Welles-weiler, Germany and Ferdinand Garelly junior, manufacturer, of Saarbrucken, Germany. *Improvements in stone-cutting and drilling machines.* (Specification filed 28 January 1902.)

[redacted] a corporation of New Jersey, United States of America, and located and doing business at Ames Building, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *An apparatus for baling fibrous material.* (Specification filed 27 January 1902.)

No. 330 of 1901.—Arthur Meyer, manufacturer, a citizen of the Republic of Switzerland and resident of Geneva, Switzerland. *Improvements in cartridge-holders or bandoliers.* (Specification filed 28 January 1902.)

No. 422 of 1901.—The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 82, York road, Kings Cross, county of London, England. *Improvements in electrical interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.* (Specification filed 29 January 1902.)

No. 476 of 1901.—Charles Williamson Milne, accountant, of 3, Crown Court, Old Broad street, London, England and Frederick Charles Hasto, engineer, of 148, Bedford road, Clapham, London, England. *Improvements in pumps.* (Specification filed 24 January 1902.)

No. 567 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 20 of 1889.—The Honourable Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverising ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1902 to 7 February 1903.)

No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoelo. *Improvements in and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches, etc., in and for electric railways.* (From 28 May 1902 to 28 May 1903.)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and Company. *Production of new red colouring matters.* (From 16 April 1902 to 16 April 1903.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1902 to 19 April 1903.)

No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones. *Improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles.* (From 20 April 1902 to 20 April 1903.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1902 to 2 March 1903.)

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1902 to 7 March 1903.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions and other such like purposes and in the machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1902 to 7 March 1903.)

No. 300 of 1893.—Giacomo Durio and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins and to apparatus therefor.* (From 2 February 1902 to 2 February 1903.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonne Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1902 to 27 April 1903.)

No. 306 of 1894.—Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. *An improved structure for forming fences, partitions, bridges, street and road paving, flooring, skylights, protecting windows and doors and for other purposes.* (From 22 March 1902 to 22 March 1903.)

No. 302 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)

No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in the process of indigo manufacture.* (From 1 February 1902 to 1 February 1903.)

No. 53 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of waterproofing coating compositions for wearing apparel, covers, engine and other packings, acid tank linings and for other uses.* (From 6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

No. 54 of 1897.—Charles James Grist. *Improvements in the manufacture of insulating compositions for eletrical purposes.* (From 6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

[redacted] Halliday. *Improvements in means or apparatus for the production, storing and application of acetylene gas,* (6 September 1902 to 6 September 1903.)

No. 568 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the under-mentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 144 of 1891.—James Edward Platt and Joseph Wardle. *Improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials.* (Specification filed 7 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.	3½ per cent. Loans							4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-1.	Total.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	
Balance of 15th January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,27,34,400	12,04,51,300	3,05,86,100	1,30,94,000	1,100	9,94,900	18,78,64,800	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,37,82,600
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 22nd January, 1902 .	...	...	3,500	10,00,000	...	..	..	10,03,500	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	10,03,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 25th January, 1902 .	...	1,100	2,100	...	100	...	6,000	9,300	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	9,300
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1902 . . .	...	...	72,000	12,000	2,500	...	...	86,500	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	86,500
	1,58,09,400	2,27,35,500	12,05,31,900	3,15,98,100	1,30,96,600	1,100	10,00,900	18,89,64,100	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,48,82,100
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	78,500	5,91,300	73,000	49,700	..	4,000	7,96,500	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	7,96,500
Balance on 31st January, 1902 .	1,58,09,400	2,26,57,000	11,99,40,600	3,15,25,100	1,30,46,900	1,100	9,96,900	18,81,67,600	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,40,85,600

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1901, enfaced from India 11,035 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,366 lakhs
" 1st Dec., 1901, " 15th Dec., " ditto 3 " ditto 3 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 " ditto 2 "
" 1st Jan., 1902, " 15th Jan., 1902, ditto 16 " ditto 2 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 11 " ditto 8 "

11,066 lakhs. 10,382 lakhs.
10,382 "

Balance against India . 684 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th February, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	86,74,451	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,84,951	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,52,25,287	10	9
	₹ a. p.			Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,77,65,042	1	9
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,09,246 3 6			Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,11,098	14	9
	1,49,67,202	1	7	Balances with other Banks	9,46,194	11	7
Public Deposits at Branches	89,57,955 14 1			Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	15,99,538	7	2
				Stamps	11,955	4	11
				Sundries	9,89,239	3	4
					8,89,07,758	6	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,34,49,383	8	7				
				₹ a. p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,71,942	1	0	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,25,54,841 1 3	3,21,41,789	2	10
Sundries	13,61,019	13	11	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,95,86,948 1 7			
RUPEES	12,10,49,547	9	1	RUPEES	12,10,49,547	9	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 2,05,020 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,08,490 0 0
₹ 3,13,510 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 35·69.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.,*
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,49,80,000	10,36,08,820	11,85,88,820	3,60,11,397	1,80,85,999	...	...	5,40,97,396
Allahabad	...	11,76,43,465	1,76,43,465	2,29,19,034	16,49,100	...	...	2,45,68,134
Lahore	...	2,07,64,990	2,07,64,990	63,94,107	21,49,148	...	...	85,43,255
Bombay	86,46,065	6,56,66,935	7,43,13,000	84,71,354	3,10,28,395	...	...	4,00,99,749
Karachi	...	74,32,350	74,32,350	12,91,580	23,02,335	...	...	35,93,915
Madras	23,09,580	2,81,09,310	3,04,18,890	1,21,87,058	49,81,282	...	...	1,71,68,340
Calicut	...	11,73,420	11,73,420	5,88,785	20,265		...	6,09,050
Rangoon	...	89,51,875	89,51,875	2,70,53,675	32,53 350	...	...	3,03,07,025
	2,59,35,645	25,33,51,165	27,92,86,810					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			*Nil*					
Total ₹ .			27,92,86,810	11,55,16,990	6,40,69,874	...	...	17,95,86,864
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								3,00,000
Net Total ₹ .								17,92,86,864
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								0,99,99,945
Grand Total .								27,92,86,810

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 1163.—Under the provisions of articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Ahmad Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Hindubagh, was granted privilege leave for 15 days, with effect from 10th to 24th November, 1901.

No. 1164.—During the absence of Munshi Ahmad Khan on leave, Lala Des Raj, Naib Tahsildar of the Hindubagh Tahsil, was appointed to hold charge of the Hindubagh Tahsil in addition to his own duties.

By Order,
A. McCONAGHEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 424-G.—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I and 287-I, dated the 23rd January, 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I. A., dated the 30th April, 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., I.S.C., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Mr. R. C. H. M. King, I.C.S., with effect from the 28th January 1902.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 117—17A-III.—Under the provisions of section 10, Part I of the Plague Regulations, issued under this Office Notification No. 746, dated the 26th June, 1901, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Deputy Magistrate of Kekri to be a Health Officer within the limits of the Kekri Municipality.

By Order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

TREASURE TROVE

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Indian Treasure Trove Act VI, 1878, that on the 22nd September, 1901, a treasure consisting of undermentioned articles valued at R42, was found in a pit in the earth in a path poramboke, Pymash No 46, near Dombaseri tank in Dombaseri village, Dombaseri Sub-Division, Bodiarayakanur Zemindari, Beriyakulam Taluq, Madura District :—

List of Property.

57 tolas of silver valued at R42.

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Madura in his office at 11 A.M. on the 21st July, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. G. CARDEW.

Collector.

MADURA:
26th January 1902.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA, IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 28th January, 1902.

No. 298.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified, by authority of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, that the following gentlemen were elected members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee at the election held on the 14th December 1901, their term of office commencing on the 1st April 1902 :—

City Ward.

(1) Seth Guman Mal Lodha.
(2) Seth Nemi Chand.
(3) Seth Radha Kishen.
(4) Khan Bahadur Shekh Elahi Buksh.
(5) Munshi Debi Parshad.
(6) Mr. Har Bilas Sarda.
(7) Munshi Mahomed Allanurkhan.
(8) Munshi Mithan Lal, Vakil.
(9) Hafiz Gulam Mahomed.

Kaisarganj Ward.

(10) Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Barrister-at-Law.
(11) Mr. Bansi Dhar Sharma, Vakil.

Suburban Ward.

(12) Mr E. F. Harris.
(13) Mr. J. Collins.
(14) Mr. Fatch Chand Mehta, Barrister-at-Law.

Railway Ward.

(15) Mr F. Goodwin.
(16) Mr. J. M. Mushet.
(17) Pandit Chandrika Parshad.

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the Public Works Department, Ajmer-Merwara.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1902.

No. 232-*Ap.*—Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Erachsha Kavasji Karanjavala, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. Pestanji Hormasji Gimi, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

The 6th February, 1902.

No. 256-*Ap.*—Lala Khushi Ram, Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902.

Mr. W. Rehill is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Khushi Ram, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, Sealdah, the 28th January, 1902.

No. 1.—Lieutenant E. N. Manley, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave of absence for two months with effect from 1st February, 1902, under para. 557, Chapter V., P. W. D. Code, Volume I, and article 739 (f), Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I.

H. P. BURT,
Officiating Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 42.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January 1902.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	Remarks.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Dera Ismail Khan City	Punjab	16th January	Opened.
Etaiyapuram	Madras	19th „	Ditto.
Inywa (Burma)	Burma	13th November	Ditto.
Madras Nungumbankum	Madras	27th January	Ditto.
Manantoddy	Madras	14th „	Ditto.
Narasinganpetai	Madras	20th „	Ditto.
Pubbi	Punjab	24th „	Ditto.
Surada	Madras	12th „	Ditto.
Zam (*Field Office*)*	Punjab	10th „	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bulgai	Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway	6th January,	Opened.
Daudpur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st „	Ditto.
Dikom	Dibru-Sadiya Railway	6th „	Ditto.
Goalundo Junction	Eastern Bengal State Railway	13th „	Closed.
Kantapukur Grain Depôt	Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway	20th „	Opened.
Kokilamukh	Jorhat Railway	6th „	Ditto.
Lallaguda	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.	21st „	Ditto.
Sahadai Buzurg	Bengal and North-Western Railway	1st „	Ditto.
Zardalu	North-Western Railway	25th „	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with the Mahsud-Wazir i Blockade operations.

Note.—The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—
On the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.
"Ledo D. S." instead of "Tikak D. S."

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 1.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days and special leave in continuation thereof for four months and seventeen days, with effect from 6th February, 1902, under Articles 264-A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. MANSON,
Offg. Manager, O. and R. Railway.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1902.

No. 176.—Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th January, 1902, prior to his proceeding to join the Chatham Course, the following temporary promotion is made with effect from the 28th January, 1902:—

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. GORE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

The 7th February, 1902

No. 177.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st February, 1902:—

Ernest Alexander Meyer.
George Archer.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, 3rd February, 1902.

No. 27.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, new cavalry parade ground at Nowshera, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
					North.	
Peshawar .	Nowshera .	Nowshera .	221 45	Land on the south of the present Cantonment Boundary.	Cantonment boundary pillar 6, 7, 8 and 9.	Office of Commanding Royal Engineer, Peshawar Sub-District.
					East.	
					Dry nullah and hills.	
					West.	
					Hills and broken ground.	
					South.	
					Nullah and hilly ground.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secretary to the Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province, Public Works Department.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 27.—Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, on the afternoon of the 21st January, 1902, relieving Ahmad Yar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner:

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

No. 28.—With reference to Punjab Government, Home Department, Gazette Notification No. 2, dated the 2nd January, 1902, the services of the undermentioned members of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the dates mentioned against their respective names:—

Bakhshi Gazanfar Ali, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 8th January, 1902 (afternoon).

Ahmad Yar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 21st January 1902 (afternoon).

POWERS.

The 21st January, 1902.

No. 29.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 30.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Wazirzada Mahomed Akram Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The 30th January, 1902.

No. 31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 6 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and hereby appoints, Captain J. F. Whyte, I.S.C., Political Assistant, to be an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade within the limits of the Hazara District.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Amir Chand, Arora, shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Regulation to be a Munsif.

No. 35.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36.

This Notification supersedes all previous Notifications concerning the powers of the abovenamed officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or until it is expressly cancelled.

No. 33.—Lala Amir Chand, Arora, Extra Assistant Commissioner, from the Bannu to the Peshawar District where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th January, 1902.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to Agent, Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 32.—At the request of the Municipal Committee of Abbottabad in the Hazara district, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to specially extend to the Municipality of Abbottabad sections 137 and 137 A of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.

The 1st February 1902.

No. 36.—Mr. F. T. Dixon, Assistant Commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties as Officiating District Judge, Hazara, on the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1902, on reversion to the Punjab.

By Order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Asst. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

The 4th February, 1902.

No. 37.—On being transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th January, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, *vice* Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, transferred.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

for *Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.*

POWERS.

The 25th January, 1902.

No. 38.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Kohat District.

No. 39.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, *vice* Mr. P. J. G. Pipon.

No. 40.—Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 41.—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No. VII of 1901, Mr. D. de S. Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and under the provisions of section 56 (1) of the said Regulation is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification, No. 703-S., dated 15th October 1884), with respect to cases generally within the limits of

the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Thal Sub-Division.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. D. de S. Bray, shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 42.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. D. de S Bray, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Thal Sub-Division of the Kohat District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36. This Notification will remain in force until the abovenamed officer ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

By Order.

R. I. R. GLANCY,
for *Secretary to Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.*

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 30th January, 1902.

No. 181-*M. I.*—On his transfer from the Central Provinces to the North-West Frontier Province, 2nd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das, of the Imperial Establishment, reported his arrival on the forenoon of 20th January, 1902, and was attached to the Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, on general duty there from the forenoon of the same date

W. A SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 62 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Mary McPhail, 4 Jaun Bazar Street, Calcutta.	The Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	On 9th December, 1901.	The District Judge, 24-Parganahs, Alipore, on 19th December, 1901.	No Will. No application.
Mr. D. Beanland, of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Bareilly.	Ditto . . .	On 10th December, 1901.	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mr. E. L. Pinheiro, Guard, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Not known . .	On 26th August, 1901	The District Judge, Moradabad, on 19th December, 1901.	Ditto.
Mr. Frank Ross .	The Civil Hospital, Allahabad.	On 19th August, 1901	The District Judge, Allahabad, on 14th January, 1902.	Ditto.
Mr. George Targett, Bailiff, Court of the District Judge, Amherst.	Pallavaram, Madras .	On 19th November, 1901.	The District Judge, Amherst, on 6th January, 1902.	Will left. Probate granted to Rose Targett, widow of the deceased.
Mr. Berton, Cawnpore.	Cawnpore . . .	On 20th September, 1901.	The District Judge, Cawnpore, on 11th January, 1902.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Bell, Military Assistant Surgeon at Ballia.	Ballia . . .	On 12th August, 1901	The District Judge, Ghazipur, on 2nd January, 1902.	Ditto.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator General of Be

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, 6th February, 1902.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8* ; per eight-ounce tin, *R5* ; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates : per four-ounce tin, *R3* ; per eight ounce tin, *R6* ; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
E. Seymour Hale, Esqr., Fort, Bombay and Calcutta.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
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Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Mr. Karl Hiersemann } Leipzig.
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
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* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by V. P. value payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parenthoses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d* (2*a.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (2*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Mountain Warfare, Extracts from, in Gurmukhi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a*)

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover Rs. 8 or 2s. 3d. (4a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. F'cap. Stiff cover 12a. or 1s. (3a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901 Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Super-Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4a. or 4d. (1a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (7a.)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1s. 9d. (2a.)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 0d. (1a. 6p.)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5a. 6p. or 0d. (1a. 0p.)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a.)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto **ditto.** Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Ditto ditto **Vol. II.** Cloth bound. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19s. 6d. (10a.)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1a. 3p. or 1d. (1a.)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1a. 9p. or 2d. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. R1-5 (5a.).

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p (1a.)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (6a.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31s. 6d. (R1-2a.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8a. or 9s. 9d. (6a.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4a. or 5d. (1a) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

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Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891—1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5a. or 5d. (2a.)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s 6d (12a.)

Ditto Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (4a.)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8a. or 2s 3d (4a.) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8a. or 11s. 3d. (7a.)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5a. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5a. or 5d. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6a. 9p. or 7d. (1a. 9p.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.) Part B. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (4a.) Complete R1-12a. or 2s. 8d. (8a.)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (9a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (3a.)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R5 or 7s. 6d. (2a.)

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Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Pr. R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on Surveying, Volume I. Chain Surveying, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4*a*. per copy.

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Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12*a*.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st TO 31st JANUARY 1902.

Monthly Weather Review of India for September 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900 By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901. By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901. By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901. By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for ₹1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

Name of the Advertiser—ANNAKALI DABY.
Residence—Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbati Lane, Bullavpore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 31st January, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Ashton.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR of DARBHANGA took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees. He said:— "I propose, with Your Excellency's permission, to add a few remarks to supplement the statement which I made when introducing this Bill at the meeting of the 20th December. On that occasion I confined myself to a very brief explanation, the objects and reasons underlying the measure being, as I then thought, well understood and appreciated. Some of the representations, however, which have been made to the Select Committee, and which have also been the subject of discussion in the public press, have shown that it is desirable to explain more fully the grounds on which the Government of India have acted in the matter, and I proceed to do so.

"The combination of the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee has almost from the first been contemplated as suitable by the Statute-law, an express provision on the subject having been included in Act VIII of 1855, reproduced in Act XXIV of 1867 and again reproduced in Act II of 1874, the enactment now in force. So far as the nature of the duties appertaining to those offices is concerned, there would seem to be everything in favour of the combination and nothing against it, the only question remaining being as to its practical feasibility. The Finance Committee of 1887 not only came to the conclusion that it was feasible, but went further by submitting the larger proposal that a central Government office should be maintained to manage the estates of insolvents and intestates, estates in litigation and estates under trusts, two officers being appointed, one to assist the other and both to be remunerated by the Government, the balance of the commission and fees leviable and levied under the law being retained by the Government. In other words, the Finance Committee suggested the amalgamation of all four offices of Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee and Official Receiver under two officers, the one to be the Deputy and Assistant of the other.

"In 1897 the Government of India referred the whole question of amalgamation (along with certain others to which I need not now advert) to a strong Committee, on which the High Court and the Bar were represented by the present Chief Justice of Bengal, as President, and by Sir Griffith Evans and Mr. Dunne, then Standing Counsel, as members, the remaining three members being the Home Secretary and the Deputy Secretaries in the Finance and Legislative Departments. The relevant parts of the Committee's report of the 29th April, 1898, which was submitted in response to this reference, I will now read to the Council.

"'The Committee', it was said, 'have carefully considered the proposal for the amalgamation of the four offices, with the result that they doubt whether it would be possible to combine the control of all four in one person. The office of Official Assignee in particular is a special one which has little in common with any of the others, while it is essential that it should be filled by a lawyer who has made a special study and practice of the intricate law of bankruptcy. Moreover, one officer alone could clearly not undertake the duties of the four offices; and, in the case of the Official Assigneeship, there is this objection to the alternative proposal to allot the duties of the appointment to a Deputy working under the supervision of a Chief, that the Deputy, if a proper appointment were made, would be a specialist and, consequently, more capable of supervising his particular branch than the Chief himself.

"The Official Assigneeship might, however, in the opinion of the Committee, be combined with the Official Receivership, and this combination would be the more appropriate because both offices are directly connected with the High Court and with proceedings pending on the Original Side of that Court. The Official Assignee is appointed by the Chief Justice under section 14 of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), while the existence of the Official Receiver is entirely dependent upon the orders of the High Court, which purport to be passed in pursuance of section 503 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882).

"'Both the Administrator General and the Official Trustee of Bengal are appointed by the Government under the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), and the Official Trustees Act, 1864 (XVII of 1864), respectively, and there seems to be no reason why the same person should not hold both appointments. That there would be no legal objection to such an amalgamation is clear from the fact that the first proviso to section 9 of the Act of 1874 expressly contemplates it.

"'The holder of the appointment (of Administrator General and Official Trustee) ought, in the opinion of the Committee, to be a barrister, and he should be debarred from general practice and from undertaking, otherwise than in his official capacity, any executorship or trusteeship. The mere fact of his being a Government servant in receipt of a fixed salary from the Treasury would materially alter his position and enable the Government to exercise such supervision over him as it might think fit. It would not be in his interest either to keep, or to refrain from keeping an estate in the Administration Department of the office rather than in the other branch, and one of the grounds of complaint which has been suggested, would then probably disappear. But, in order to place him still more under control, the Committee would recommend that power be taken for the High Court, similar to that conferred by section 1 (*4*) of the Judicial Trustees Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict., c. 35), either on request or without request, to give such general or special directions in regard to any administration or trust as might to it seem right and proper.

"'The Government would be credited with all the receipts, and it would, *per contra*, bear all the charges, accepting, of course, the entire responsibility connected with the administration of estates through its officers, and probably safeguarding the interests of the public by requiring such security as is now furnished by the Administrator General.

"'The Committee have further considered the question whether section 56 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, ought to be repealed or maintained, and their conclusion is that it ought to be repealed as soon as vested interests admit. The Committee believe that, if the action of the Administrator General is brought under some sort of supervision and control, such as is contemplated by this report, there is but little danger of the public preferring private agency-houses to official administration. If, on the other hand, official administration is unsatisfactory and nothing is done to improve it, they think that the public ought not to be precluded from employing private agency.'

"These views appeared to be in themselves well-considered, reasonable and sound; they were endorsed both by the Government of Bengal and by the Calcutta High Court; and, emanating as they did from such high authority and with such support, neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State felt any hesitation in accepting them and deciding that they should be acted upon as soon as the occasion presented itself. Meantime, however, we had grave reasons for believing that, quite apart from the question whether the office of Administrator General should be filled by a salaried officer of the Government or by a practically independent official, the public were not fully satisfied with the manner in which the office was being actually administered. The Government determined, therefore, to appoint a Committee, presided over by a Judge of the Calcutta High Court and including the Comptroller General and an experienced Divisional Commissioner to advise on matters connected with finance and the management of estates in the mufassil. The late Mr. Broughton had, in answer to certain inquiries made of him, maintained that his system of administration and management was perfectly sound and complete, and had frankly asked for an inspection of his office. Mr. Justice Sale's Committee was requested to accept this invitation and to report the result. In due course they submitted the following recommendations to the Government:—

"(1) that the remuneration of the Administrator General by commission should be abolished and that he should be remunerated by salary, carrying with it a pension;

"(2) that the Administrator General should have a Deputy, also remunerated by salary;

"(3) that the Government should accept responsibility for mistakes and errors in the future administration of estates by the Administrator General;

"(4) that the office-establishment should be strengthened and the work re-arranged; and

"(5) that the repeal of section 56 of Act II of 1874 should be accompanied by proper provision being made for the exercise of control over non-official administrators, especially as regards the charging of commission and the keeping and auditing of accounts.

"These recommendations were supported by facts which supplied full confirmation of the view that a change in the method of administration was demanded in the public interests; and, as to the sequel, I need add only this, that the late Mr. Broughton tendered his resignation with effect from the 1st of January. From what I have now stated, it will, I sincerely trust, be manifest that the Government of India, have from first to last, acted on the best advice at their command and with due regard to the interests of the public.

"I hope, My Lord, to move at the next meeting of the Council that the Report of the Select Committee, which I have had the honour to present to-day, be taken into consideration, and that the Bill, which, it will be seen, has been materially simplified and revised by the Committee, be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"My Hon'ble Colleague has given the history of the Bill now reported. I ask leave to add a few words on the legal effect of the Bill, on the alterations made in Committee, and on some of the objections which have been taken to the measure out of doors.

"The Select Committee has accepted the proposal to make further provision for combining the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. It has been contended that the work of the two offices is more than one man can undertake; but we are not in fact proposing that one man should do the work of two; the Bill makes provision for the appointment of a Deputy. Government has accepted amendments, the effect of which will be that the Administrator General will always be a barrister, while the Deputy may be either a barrister or solicitor. It was suggested that the higher appointment should also be open to solicitors, but the Committee came to the conclusion that, if the head of the office possesses the higher qualification, his opinion will be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. It must be admitted that the interests of the Bar are to some extent affected by the Bill. An officiating appointment now reserved for barristers will be open to another branch of the Profession; and the position of Administrator General, though we are perhaps making it more secure, will not be so lucrative as it has been in the past. I regret that the Bill should have this incidental effect, but in framing a measure of this kind we have to consider, first and chiefly, the interest of the public.

"In a letter addressed to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, objection is taken to the proposed combination of offices, apparently on the ground that the two officers in question are appointed by different authorities. 'Official Trustees', so the letter runs, 'are appointed by the Chief Justices of Bengal, Madras and Bombay'. The gentleman who supplied this statement to the Chamber must, I think, have used a copy of Act XVII of 1864, without inquiring whether the law had undergone any change in the ensuing 38 years. The appointment of Official Trustees is vested in Government, and this has been the law since 1890.

"Clause 3 of the Bill contains the necessary provisions for making the Administrator General a salaried officer of Government. It is now a principle, very generally accepted, that where a Government office is paid by commission or fees for services rendered, the heads of the office should be remunerated by salary, and the profits (if any) should be taken by Government. Where this is not the case, the office becomes an independent concern, and defects in its procedure are not easily corrected. When, for example, the public began to complain of delays and abuses in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, we could only refer to the Administrator General himself, until at last the complaints became so serious as to demand a formal inquiry.

"In drafting clause 3, certain general words were used to make it clear that Government on taking over the office will be entitled to all profits, and will meet all liabilities. These general words were interpreted in some quarters as indicating a design on the part of Government to alter fundamentally the present methods of administration, and to appropriate, in some unexplained manner, the estates of deceased persons. Thus, in a letter addressed to Government by the Calcutta Trades Association, it is suggested that 'the scheme and main object of the Bill is to legalise what otherwise would amount to a breach of trust; and thereby to afford an additional source of revenue to Government'. I do not quite grasp the meaning of this, nor am I aware of anything in the declarations or the conduct of this Government which justifies these apprehensions and suspicions. But, as our clause was misunderstood, the Select Committee has taken it to pieces, leaving out any words which might be construed as going beyond the purpose of the Bill, and inserting new provisions which ought to make the position clear. We do not propose to make any subversive change in present methods; the Bill, when it becomes an Act, will be read together with the principal Act. As stated in the Report, accounts will be kept and estates managed as heretofore; decrees and orders of the Courts will operate as they do now. That is the intention of Government; if the Bill as amended does not express that intention, there is still time to consider any suggestion for its improvement.

"Before leaving clause 3, I must deal with an objection which is urged in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce. It is there argued that 'the constitution of the office both of Administrator General and Official Trustee is that of a corporation sole'; and that the effect of the Bill is 'to extinguish the offices in question, and to repeal the material provisions of the existing Acts'. On this I would remark, in the first place, that, when the Legislature creates a corporation, express words are usually employed for the purpose; and in this connexion I may refer, by way of illustration, to the Act of Parliament, 39 & 40 Vict., c. 18, by which the Solicitor to the Treasury was made a corporation sole. The office of Administrator General was constituted by Act VII of 1840, amended and re-enacted by Act VIII of 1855, then by Act XXIV of 1867, and finally by Act II of 1874, which is now in force. In these Acts there are no express words of incorporation; but it may be admitted that in some important points a corporate character has been given to this office. Under section 29 of the principal Act, letters of administration are granted to the Administrator General by his name of office; under section 33, estates and interests vested in the Administrator General are divested when he vacates his office, and vest in his successor immediately on his appointment; and under section 34, suits and other proceedings commenced by or against an Administrator General in his representative character are brought by or against him in his name of office. It seems to me doubtful, in point of law, whether these sections, taken together, amount to the constitution of a corporation sole, and the language of section 34 is not easy to reconcile with the theory now put forward. But, supposing the theory to be correct, has it any practical bearing on this Bill? Assuming that the Administrator General is a corporation, there is not and never was, anything in this Bill to deprive him of that status. If the adviser of the Chamber is under the impression that a salaried officer cannot be a corporation, I may refer once more to the case of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

"The case of the Official Trustee is on the same footing as that of the Administrator General. Under section 17 of the Act of 1864, he is appointed to act in any case by his name of office; and under section 18, suits and other proceedings are brought by or against him by his name of office. I should think it incautious to say, on the strength of these provisions, that the Official Trustee is a corporation sole; but if he is, the Bill will not alter his position.

"Your Lordship may perhaps think that I am asking the attention of Council to matters fit only for a court of law. But I am constrained to deal with these matters here, because this legal reasoning has been used to excite alarm in the general community, to persuade a body of business men, that Government has brought in a dangerous Bill. I cannot argue the Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce out of their present frame of mind, except

by showing them that their criticism has been directed against an imaginary Government and an imaginary Bill.

"In clause 6 of the Bill referred to the Select Committee, it was proposed to confer a rule-making power on the High Courts. For the reasons given in the Report, that proposal has been dropped, but there is one small part of it which I should like very briefly to mention. It is commonly known that an executor, who owes his appointment to the confidence of his testator, is not usually required to furnish security when he enters on the administration of the estate. The Judges of the High Court say he should only find security when he is insolvent or in embarrassed circumstances. But in this small class of cases we proposed that the Judges should determine by rule who should give security, and in what form. I was prepared to suggest a verbal amendment in clause 6, sub-clause (*i*) (*a*); but I was not prepared for the remarkable argument which has been founded upon it. It was at once assumed that the High Court would make an oppressive rule, requiring all executors to give security, and fixing the amount without regard to circumstances. The Court was to do this, not of its own accord but at the instigation of Government; and the object of Government was to make the private executor's position so burdensome and so embarrassing that he would be driven to transfer the estate to the Administrator General. This piece of morbid fiction has attained a considerable circulation in the present month. Your Lordship will observe that the Government is accused of an unscrupulous design to create a monopoly in favour of the Administrator General—and this at the very moment when, by repealing section 56 of the principal Act, we are admitting private persons to compete with the Administrator General.

"I trust, My Lord, that the explanations given to-day will remove some at least of the many misconceptions which have gathered round this Bill."

IMPERIAL LIBRARY (INDENTURES VALIDATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill to confirm and validate certain indentures made between the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and the Calcutta Public Library, respectively, and the Secretary of State for India in Council be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill be passed. He said:—"The objects of this Bill were fully explained by Your Lordship, and by myself, at the time of its introduction. No objection has been received to anything in the Bill and Schedules, and I now move that the Bill be passed".

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER said:—"Before this Bill is passed, I desire to take this opportunity of congratulating Your Excellency's Government in having arrived at so satisfactory an agreement as that which will be legalised by the passing of the Bill. As a member of the Horticultural Society, I was under the painful necessity of attending meetings at the Metcalfe Hall, and it invariably struck me that the condition of that historic hall was a reproach and a disgrace to Calcutta. Under the new conditions, this, My Lord, will be impossible in the future, and that alone in itself is a worthy object that has been attained. But, apart from that, the arrangements made have enabled a deserving and useful Society—the Agri-Horticultural Society—to acquit itself of certain liabilities. It has also enabled the Government of India to form the nucleus of a most valuable Public Library of reference—a library which, I believe, will be of inestimable value to those of the present and future generations. I think, My Lord, that the thanks of the public are due to Your Excellency, and also to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, for having brought about such a happy result."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th February, 1902.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA:
3rd February, 1902.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th February 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The general weather over India has remained fine and clear and the drought which has been the main feature of the weather of the past two months has continued unabated. The storm which entered North-West India on the 27th January and which lay over the North-West Provinces on the 30th January, continued to march eastward along the hills and filled up over Bengal on the 1st February; it exercised no effect on the weather which remained steadily fine in its neighbourhood; showers have, however, continued in Assam during the week and have, on the whole, been somewhat heavier than in the preceding week. Dibrugarh received rain on the 31st January, 1st February and 6th February; Sibsagar on the 31st January and the 6th of February; Tezpur on the 5th February and Silchar on the 31st January. In addition to the above a heavy local fall of rain occurred at Mergui on the 4th February and a very light shower at Moulmein on the 6th. The preceding were practically the only falls of rain in India and Burma, but the weather has been feebly unsettled and snowy or rainy in parts of Baluchistan and Kashmir during the week, and these unsettled conditions gave a shower to Simla on the 31st January, and to Chakrata on the 5th of February. Trincomalle received light rain on the 3rd.

The rainfall summary shows that effective rain was received during the week in the Burma Coast district and the Brahmaputra Valley. The former was due altogether to the heavy local fall at Mergui and was hence not general over the division, but the latter represents moderate showers over a considerable part of the Assam Valley. In addition, trifling amounts are shown against the Narayanganj sub-division, the Simla sub-division, the Baluchistan division and the Madras Coast division. The whole of the remainder of India was rainless throughout the week.

The period covered by the last portion of the rainfall statement includes the ten weeks from the 29th November 1901 to 6th February 1902, and the total rainfall of those ten weeks amounts to 13″ in the East Coast (South) division, to 5″ in the Madura sub-division, to 2″ in the Calicut sub-division and to 1″ in the Simla sub-division and the Brahmaputra division; over the whole of the remainder of India the total rainfall of the period has been less than 1″. It has been less than 0·10″ in the following sub-divisions, *viz*:—Narayanganj, Calcutta, Darbhanga, Burdwan, Lahore, Ranchi, Raipur, Bombay, Rajkot, and Hyderabad as well as over the whole of the North-West Dry Area, and has been less than 1″ in practically all parts of the plains of India except the Assam Valley and the south

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 6TH FEBRUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 6TH FEBRUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·38	0·12	+0·26	0·49	0·75	— 0·26	— 35	— 83
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·42	0·75	— 0·33	— 44	— 40
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0	0	0·28	0·51	— 0·23	— 45	— 45
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·06	0·16	—0·10	0·06	1·08	— 1·02	— 94	—100
	Calcutta	0	0·13	—0·13	0·01	0·68	— 0·67	— 99	— 98
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·59	0·27	+0·32	1·00	1·49	— 0·49	— 33	— 66
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0·18	—0·18	0·20	0·82	— 0·62	— 76	— 69
	Darbhanga	0	0·15	—0·15	0·04	0·93	— 0·89	— 96	— 95
	Bahraich	0	0·27	—0·27	0·39	1·58	— 1·19	— 75	— 70
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·45	— 0·45	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·10	—0·10	0·35	0·88	— 0·53	— 60	— 55
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·02	0·91	—0·89	1·03	5·16	— 4·13	— 80	— 76
	Ludhiana	0	0·40	—0·40	0·25	3·18	— 2·93	— 92	— 91
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·14	—0·14	0·28	1·28	— 1·00	— 78	— 75
	Lahore	0	0·22	—0·22	0·04	1·82	— 1·78	— 98	— 98
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·22	—0·22	0·03	1·23	— 1·20	— 98	— 97
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·02	0·65	—0·63	0·19	3·26	— 3·07	— 94	— 93
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·01	—0·01	0·15	1·17	— 1·02	— 87	— 87
	Cuttack	0	0·04	—0·04	0·24	0·71	— 0·47	— 66	— 64
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·07	—0·07	0·08	0·52	— 0·44	— 85	— 82
	Raipur	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·57	— 0·57	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·08	—0·08	0·35	1·08	— 0·73	— 68	— 65
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·08	—0·08	0·82	1·28	— 0·46	— 36	— 32
	Jaipur	0	0·04	—0·04	0·12	0·79	— 0·67	— 85	— 84
	Indore	0	0·04	—0·04	0·21	0·47	— 0·26	— 55	— 51
15. West Coast	Calicut	0	0·13	—0·13	2·32	3·19	— 0·87	— 27	— 24
	Bombay	0	0	0	0·01	0·14	— 0·13	— 93	— 93
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	—0·01	0·26	0·10	+ 0·16	+160	+189
	Rajkot	0	0·04	—0·04	0·03	0·19	— 0·16	— 84	— 80
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·01	—0·01	0·27	0·81	— 0·54	— 67	— 66
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·92	0·65	+ 0·27	+ 42	+ 42
	Bijapur	0	0·03	—0·03	0·15	0·34	— 0·19	— 56	— 52
	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0·14	— 0·14	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0	0	0·74	0·36	+ 0·38	+106	+106
	Madura	0	0·09	—0·09	5·19	3·21	+ 1·98	+ 62	+ 66
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·02	0·20	—0·18	13·24	10·80	+ 2·44	+ 23	+ 25

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
The 6th February, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 1st February, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair yield. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are falling or stationary. Test works at Cuddapah have been closed.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall was insufficient in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and Bijapur. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Larkana, Khandesh, Satara and Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar and Belgaum. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings are in progress in parts of Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by frost, locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, by rats in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Satara, Rajkot and Wadhwan, and by grasshoppers in parts of Bijapur: they are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition. Prices have risen in six districts, fallen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice generally is about normal and, compared with 1901, generally easier. The price of *bajri* is over normal in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Karnatak and, compared with 1901, easier in the Konkan and considerably easier in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but higher in Gujarat. The price of *juar* is over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1901, considerably easier in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak, but higher in Gujarat. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but easier than in 1901. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals, 32; Kaira, 29; Sholapur, 40 $\frac{7}{10}$; Ahmednagar, 35; Bijapur, 38.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 129,343; dependants, 6,370; total on works, 135,713. In poor houses, 2,018; on village relief, 29, 116; total on gratuitous relief, 31,134. Figures for Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 28,678; dependants, 76; total on works, 28,754. In poor houses, 3,064; on village relief, 636; total on gratuitous relief, 3,700. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 199,301.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week except a slight fall in parts of the Bogra District. Several districts in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and also the district of Faridpur are in need of rain. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for early rice and jute have been commenced in places. Poppy is doing fairly well. Prospects on the whole are fair. The price of common rice has risen in 10 districts, fallen in 20, and is stationary in the rest.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The want of rain is felt particularly in the Western Submontane and Upper Doab Districts. The irrigation of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. Poppy generally is doing well, but is backward in Kheri, Partabgarh and Azamgarh. Injury to pulse from frost and to mustard from red rust is reported in a few districts. Rats have also done some damage in Hamirpur. Markets are well supplied. Prices have fallen in a few districts, but are generally stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain fell in parts of the Umballa district. Sugarcane pressing continues in Rohtak, Jullundur, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot. Crops are being irrigated in Jullundur and Lahore. Extra spring crops are being sown in Gurgaon and Karnal. The condition and prospects of standing unirrigated crops are generally reported to be poor. No sowings have been made on unirrigated lands for want of rain in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal. Crops on *sailab* lands are also beginning to wither in Karnal. The condition of crops on irrigated lands is good. The outturn of spring crops is expected to be average on irrigated lands in Rohtak. The outturn of sugarcane is average to below average. Westerly high winds have damaged the standing crops to some extent in Gurgaon and Delhi. Crops are also being damaged by drought in Umballa, Mooltan and

dition, but they are getting weak on account of over-work on wells in Ferozepore and Sialkot. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal and Mooltan. There have been no fluctuations in the price of wheat except in the districts of Gurgaon, Jullundur, Gujrat, Shahpur and Rawalpindi where it has risen slightly. The price per rupee of cheapest food-grain in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows :—Hissar, bejhar (mixed crop) 22; Rohtak, bejhar (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley, 18 to 24. Numbers on relief—test works, Hissar, 591; poor houses, 148; otherwise relieved, 2,214; total, 2,953.

North-West Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. The prospects of crops are good in Peshawar. The condition of irrigated crops is average and of unirrigated poor in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is sufficient in Peshawar, but is not easily procurable in Dera Ismail Khan. Crops of a few villages in Dera Ismail Khan have been damaged by wind. Prices are rising. They are in seers per rupee—wheat $15\frac{1}{2}$ and $15\frac{1}{16}$, gram $17\frac{1}{8}$ and $16\frac{14}{16}$, maize $25\frac{15}{16}$ and 20 in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively, and *bajra* $18\frac{2}{16}$ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Reaping of paddy is practically completed. Threshing has been completed in Sandoway and Prome, and continues elsewhere. UPPER BURMA.—Agricultural operations continue. Dry weather paddy is being transplanted The pulse crop is being harvested in parts of the Yeu sub-division of Shwebo. The condition of standing crops is unchanged. The price of paddy has fallen sharply in Thongwa and Bassein, and slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo, and has risen largely in Shwebo and Kyaukse.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear with no rain. The threshing and winnowing of autumn crops are almost completed. The harvesting of spring crops has been commenced in places. Spring crops are in an unsatisfactory state in the Jangir tahsil of the Bilaspur district. Gram is withering in Narsinghpur, and linseed in Raipur and Bhandara, where the condition of wheat also is not promising. Damage by rats continues in Betul. With these exceptions, the prospects of spring crops are generally fair to good. The pressing of sugarcane has been commenced in Chhindwara and Sambalpur. The preparation of land for the next autumn sowings is in progress in Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices are—wheat 17, gram $20\frac{1}{2}$, rice $16\frac{1}{2}$, and *juar* $22\frac{1}{2}$, seers per rupee. The highest prices are—wheat $8\frac{3}{4}$, gram 12, rice 8, and *juar* 14, seers per rupee.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in the Surma Valley and in Upper Assam. Reaping of late rice has been finished in Kamrup and Darrang, and its outturn is fair in Kamrup, and good in Darrang. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early rice are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley and Lakhimpur, and fair in other districts, except in parts of Kamrup where the prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished; its outturn is fair in Kamrup, Nowgong and Sibsagar, and good elsewhere. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar 16, Sylhet $15\frac{1}{4}$, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 13, Nowgong $12\frac{1}{2}$, Dibrugarh $11\frac{1}{2}$, and Dhubri 11, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, horsegram, *ragi* and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts and in other parts paddy is being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and in parts of Mysore and Kadur and have slightly risen in Shimoga and in other parts of Mysore and Kadur. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Kadur Water and fodder are available. COORG :—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient

Berar.—The weather was clear and cool Cutting of *juar* and cotton picking are almost completed Damage by rats to winter crops is reported in parts of four districts. Ploughing operations are in progress Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest continues with fairly good outturn. Winter rice sowings on land irrigated by wells still continue. Water scarcity is increasing. The general tendency of prices to cheapen continues. Prices—wheat 6, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, and *juar* $18\frac{3}{4}$ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—No rain fell during the week. Progress of agricultural operations is fair in Dholpur, satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar, poor in Banswara, and practically *nil* in Kherwara and Dungarpur. The state of crops is good in Bikanir, Jaisalmer, Haraoti and Tonk, Kotah and Jhallawar, Jaipur and Bharatpur: they are thriving well in Marwar and Karauli, are in fair condition in Sirohi, Meywar, Kishengarh, Dholpur, Ajmer-Merwara,

well in Jaipur. Slight damage has been done by rats in Kishengarh. Rats continue to damage crops in Jaisalmer, Mewar, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara. The damage is slight in two tehsils of Jaipur and great in Pertabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur. Agricultural stock and fodder are generally in good condition and sufficient. Prices are falling in Jaisalmer, Meywar, Tonk, Jaipur, Alwar, and Dholpur, rising in Sirohi, Pertabgarh and Banswara, and steady elsewhere. The cheapest prices average 11 to 30 seers per rupee. Cheapest food grains in seers per rupee in States or tracts threatened with distress—Bikanir 13½ to 16, Marwar 13·12 to 15·10, Jaisalmer 14, Serohi 11½ to 12, Kherwara 11¾, Jaipur 19·1, Kishengarh 17½, Ajmer 16 to 17½, Beawar 14¾ to 16½, Pertabgarh 14·8, Banswara 12 to 15 and Dungarpur 11. Number on relief-works, in Marwara, 1,856; Jaisalmer, 561; Kherwara, 4,753; Kotra, 4,96; Dungarpur, 3,474. On test works—in Merwara, 3,417. On gratuitous relief—in Marwar, 565; Jaisalmer, 101. On village relief—Merwara, 848. In poor-houses or orphanages—Merwara, 82; Sirohi, 89; Jaisalmer, 3; Kherwara, 183; Kotra, 500; Dungarpur, 32; Banswara, 104.

Central India.—There was no rain during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost, wild animals and want of rain in Gwalior, and by rats in Malwa and Bhopawar The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal Bundelkhand and Malwa. It is in flower in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, falling in Bhopal, below average in Baghelkhand, and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee—15-2 to 24-14 in Gwalior, 20 to 25 in Bundelkhand, 16 in Malwa and 7 to 16 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas—Sehore, *juar*, 16; *bajra*, in Rutlam, 12¾, *dakka*, in Barwani, 15; Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Jhabua, 14$\frac{6}{16}$; Alirajpur and Jobat, 13¼; Bagbakaner, 12 seers the rupee. Numbers on relief works, in Rutlam, 18; in Jhabua, 11,638; Barwani, 5,367; Alirajpur, 3,021; Jobat, 1,109; total, 21,153; Gratuitously relieved, Jaora, 53; Rutlam, 49; Barwani, 66; Jhabua, 6; total, 174. Grand total, 21,327.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops are in fair condition but there is no change in prospects. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi and Navsari divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 26, *juar* 28, wheat 23, rice, superior, 15, rice, inferior, 23, pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief:—works, 23,002, gratuitious relief, 11,938; total 34,940.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to date. Its absence seriously threatens the spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops on unirrigated areas are suffering for want of rain which is badly wanted, but those on irrigated tracts are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 17 to 30 and maize from 24 to 60 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and fine. The price of rice is 9¼ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding Week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	225	...	225	...	...	...	— 225
Bombay and Sindh	121,928	17,845	139,773	135,713	31,134	166,847	+ 27,074
Punjab	553	2,487	3,040	591	2,362	2,953	— 487
Ajmer-Merwara	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	+ 590
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	125,501	21,612	147,113	139,721	34,344	174,065	+ 26,952
Native States.							
Rajputana States	9,137	2,968	12,105	15,560	1,659	17,219	+ 5,114
Central India States	5,659	99	5,758	21,153	174	21,327	+ 15,569
Baroda	21,944	11,349	33,293	23,002	11,938	34,940	+ 1,647
Bombay Native States	25,611	3,543	29,154	28,754	3,700	32,454	+ 3,300
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	62,351	17,959	80,310	88,469	17,471	105,940	+ 25,630
GRAND TOTAL	187,852	39,571	227,423	228,190	51,815	280,005	+ 52,582

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the incial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons aitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 4th January 1902.			For the week ending the 11th January 1902.			For the week ending the 18th January 1902.			For the week ending the 25th January 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah .	1,291,903	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	520	156	676	225	...	225
TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	789	334	1,123	602	161	763	520	156	676	225	...	225
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad .	795,967	19,161	3,143	22,304	24,824	3,264	28,088	28,809	7,551	36,360	36,346	2,966	39,312
Kaira . .	716,332	8,294	1,119	9,413	9,942	1,366	11,308	12,119	1,645	13,764	17,716	2 099	19,815
Panch Mahals	261,020	37,791	517	38,308	42,311	1,030	43,341	46,714	1,286	48,000	52,275	1,818	54,093
Broach .	291,703	1,114	...	1.114	896	...	896	591	...	591	629	...	629
Sholapur .	720,977	1,440	941	2.381	1,360	974	2,334	1,241	972	2,213	1,307	994	2,201
Ahmednagar .	837,695	3,134	7,210	10,344	3,053	7,391	10 444	3,166	7,522	10,688	3,135	7,564	10,699
Khandesh .	1,427,382	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	...	1,421	2,420	...	2,420
Bijapur .	735,435	8,867	1,762	10,629	8,542	1,978	10,520	8,566	2,043	10,609	8,200	2,274	10,474
Thar and Parkar	303,894	...	158	158	...	161	161	...	142	142	...	130	130
TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	79,801	14,850	94,651	90,928	16,164	107,092	102,627	21,161	123,788	121,928	17,845	139,773
Punjab.													
Hissar . .	781,575	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	435	2,659	3,094	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara .	109,530	582	692	1,274	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA .	109,530	582	692	1,274	2.020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	8,333,473	81,607	18,535	100,142	94,069	20,249	114,318	106,032	25,053	131,085	125,501	21 612	147,113
Rajputana States.													
Marwar .	1,935,909	1,182	440	1,622	1,631	504	2,135	1,752	588	2,340	1,856	474	2,330
Jaisalmer .	73,436	...	...	...	237	28	265	329	48	377	561	104	665
Kherwara .	51,000	...	...	...	3,686	...	3,686	3,670	1,638	5,308	4,513	1,813	6,326
Kotra . .	21,000	...	...	...	2,375	...	2,375	3,072	...	3,072	2,207	577	2,784
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,081,345	1,182	440	1,622	7,929	532	8,461	8,823	2,274	11,097	9,137	2,968	12,105
Central India States.													
Jaora . .	84,000	...	50	50	...	56	56	...	56	56	...	54	54
Ratlam .	83,000	203	44	247	151	48	199	151	48	199	209	45	254
Jhabua .	81,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,890	...	3,890	4,082	...	4,082
Alirajpur .	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	...	501	1,368	...	1,368
Jobat .	14,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	*
Amjhera .	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	...	970	...	...	*
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	367,336	203	94	297	151	104	255	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758
Baroda .	1,950,927	21,747	11,599	33,346	22,641	11,872	34,516	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,349	33,293
Bombay Native States.													
Kathiawar .	2,329,196	8,530	1,385	9,915	8.089	1,655	9,744	7,566	2,012	9,578	8,734	2,272	11,006
Palanpur .	467,271	8,626	685	9,311	10,774	823	11,597	10,477	876	11,353	10,477	876	11,353
Rewa Kantha .	479,005	1,937	66	2,003	2,905	105	3,010	4,200	123	4,223	5,919	116	6,035
Janikhandi .	105,367	349	290	639	311	282	593	284	317	601	249	279	528
Mudhol .	63,001	306	...	306	235	...	235	239	...	239	232	...	232
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,443,890	19,748	2,426	22,174	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,611	3,543	29,154
TOTAL NATIVE STATES .	7,843,598	42,880	14,559	57,439	53,038	15,373	68,411	60,615	17,546	78,161	62,351	17,959	80,310
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES .	16,177,071	124,487	33,094	157,581	147,107	35,622	182,729	166,647	42,599	209,246	187,852	39,571	227,423

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but the res for these Districts and States have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

* Figures not reported.

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1901

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	35·36	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	28·44	27·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	31·53	55·65	48·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	22·14	26·45	33·33	34·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	32·99	29·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	32·49	32·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·24	26·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24·81	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	33 16	36·57	34·22	30·33	...	...	...	...	12·96	18·13
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	30·77	31·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·19
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	33·33	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	15	...	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	30	33·75	37·5	39·37	...	...	30	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	31·87	33·65 and 35·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	42·5	37·5	32·5	35	...	...	25	22·5	23·75	21·25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	35	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	33·33	29·69	25	26·56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	30	35	37·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	27·5	25·31	32·5	35·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar, south—												
Patna	...	...	29·37	24·37	27·5	26·25	...	...	21·87	18·75	20·62	15·62
Behar, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	31·87	23 75	31·87	31·77	...	...	20·94	17·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·84	27·5	31·87	30·78	...	...	20·94	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	20 36	22·24	34·74	41·3	29·95	34·48	40·73	37·29	23·44	35·47	18·59	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·18	19·06	32·66	33·33	27·6	34·06	31·35	36·35	19·01	21·04	17·76	17·03
Jhansi	16·12	15·52	42·08	42·08	29·9	36·35	...	43·28	21·04	38·02	20	20
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	40	25	33·33	28·59	37·19	17·03	24·22	...	17·4
Agra	22·19	25	50	50	28·54	35·52	33·38	40	20	24·06	20·21	17·76
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15	14·53	31·87	30·78	26·09	30·78	...	...	17·5	19·06	17·5	17·4
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·18	18·33	31·98	33·33	28·59	33·96	34·79	38·02	17·19	21·09	16·67	19·06
Northern—												
Bahraich	19·37	19·37	40	42·5	30	33·28	...	...	20	25·75	16·04	...

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·12	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	25·6	29·36	31·37	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...	...	53·33	39·26	...	...	...	...	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	18 34	...	...	49·23	49·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·62	38·1	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11·72	8·06	34·04	29·91	55·17	55·17	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·33	33·33	50·79	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	40	61·54	61·54	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	38·75	52·5	52·5	420	450	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	31·25	37·5	45	450	420	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	30 to 31·25	37·5 to 45	48·75	360 to 370	420	Midnapur
26 25	25	...	...	22·5	20	30	32·5	40	40	385	390	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	28·75	37·5	44·37	320	410	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	33·12	46·25	53·12	530	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	27·5	31·25	32·5	55	50	340	420	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 06	31·25	27·19	31·87	393·75	393·75	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	16·87	16·25	20·62	19·37	25	23·12	300	360	Patna
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	17·19	17·5	26·25	25	36·87	45	330	372·5	Bhágalpur
...	...	18·12	15·31	18·12	16·25	23·44	25	29·53	38·12	304·69	355·62	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
20·99	23·7	...	...	17·92	20·42	23·44	29·17	29·22	37·66	355·42	419·01	Benares
												Central—
19·74	20	...	...	17·03	16·67	17·4	27·6	...	...	320	376·46	Cawnpore
21·98	20·52	...	...	19·79	17·76	20	34 79	...	34·79	290·94	355·62	Jhansi
												Western—
...	19·74	...	...	...	18·59	19·06	33·12	25	...	336·82	376·46	Meerut
22·19	17 76 and 20 62	...	...	18·59	18·59	21·09	33·23	34·63	42·08	297·5	376·46	Agra
18·75	19·06	...	...	17·5	16·67	18·59	28·59	17·81	...	352	375 and 380	*Submontane, west*—Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
18·18	19·79	...	...	16·67	19·53	19·53	27·92	...	...	340	380	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	22·81	...	...	16·25	18·28	18·44	26·72	...	...	360	380	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Yeigni	...	...	17·73	11·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	..	18·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (Maltone)—												
Thagoon	..	..	19·05	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	.	...	20·38	20·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	..	...	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (Inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·71	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Tharrawaddy	...	...	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Myaungmya	...	...	23·1	26·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	..	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	47·5	52·5	3·75	37·5	102·5	123·75	...	..	...	...	...	...
Dacca	45	5 5	36·25	36·87	70	100	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Central—												
Murshidabad	35 to 40	30 to 55	35·62	36·62	55 and 72·5	75 and 110	...	...	...	...	2·97	1·77 to 2·21
Calcutta	42·5	47·5	33·75	33·75	90	90	...	...	10	10	7·5	7·5
Central—												
Burdwan	37	36·87									5	6·56
Pabna	36·25	50	33·12	32·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·25	10
			38·75	36·12	80	110	...	...	...	...		
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	70	40	40	90	75	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	48·75	45	26·87	31·25	42·5	42·5	...	...	5	5·62	5·62	5·62
South to south—												
Puri	35	37·5	36·87	35	30	30	...	...	...	3·12	3·75	3·12
Inland, south—												
Bhadrakh	40	40	37·5	36·25		47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowadhargpur	36·56	38·12	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Benares—												
Jaunpur	37·66	45·83	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	46·87	44·43	...	...	65	60	100	135	...	...	...	...
Dhanai	47·5	60	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	44·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·91	53·3	...	..	133·33	133·33	112·5	150	5·73	3·33	5	3·75
Rohilkhand—												
Bareilly	41·87	38·12	...	...	...	...	100 and 110	135 and 140	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Northern—												
Gonda	36·46	40	...	...	70	70	...	...	4·01	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Sitapur	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (Delta)—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	Rangoon
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Bassein
										Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Mandalay
.	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	Pyinmana
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	Goalpara
.	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	Dacca
										Dalthar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	Burdwan
...	...	...	...		..			..	..	Patna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	.	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	Bhagalpur
...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	60	...	..	.		Cawnpore
...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	..	60 to 100	50 to 100	Meerut
6 67	5 3	...	...	35 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	27 to —	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 100	...	..	40 and 60	25 and 50	Saharanpur-west—Sheopuri-Gwalior
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2 19	1 56	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Kyarabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana –												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	20	...	...	33·33	44·43	...	...	26·56	27·97	26·56	19·06
Panjab –												
Southern –												
Ferozpur	19·06	18·12	44·37	50	22·19	36·35	28·59	42·08	15·31	25	17·34	21·04
Central—												
Lahore	22·34	23 54	44·43	45·1	21·61	37·24	26·41	42 18	18·12	24·22	16·98	21·04
South-eastern –												
Delhi	22 19	25	38·07	40	24·22	34·79	30·78	38·07	17·4	24·48	18·59	16·35
Submontane –												
Amritsar	22·24	24 22	41·04	42·08	21·04	34·06	25	38·07	...	...	...	21·04
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	22·19	58·07	52·03	21·25	32·66	23·75	36·35	14·37	25	13·44	13·12
Western—												
Multan	16·67	19·06	26·67	32·03	25·36	37·97	31·15	43·23	17·03	25·36	14·74	22·19
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	33·34	36·87	28·75	37·81	...	...	21·87	23·12	21·25	...
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	27·5	35·62	...	...	19·37	25·94	...	18·75
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26·25 to 27·81	36·25 to 37·5	53·12	55	18·59 to 19·84	27·5 to 28·12	17·5 to 19·37	24·37
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	45·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	41 93	...	...	...	...	20·36	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	41 93	...	...	...	...	...	28·49
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·84	24·48
Ahmadabad	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces (a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	35	36	36	40	44	50	...	...	21	23
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	33·25	26·62	36·37	32	42	...	...	19	19
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	26·5	32	29	38	37	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	42·86	50	...	...	...	...	17·78	28·84
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	55·5	50	56·25	...	...	20	23 83
Ellichpur	...	...	80	66·67	50	61 54	57·14	72 73	...	...	20	25
Amraoti	...	...	37·5	47·5	37·5	47·5	42	54·87	...	...	16·25	22·5
Madras—												
South, central –												
Coimbatore	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	31·4
Cuddapah	29·2	31·8	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	25·8	31·6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central –												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south –												
Madras	25·7	31·1	47·3	49·6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	28·2	32·9	34·1	40 9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	26·6
Mysore—												
Bangalore	19·67	22·24	36·57	40·22	54·36	56 43	50·94	87·77	...	...	21	21 93
Bangalore	21·37	33·58	41·72	49·05	41 19	55·7	60·5	60·62	...	...	...	...

(a) The figures under "Rice husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chaunal.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
												Rajputana –
27·5	21·09	...	...	25	19·06	26·56	44·43	...	...	305	492 34	*Eastern*— Ajmer
												Panjab –
21·09	20	...	...	15·94	21·61	17·84	36·98	40	57·13	335	395	*Southern*— Ferozpur
18·59	20·12	...	...	14·06	22·86	17·19	37·24	39·06	47·76	387·5	400	*Central*— Lahore
22·19	16·77	...	...	17·81	18·59	19·53	34·79	29·63	38·07	342·19	400	*South-eastern*— Delhi
...	21·61	...	...	15·99	21·93	16·67	38·07	...	...	...	...	*Submontane*— Amritsar
16·56	22·19	...	...	18·75	20	18·18	36·35	38·12	40	320	328·75	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
18·18	23·59	...	...	16·67	24 22	22·24	38·96	...	...	376·51	426·61	*Western*— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan –
24·37	26·87	...	...	...	...	26·25	42·19	37·5	...	390	...	Karáchi
20	20 94	...	...	...	...	21·87	42·31	...	...	352·5	...	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	21·25	27·5	...	...	46·25 to 48·12	47·5 to 52 5	300 to 470	360 to 420	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan*— Dharwar
...	29·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
23·18	30·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
23 65	30 31	...	...	...	...	29·11	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh* – Ahmadnagar
...	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dhulia
27·45	29·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces –
...	...	...	...	..	...	28	32	39	56	333	467	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	30·75	32	...	310	360	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	33	36	...	255	400	*Eastern* – Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
22 92	33 33	...	...	...	...	30	41·62	50	54 17	323·81	457	Akola
25·81	35·54	...	...	...	...	33·09	53·33	53·33	66·67	336·84	533·33	Ellichpur
23·5	27·5	...	...	..	...	31·25	37·5	43·75	55	350	420	Amraoti
												Madras –
19·9	20·7	...	...	...	...	38·1	35·2	...	...	434·3	325·7	*South, central*— Coimbatore
...	...	23·4	24·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 9	359·6	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	..	43·5	43·5	35·3	...	380·9	380·9	*Central*— Bellary
20·4	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396·1	345 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Karnul
...	...	22·3	27 7	...	...	...	...	27 2	...	...	...	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	37·2	...	...	362·1	362·1	*East Coast, south*— Madras
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
..	...	23 3	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
26·2	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	38·4	...	...	*Southern*— Madura
												Mysore –
...	...	21 55	21·47	...	...	26·17	32·54	74	110·18	393·41	413	Mysore
...	...	26 12	27·08	...	...	19·05	31·35	58 78	64·05	405·57	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER *concluded.*

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (*Gur*)		SILK		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRAIN		STRAW	
	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900
Rajputana—												
Eastern												
Ajmer	57·34	57·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozepur	40	50	..	..	80	66·67	133·28	160	4·06	5	3·28	3·37
Central—												
Lahore	47·73	43·28	..	...	48·44	61·01	122·84	152·24	10	10	4·43	8·91
Southeastern—												
Delhi	40	42·08	..	...	80	80	130	160	5	5	4·37	7·24
Submontane—												
Amritsar	36·35	36·35	...	..	...	...	...	...	8·02	...	4·43	7·19
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	43·12	...	...	40	40	100	133·33	6·67	5·73	3·33	6·67
Western												
Multan	47·03	48·44	...	...	80	80	133·33	160	5	4·37	3·65	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	80	65	...	..	...	...	102·5	140	...	11·98	...	...
Shikarpur	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	..		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	.	71·61	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmednagar	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	.	.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	.	..	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	.		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Raipur	.	.	..					..	...	...	..	...
Central—												
Bilaspur	..	..	39	29	6·75	90	136·62	150	.	1·1	.	...
Western—												
Akola	.	...	37	40	100	1·0	80	125	.	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28	122·5	..	..	145	152	114·28	140	1·82	2·04	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	133·33	...	...	200	400	160	200	13·33	10	...	...
Amraoti	80	100	..	...	110	225	120	80	6·17	4·11	...	...
Madras—												
South central—												
Coimbatore	51·2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem	..	...	...	...	171·2	128·4	68·5	113·1	...	...	9	7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	..	...	..	...	...	...	57·6	114·2	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	.	...	...	...	49·4	52·7	74·8	122·7	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	42·7	49·4	...	...	123·4	123·4	65·8	131·7	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·8	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	65·54	...	...	305	374	103·61	175·83	4·5	6·25	5	9·75
Bangalore	61·67	68·28	...	...	542·5	542·5	146·75	146·75	7·58	5·3	7·31	7·3

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
5	5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	5	...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01		...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Rawalpindi
										Western—
	3·33	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...			...	...	...	..	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	6·87	8·02	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	..	...	55	50	...	...	35	40	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim
2·75	4·4	...	...	75	70	...	...	80	70	Akola
8	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	5·14	...	...	70	45	...	...	110	100	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	80	70	80	70	...	..	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	65	55	65	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
4·5	6	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 6, 1902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1901 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-Month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	..			10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy			..		13 1	13 1	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13			12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	..	...	...
Pegu (delta)—												
Pegu					10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 —	11 8			15 8	15 4	17 4	17 —	...	...	...	...
Thongwa					10	10 —	11 1	11 1	..	..	...	
Bassein					9 12	9 12	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)												
Tharawadi	..				10 1	10 1	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada	..				10 6	9 1	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	..				8 9	8 9	13 15	13 15	.	...	...	...
Toungoo			..		13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	9 9	...		...	10 12	10 12	14 8	14 8	24 8	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	11 3			11 6	11 6	11 13	11 11	29 —	29 —	...	..
Bamo			..		12 6	8 14	15 1	13 5			...	...
Pakokku	...	..		..	9 8	9 2	12 12	12 12	..	..	..	...
Meiktila	..				13 9	13 2	15 8	16 —	...	27 —	...	...
Arakan												
Sandoway	..				14 —	14 7	18 4	16 12	...	..	..	...
Kyaukpyu	..				10 4	9 —	11 4	10 —	...	..	...	...
Akyab	..	..			10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet					11 8	8 8	15 12	15 12	.	..	...	...
Cachar	8	8			7 8	6 8	15 —	16 8	...	...	...	..
Hill tracts												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 1	6			5 1	5 —	9 —	8 —	...	.	..	...
Garo Hills	..				4 —	4 —	12 —	8 —	...	...	..	...
Cachar			..		25 8	25 —	29 —	28 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	13 —	11 —	..	..	5 8	5 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	7 8		..	10	7 8	13 —	10 —	...	..	...	...
Nowgong	..		...	..	4 8	4 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	..
Sibsagar	...		..	..	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	7 8	..	...	6 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	...		...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	..			..	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..		...	..		...	9 — and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	..	...
Noakhali	...	...	..		.	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Chittagong	..	..	..	...	..	...	10 14	10 14	...	..		...
Tippera	..			..	...	..	12 —	12 8½	...	...	...	...
Pacca	10 8	12 —	13 —	15 —	..	...	13 —	13	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic												
Khulna	..	..	...	...	...	...	12 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	..	...	...	...	..	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	12 8	10 10 and 12 —	..	...	...	...
Howrah	..	.	..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..		...
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	15 —	16 —	...	..	8 14	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 8	13 —
Bongaon	10 —	10 —			...	...	9 6	9 4	...	...		...
Sadar (Krishnagarh)	10 —	16 —	19 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	.	.	12 12	11 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 8	12 8	14 —	16 —	...	..	14 —	10 8	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...		...	...			...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	..	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	..	...	15 4	14 12	...	...	12 10	12 10	14 4	19 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	..	...	7 1	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	..	8 8	8 8	..	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...		...	6 6	6 6	28 3	28 3	6 14	6 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	32 —	32 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	..	7 1	5 5	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	8 —	12 —	...	..	7 9	7 9	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 10	24 —	34 11	5 13	5 14	10 10	11 6	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 6½	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	13 6	13 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	..	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 -	Kamrup
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	..	9 —	8 —	10 —	10	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	Sibsagar
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	Naga Hills
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergan]
...	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 -	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 4	...	...	10 8	10 10	10 3	10 —	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Mymensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	11 6	12 —	10 10	10 11	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 6	..	...	11 —	11 8	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	11 13	11 13	16 13	15 —	9 6	10 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	...	...	10 2	10 —	11 4	11 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	13 4	10 4	...	...	...	11 8	10	10 6	Jessore
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 -	11 6	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	..	...	..	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 —	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	15 —	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 -	15 8	20 —	24 —	...	...	12 9	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	14 4	13 8	24 —	24 —	...	..	11 4	10 14 and 12 —	..	...	...	...
Malda	...	14 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...	13 —	9 —	..	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	...	13 5	...	...	12 —	12 -	..	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	..	11 12	12 -	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	9 12	10 8	7 14	9 3	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	...	...	..	...	...	...	14 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	10 -	10 —	...	...	..	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	10 8 - 10 -	11 7 12 to 10 8	20 —	20 —	..	..	14 —	14 —	24 —	22 —	...	...
Ranchi	10 -	10 8	16 —	16 —	..	..	14 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	10 2	10 2	15 3	15 12	...	...	11 13	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	10	10 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	11 - and 12 12	11 - and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Behar, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	13 10	15 12	14 11	...	..	11 12	13 10	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12	12 8	17 8	17 8	..	...	12 4	12 -	16 8	20 8	...	...
Patna	14 —	14 -	18 —	17 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 -	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Behar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	13 —	...	.	...	...	8 — and 10 -	8 - and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	18 -	17 12	...	...	12 10	12 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	12 9	17 9	19 12		.	12 15	12 2	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 -	18 -	...	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	14 —	13 —	16 —	17 8	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	13 -	11 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	22 8	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	20 8	20 8	19 —	19 —
Benares	12 11	12 11	16 8	16 8	7 13	7 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	21 6	18 7	18 7
Ghazipur	11 4	11 6	16 6	15 10	7 —	7 —	9 1	9 2	20 6	20 2	16 6	15 2
Jaunpur	13 -	13 -	18 —	18 -	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 -	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 -	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 -	20 -	20 —
Central—												
Banda	12	12 —	19 —	13 —	5 4	5 4	11 8	11 —	15 —	27 —	21 —	21 —
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	27 —	20 —	22 —
Hamirpur	12 10	12 10	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	25 4	28 —	22 —	24 —
Jalaun	11	11 -	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 -	19 -	19 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	20 -	19 8	..	..	11 -	11 —	22 —	24 —	19 12	21 —
Jhansi	13 2	13 1	18 12	18 6	7 2	7 —	12 -	12 —	19 12	20 —	15 —	18 —
Etawah	12 8	13 8	17 12	18 12	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 -	19 8	22 4	18 8	19 4
Farukhabad	13 10	13 10	20 7	19 1	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	20 7	20 7	20 7	20 7
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 4	18 4	15 12	18 4
Etah	14 8	14 8	19 —	19	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	19 -	20 8	18 —	19 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	15 —	12 8	19 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 —	23 —	22 —	18 —	18 8
Agra	13 —	13 —	19 8	18 8	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 8	18 —
Mathura	14 -	14 -	20 -	19 8	5 -	5 -	10 -	10 —	21 -	22 —	15 8	18 —
Aligarh	14 4	14 8	21 -	20 -	5 8	5 4	...	...	20 8	21 8	15 8	20 —
Bulandshahr	15 12	15 10	22 8	22 -	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	25 —	23 8	20 —	20 —
Rohilkhand east—												
Bareilly	12 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	5 4	5 —	9 —	8 12	17 —	17 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 12	11 12	17 5	16 8	6 10	6 10	12 6	11 12	...	17 14	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 —	19 12	19 5	10 14	10 7	12 10	12 9	23 4	23 4	19 12	20 10
Basti	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	7 12	7 12	11 12	11 12	17 —	17 —	...	

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cytisus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal *continued*
												Central—
...	...	..	...	12	13 5	.	.	12	11 13	10	10 8	Bankura
..	..	..	..	14 —	14	...	..	10	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...		9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	...	.		16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11	12 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	.	12 5	12 5	24 —	22	14 —	15	10	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	..	...	13 4	12 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	10	10 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	.	12 —	12	9 15	10 2	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...		15	15	9 12	9 12	Rajsahi
...	...	..	..	13	15	22 —	22 —	11	11 —	10 —	9 12	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	..	..	11 4	11 4	11	11 —	6 12	6 12	9	9	Rangpur
...	...	..	..	12	12		...	9 9	9 9	10 10	10 11	Dinajpur
...	..		.	12 8	12 8	..	...	10	10 —	10 —	10	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	.	..	9 8	10	18 —	20	6 8	6 8	8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	..	..	10 8	12 4	.	.	8 6	8 6	13 4	14 8	Puri
...	.	..	...	13 12 a	13 12 a	...	...	3 12	13 12	15	13 4	Cuttack
...	..	..	..	12 —	15	...	...	9 and 10	9	10 12	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	..	..	...	9	9 —	27 —	25	8	8	9	9	Singhbhum
...		...	..	13 4	13	24 —	24	10 8	10	10	11 —	Manbhum
16 —	26 8	...	...	12 8 to 15 —	11 to 12	24	20 —	6 — to 6	5 12 to 6	9 —	9	Ranchi
20 4	23 10	...	...	12 6	12 6	18 —	18 9	16 14	16 14	9	9 —	Palamau
20 8	20 —	...	..	13	14	18 8	18 8	9 —	9	9 —	9 —	Hazaribagh
												Behar south—
...	...	.	...	18 14	18 14	22 —	21	18 14	18 14	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	16 —	16 8	16 8	17	20	22	13 8	13 8	10 10	10 12	Gaya
..	...	19 8	19 8	19 —	17	23	23 —	15 8	15 —	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	..	...	17 —	17 —	19	20 —	12 —	11	10	10	Shahabad
												Tirhut, north—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9	9	10	10	Purnea
...	...	...	...	11 — and 15 2	15 —	22 12	21 4	10 12	11 6	10 —	11	Bhagalpur
19 12	22 —	...	...	18 11	17 9	22 —	22 —	13 3	12 2	11	11	Darbhanga
21 —	21 —	.	...	16	16 —	21 —	21 —	13	13 —	10	10	Muzaffarpur
22 —	21	16 —	...	17	17 —	22 —	23	19 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Sarun
25 —	22 —	...	...	20 8	18 8 to 19 8	21 8	23 8	19 4	19 4	11	10 —	Champaran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	15 8	17 8	18 —	23 —	23 —	13 — (*b*)	12 8	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
...	...	16 12	16 12	16 6½	16 6½	20 14	20 14	12 13	13 1	10 —	10 6½	Benares
...	...	13 2	13 2	16 6	15 10	20 6	20 4	12 8	12 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
22 —	22 —	..	..	20 —	20 —	21	21	15 — (*b*)	15 (*b*)	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 4	20 —	18 —	18 —	14 — (*b*)	12 8	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	...	...	16 — (*b*)	16 — (*b*)	10 —	10 —	Banda
...	...	...	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	22 —	15 (*b*)	15 — (*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	..	23 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	..	0 —	20 —	..	..	12 8 (*b*)	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 8	21 8	23 4	24 —	14 8 (*b*)	14 (*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	..	19 12	19 12	20	20 —	16 12	15 12	11 —	11 —	Jhansi
24 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	19 12	20 —	24 8	25 —	13 —	14	11 4	11 4	Etawah
...	...	21 13	24 8	20 7	20 7	23 8	25 3	15 —	14 5½	11 9	11 9	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 4	22 8	21 8	15 8	15 8 (*b*)	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 8	22 —	25 —	15 (*b*)	15	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	21 —	19 —	15 (*b*)	15 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 —	20	11 (*b*)	11	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	20 —	22 —	22 —	14 8 (*b*)	14 8 (*b*)	12 —	12	Muttra
...	...	16 8	16 8	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	12 8 (*b*)	12 8 (*b*)	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 8	24 —	23 —	14 — (*b*)	14 — (*b*)	11	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
..	...	18 —	14 —	16 8	16 —	19 —	16 —	13 8 (*b*)	12 12	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 —	20 14	20 14	12 14	12 8	10 —	10 8	Azamgarh
23 4	23 4	19 12	21 8	18 7	18 7	23 11	23 11	15 4	17 1	10 7	10 7	Gorakhpur
19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	16 12	16 8	21 —	21 —	12 13	12 13	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15 8	15 4	23 —	24 4	8 12	9 —	12 8	12 12	23 —	23 —	21 8	21 8
Budaun	15 —	15 4	23 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	22 —	22 —	19 8	19 4
Pilibit	15 1	14 14	23 —	23 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Bareli	14 11	14 11	22 8	22 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	23 12	23 12	20 -	19 11
Moradabad	14 14	14 12	24 2	22 12	5 2	5 2	11 —	11 —	26 8	20 8	20 14	20 14
Bijnor	14 10	14 14	24 12	25 5	4 8	...	10 2	10 2	...	..	19 11	19 6
Muzaffarnagar	16 —	16 4	24 12	25 4	...	...	11 8	11 —	24 4	24 4	19 13	19 13
Saharanpur	15 13	15 13	26 5	26 5	5 5	5 5	10 3	10 3	23 10	23 10	21 8	21 8
Dehra-Dún	14 —	13 12	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 —	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	11 —	..	..	..	..
Garhwál	14 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	.	.	..	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	11 12	21 —	20 —	8 4	8 4	14 —	13 8	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 4
Sultanpur	13 4	14 4	19 —	21 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	13 8	24 —	24 —	20 8	..
Rae-Bareli	14 —	13 8	21 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	24 8	24 —	22 -	22 —
Unao	13 —	12 12	17 8	18 8	6 —	6 -	13 —	13 —	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Lucknow	13 —	13 8	22 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	23 —	24 —	21 -	22 —
Hardoi	14 12	15 —	22 8	22 —	.	...	12 —	12 —	22 8	22 —	20 —	20 -
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	20 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 8	24 —	24 —	19 8	20 8
Barabanki	13 8	13 8	16 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 —	22 —	23 —
Gonda	15 8	15 —	20 —	19 —	.	..	12 12	12 8	26 —	24 8	20 —	19 8
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	26 —	23 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	28 —	29 —	23 —	23 —
Sitapur	14 —	14 4	21 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 -	10 —	24 -	25 —	23 —	23 —
Kheri	14 4	14 12	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	27 —	28 —	23 —	23 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 8	11 4	15 8	14 8	4 8	4 8	9 4	9 —	14 12	14 4	14 4	13 4
Banswara	10 —	10 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 —	11 12	15 3	14 15	7 13	7 5	8 5	7 13	15 3	14 10	14 9	13 9
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	...	8 —	...	10 —	...	4 —	...	5 8	...	..	..	..
Sirohi	10 12	10 12	11 4	13 —	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 4	10 12	10 12	12 —	12 -
Erinpura	12 2	12 2	16 4	16 4	5 10	5 10	9 2	9 2	15 4	15 4	14 —	14 —
Ajmer	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	15 2½	15 2½
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 2 and 11 8	14 5	14 6	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	13 —	12 14
Kishangarh	13 4	13 8	18 —	17 12	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 4	16 —	15 —
Bundi	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 12	6 —	6 —	8 8	7 —	27 —	25 —	17 —	14 4
Kotah	11 8	11 4	20 4	22 8	6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	19 4	18 4	16 —	15 4
Jhalawar	11 11	10 11	18 -	18 —	5 15	5 15	7 14	7 2	20 9	19 6	14 9	12 12
Tonk	9 9	9 8	15 5	15 4	5 4	5 1	6 4	6 5	15 1	15 13	14 11	15 3
Jaipur	12 11	12 5	18 2	18 2	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	19 8	20 1	17 3	16 14
Karauli	11 4	10 15	21 4	21 4	7 13	7 8	9 1	8 12	21 4	20 8	17 13	18 12
Dholpur	12 8½	12 10	19 2	19 2	7 —½	7 —½	8 7	8 7	20 6½	21 6	18 6½	19 1½
Bharatpur	13 10	13 2	19 14	19 2	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 14	21 4	18 10	18 10
Alwar	13 13	13 13	19 10	19 7	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	20 12	20 15	17 13	18 2
Deoli	12 6	12 6	16 1½	16 6½	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 1-	20 8	16 —	16 —
Nasirabad	13 8	13 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 —	15 —	15 —
Balmer	12 4	12 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	15 13	17 8	15 3	15 3
Anádra	11 1 and 11 8	10 15 and 11 7	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	..	12 8	12 11
Shahpura	9 8	9 12	15 6	14 6	7 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 1
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 14 and 11 6	10 8 and 11 —	15 2	15 —	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 4	15 —	13 12 and 14 1	13 3
Jaisalmer	8 8	9 4	...	...	5 —	5 4	7 4	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —
Bikaner	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	3 4	3 4	4 8	4 8	..		12 8	12 8
Central India—												
Indore	12 4	11 8	18 —	19 —	10 —	10 4	10 10	10 8	15 8	20 —	14 8	16 —
Nimach	13 4	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	14 8
Gwalior	11 4	11 6	18 5	18 3½	6 2	6 1½	6 14	6 13½	18 10½	18 15½	16 12	16 7½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	24 8	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 8	21 —	17 8	18 —
Ferozepur	17 8	16 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	17—	16 7	29 8	28 8	...	...	8 6	8 8	22 8	23 8	20 8	19 6
Gujranwala	15 8	15 8	29 —	29 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	23 —	22 —	21 —
Gujrat	16 -	16 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Lyallpur	15 8	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	27 —	20 —	22 —	22 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Maru or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, crenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces – *continued*
												Submontane, west –
...	...	26 —	26 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	16 4 (*a*)	17 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	17 — (*a*)	17 —	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	14 4 (*a*)	14 4	11	11	Pilibat
...	..	23 2	23 12	19 11	19 11	25 10	25 —	15 10 (*a*)	16 9	11 9	11 9	Bareh
...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 12	26 12	25 12	13 6 (*a*)	13 6	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
..	...	...	...	19 2	19 11	18 —	18 —	13 8 (*a*)	13 8 (*a*)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	23 2	23 2	11	11 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	21 8	21 8	20 7	20 7	22 9	22 9	9 11 (*a*)	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saharanpur
19 —	20 —	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 —	23 —	14 (*a*)	14 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dun
												Hills
...	..	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
14 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	.	10 —	10 —	8 8	8 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwal
												Oudh –
												Southern
...	...	...		22 12	21 —	...		14 —	13 8	11 8	11 8	Partábgarh
		...		24 —	24	23 8	22 —	15 — (*a*)	14 — (*a*)	11 —	11	Sultanpur
26 —	26	20 —	20 —	23 —	22	21 —	21	14 (*a*)	14 —	11	11	Rae-Bareli
23 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	14 (*a*)	14	10 8	10 8	Unao
...		20 —	20 —	20	19 8	23	24 —	14 — (*a*)	14 — (*a*)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
...		..	...	22	22 —	...	..	14 — (*a*)	14 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi
												Northern
26 —	26	19 —	19 —	21 8	21 8	23	24 —	15 — (*a*)	15 — (*a*)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
..	.			21 —	21	24 —	25 —	14 (*a*)	14 (*a*)	10	10	Barabanki
16 —	16	16 —	16 —	21 8	20 —	28 4	27 12	14 12	14 8	11	10 14	Gonda
31 —	31 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	27 8	27 8	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	16 — (*a*)	16 (*a*)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	26 —	27 8	14 4	14 4	11 —	11	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern
...	...	...	...	14 2	14 4	14 12	14 12	9 —	12 8	11 —	11 —	Partábgarh
..	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 9		...	10 —	10 —	Banswara
...	...	6 4	6 4	14 1	14 1	15 3	14 15	9 15	9 15	10 3	10 11	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	...	5 —		9 —	...	10 —	...	...	..	8 8	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	.	...	14 5	14 2	.	..	...		12	12	Erinpura
...	..	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17	...	..	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 5	12 11	14 2	14	8 12	8 8	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	23	22 12	21 8	22 4	...	.	10	11 6	Bundi
...	..	...	..	20 8	20 4	21 —	20 4	7 4	7 4	10 2	10 2	Kotah
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 7	19 1	17 7	7 2	7 2	10 4	10 1	Jhalawar
	...	...	...	12 13	14 9	15 6	15 14	...	...	11 3	11 1	Tonk
...	...	18 2	19 8	17 8 and 18 2	17 8	18 13	19 8	16 14	16 13	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	22 13	25 —	18 2	20 —	...	...	16 14	17 8	10 15	10 10	Karauli
...	...	13 8	13 8	19 6½	19 10½	...	...	15 3	15 3	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	..	13 4	13 4	20 2	19 13	21 1	18 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...		15 —	15 —	18 13	18 10	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	12 8	12 4½	Alwar
...	...	...	...	16 3	15 13	16 —	17 2½		..	12 4	12 6	Delhi
...	..	..	...	15 8	15 8	...		10 —	8 8	13 —	13	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 8	Bádmer
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	13 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anadra
...	...	.	...	13 8	13 12	14 8	14 —	...	...	12 —	11 10	Shahpura
												Western –
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 6	15 9	8 12	9 11	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	..	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	..	8 8	8	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India –
...	...	..	...	14 12	16 —	16 —	19 8	9 8	9 8	11 4	11	Indore
	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	...	..	9 12	9 8	12	12	Nimach
...	...	12 3	11 14	19 1	18 9½	18 5	18 3½	13 5½	13 4½	11 2	11 1	Gwalior
												Panjab –
												Southern—
	...	...	...	22 8	23 —	..	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	Hisar
...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central –
...	...	24 8	17 8	23 4	22 —	27 8	24 8	9 12	9 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 12	21 12	22 —	23 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála
	...	...	...	21 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	...		13 —	13 —	Gurat
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	22 8	22 8	8 —	8 —	14	14	Jhelam

(*a*) Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 4	14 —	21 8	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	19 —	19 —
Delhi	15 8	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	17 —	18 8
Rohtak	15 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	17 —	17 8
Karnál	15 4	15 —	25 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	23 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 8	23 8	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	17 8	17 8	25 —	24 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	21 12	21 8	19 8	20 8
Jalandhar	19 8	18 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	18 8	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	22 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	9 —	18 —	27 —	28 —	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	22 —	20 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 —	16 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	...	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 8	12 8	16 —	18 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —
Kángra	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	18 —	18 —	27 —	29 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	29 —	29 —	23 —	22 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	20 —	19 8	28 —	32 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	22 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	17 —	17 8	20 —	29 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	30 —	29 —	24 —	26 —
Multan	15 8	15 12	23 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	17 12	18 10	28 —	26 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	27 8	27 —	21 4	22 —
Muzaffargarh	17 8	17 8	30 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 15	17 8	24 12	25 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	22 8	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	15 8	15 8	24 —	24 —	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	21 12	21 12	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	18 —	17 —	31 —	32 —	6 10	6 10	9 9	9 9	34 —	32 —	20 —	20 —
Kohát	15 —	14 10	25 8	25 8	5 6	5 2	9 9	10 3	...	...	24 4	22 5
Bannu	17 13	17 8	22 8	24 6	11 14	12 8	13 2	13 12	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8
Dera Ismael Khan	13 12	14 4	22 12	22 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 5	21 4	22 —	19 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	18 8	20 —	15 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	17 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	22 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	24 —	21 —	22 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	14 4 to 15 4	17 8	17 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	11 6	11 6	11 11	12 11
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 9	11 15
Alibág	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 14	9 —	10 12	9 14	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 3	13 8	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 11	7 4	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 4	13 3	21 2	22 1	16 9	22 1
Belgaum	7 1	7 10	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	17 2	16 10	17 9	17 9
Satara	10 2	9 1	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 8	11 15	19 12	18 6	20 2	20 13
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	...	...	8 2	7 10	9 12	9 12	18 5	17 14	19 3	19 3
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	11 6	17 4	17 4	19 13	19 13
Poona	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	11 8	11 8	14 15	14 15
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	16 8	16 8	16 1	16 1
Násik	8 6	9 2	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	15 5	15 6	15 6
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 10	16 10	15 6	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	15 12	15 4	14 2	14 13
Broach	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 8
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	17 8	17 8	14 —	14 8
Baroda	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 4
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 8	14 8
Dísa	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 —	13 8	13 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	12 13	12 13	...	...	5 15	5 15	10 11	10 —	16 —	16 —	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 1	10 1	16 —	17 7	...	...
Khandwa	10 —	...	...	...	...	5 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 6	10 12	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	16 5	18 15	...	...
Chhindwára	13 8	13 12	...	...	10 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	18 —	20 —	...	...
Nagpur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 15	10 15	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 10	6 8	10 —	10 —	17 12	17 12	...	...

e the number of ser (of [illegible])

Mandua or Rági (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kángni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thúr, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	20 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	18 8	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	10 —	8 —	19 12	20 —	22 —	21 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 4	Rohtak
4 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	20 8	20 —	22 8	22 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	24 8	25 8	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	Ambála
...	...	17 —	16 8	23 —	23 —	26 8	25 —	9 8	9 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána
...	...	20 —	20 —	22 8	22 —	26 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
7 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	23 8	22 8	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 4	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
15 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	15 8	15 —	15 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
12 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	26 —	18 —	20 —	8 —	...	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
30 —	83 —	30 —	32 —	19 4	19 —	23 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
...	...	24 —	24 —	17 12	18 4	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 8	24 8	26 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	31 —	31 —	11 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	17 12	18 8	25 8	23 9	...	...	19 2	19 2	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	19 1	20 —	31 4	30 15	7 8	7 8	20 10	21 4	Bannu
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 12	19 6	20 —	9 4	9 —	16 4	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 6	13 4	17 —	17 —	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
14 2	11 12	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 2	7 7	13 —	11 11	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág
9 —	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 10	7 10	9 11	9 11	Bombay
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
...	20 4	...	...	11 3	11 5	...	...	9 3	8 4	13 6	12 9	Dharwar
17 —	17 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	13 5	11 15	...	...	14 6	9 13	11 10	11 6	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 1	...	...	10 8	10 1	11 4	11 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 —	12 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	8 11	8 11	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 13	9 13	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar
15 6	17 2	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 15	12 9	Nasik
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	9 9	8 11	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 8	12 12	12 12	Broach
12 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
13 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
12 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Káthiawár—
...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	9 6	8 14	110 —	110 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 10	6 10	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 6	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwára
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...									Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF DECEMBER 1901—*concluded* (*The figure*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	...	...
Saugor	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	18 —	17 —	...	...
Damoh	12 8	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 —	10 14	19 8	21 9	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	20 —	19 —	...	...
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	...	...
Seoni	15 —	15 8	...	...	8 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	...	22 —	...	...
Bálághát	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	11 4	10 —	...	..	...	...
Chánda	11 —	10 2	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 9	12 9	19 —	19 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 3	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	13 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	16 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	14 —
Basim	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 1	6 3	9 5	9 5	23 2	23 2	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	19 10	19 10	16 —	16 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	15 —	15 —
Amraoti	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	22 8	13 —	12 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 12	5 13	10 6	9 15	4 13	4 6	9 7	9 8	13 5	12 2	16 12	16 8
Boláram	6 7	6 7	...	...	5 3	5 4	10 1	10 —	18 —	16 10	...	...
Chadarghát	6 6	5 12	...	...	5 12	4 10	7 8	6 15	16 3	15 —	18 8	17 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 6	17 6	19 2	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	17 5	15 14	14 11	14 11
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 6	15 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	17 —	16 8	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 2	15 —	14 3	17 6	17 6
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	19 —	17 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 3	...	...	20 13	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	15 6	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	19 —	19 —	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	16 8	16 8	15 —	15 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 2	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	9 13	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 6	...	...	20 2	20 2
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	11 11	..	...	18 13	18 13
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 8	16 2	15 5	17 2	17 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	15 11	15 —	13 2	13 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 2	14 10	14 10	14 11	13 8
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 2	10 1	11 2	11 2	20 1	20 1	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 14½	8 14½	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	7 11	7 —	6 10	6 10	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	6 13	6 13	8 6	8 6	7 6	7 6	10 8	10 8	21 —	21 —	...	...
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4	13 4

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni, or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Kodra or kodo, cheena (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 11	12 13	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	18 12	20 —	...	...	10 10	9 2	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	...	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	11 4	13 12	...	...	10 —	6 8	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 —	9 —	Cháuda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 10	9 2	9 2	9 2	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	11 14	10 15	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
16 12	16 3	...	...	10 12	10 6	...	...	13 —	13 2	8 10	8 9	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	Boláram
...	...	...	...	13 5	11 2	...	...	9 8	9 4	8 11	8 9	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Salem
												Central—
19 6	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Anantapur
15 13	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
15 11	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
22 5	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
16 5	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
15 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
15 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
18 5	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
20 6	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
18 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly
18 10	17 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
18 2	18 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	Mysore
15 4	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
18 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 10	6 4	9 —	9 —	Hassan
16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
21 —	21 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	8 6	11 —	11 —	Shimoga
18 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
19 8	19 8	...	...	16 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.										Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902.	26th January 1901.	25th January 1902.	1901.	1902.	26th January 1901.	25th January 1902.			26th January 1901.	25th January 1902.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Indian	735	669	1,876	1,873	13,28,401	14,57,000	708	778	46,31,923	50,08,000	3,76,077	...	5,44,17,960	5,77,53,000	33,35,040	...
ral Central	179	188	139	139	38,389	30,400	276	260	89,630	89,400	...	230	11,25,350	11,70,000	44,650	...
ral-Nágpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	169	174	1,595	1,607	3,03,064	2,98,000	190	185	9,52,401	9,37,000	...	15,401	1,12,76,523	1,02,41,000	...	10,35,523
t Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	10,34,327	10,79,000	663	688	36,96,716	36,88,000	...	8,716	2,87,55,670	3,27,67,000	40,11,330	...
n Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	871	2,17,210	2,15,000	249	247	7,35,391	6,27,000	...	1,08,391	77,41,410	69,67,000	...	7,74,410
rada extn. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	5,380	4,600	256	219	15,627	16,300	673	...	2,89,245	2,16,000	...	73,045
h Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2′ 6″)	254	196	3,131	3,128	7,02,464	9,07,000	224	290	24,76,732	30,11,000	5,34,268	...	2,57,35,307	3,54,49,000	97,13,693	...
h and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	203	1,115	1,115	2,26,960	2,33,000	204	209	8,00,072	8,34,000	33,928	...	92,10,295	1,07,79,000	15,68,705	...
ern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	343	390	843	854	3,09,547	3,54,000	367	415	10,83,709	11,49,000	65,291	...	1,44,09,953	1,38,13,000	...	5,96,953
bay, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	2,79,569	3,69,000	606	800	10,28,088	12,23,000	1,94,912	...	1,36,21,881	1,30,35,000	...	5,86,881
ras	265	259	844	874	2,29,751	2,40,000	272	275	8,95,327	7,75,000	...	30,327	92,20,303	93,02,000	81,692	...
North-East line	178	152	493	508	88,301	95,000	179	187	2,92,913	3,37,000	44,087	...	30,25,903	37,82,000	7,56,097	...
war-Dehra	129	114	32	32	2,086	3,900	84	122	9,780	14,900	5,120	...	1,51,879	1,78,000	26,121	...
ntana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	337	295	1,786	1,786	5,34,126	5,71,000	299	320	17,39,231	18,73,000	1,33,769	...	2,21,30,232	2,23,51,000	2,20,768	...
pur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	580	400	34	24	2,074	1,800	...	274	35,371	30,800	...	4,571
h Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,54,029	1,90,000	148	184	5,93,780	6,25,000	31,220	...	73,72,883	84,03,000	10,30,117	...
avaram-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	4,343	5,000	80	92	15,345	16,700	1,355	...	1,96,965	2,45,000	48,035	...
hern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	1,45,015	1,01,300	124	87	4,79,982	3,07,000	...	1,12,982	55,89,821	48,71,000	...	7,18,821
ore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	94	296	296	20,218	23,300	89	79	94,987	94,400	...	587	11,81,810	11,61,000	...	20,810
ral and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,166	1,261	1,79,013	2,26,000	154	179	5,78,821	7,36,000	1,57,179	...	63,92,649	79,89,000	15,96,351	...
know-Bareilly	134	118	231	205	28,183	29,000	122	145	99,117	95,200	...	3,917	10,08,105	10,72,000	63,895	...
n-Bengal	72	74	578	589	36,628	40,100	63	68	1,35,163	1,27,000	...	8,163	13,92,749	16,67,000	2,74,251	...
	224	197	1,124	1,178	2,90,545	3,35,000	258	284	9,73,594	10,75,000	1,01,406	...	87,32,915	92,15,000	4,82,085	...
	55	57	59	59	3,470	3,500	59	59	12,943	12,500	...	443	1,27,043	1,62,000	34,957	...
	62	29	124	124	7,031	12,000	57	97	21,153	41,800	20,647	...	1,58,346	3,59,000	2,00,654	...
	48	60	30	30	1,703		57	33	5,290	3,300	...	1,990	72,000	68,800	...	3,209

Delhi-Umballa-Kalka			167	162					283	90,203	91,700	...						
Farkessur			291	22	...				282	20,293	20,000	...						
South Behar	125	115	79	79	8,990				124	29,651	29,000	...	651	3,68,781	4,09,000	40,219	...	
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Sumundri)	122	81	425	425	37,857			89	100	1,48,723	1,37,000	...	11,723	14,14,904	19,73,000	5,58,096	...	
Rájpura-Bhátinda	166	128	107	107	16,289			152	114	51,040	40,000	...	11,040	6,13,938	6,84,000	70,062	...	
Multan-Dhari-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	[illegible]	30	...	39	...	10,500	10,500	...	...	(a) 1,62,000	1,62,000	...	
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	83,370	86,900	250	260	2,75,753	3,03,000	27,247	...		38,33,716	32,68,000	...	5,65,716	
Nerbudda Valley	74	79	156	155	14,848	29,100	95	188	48,742	85,600	36,858	...		5,21,471	4,88,000	...	33,471	
Mahi-Cambay	149	131	13	33	1,159	2,000	89	61	4,121	7,700	3,579	...		72,741	92,200	19,459	...	
Mahi-Ujjain	78	103	34	34	1,717	2,000	50	59	5,236	6,300	1,064	...		1,57,597	88,000	...	69,597	
Sind-Goona-Bárán	38	53	148	148	3,776	6,500	26	44	13,373	18,200	4,827	...		3,52,030	2,04,000	...	1,48,030	
Bhopal-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	12,101	15,900	106	140	37,372	58,600	21,228	...		6,46,406	4,28,000	...	2,18,406	
Kolar-Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	5,238	3,400	523	340	18,475	13,300	...		5,275	1,87,977	1,73,000	...	14,977	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	4,296	7,900	65	120	17,316	20,400	3,084	...		3,46,661	4,03,000	56,339	...	
Segowli-Razaul	42	30	18	18	722	500	40	28	2,691	2,400	...		291	21,358	29,700	8,342	...	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	3,390	3,900	64	74	11,978	12,200	222		...	1,31,888	1,34,000	2,112	...	
Bengal-Dooars	124	178	36	36	5,843	3,300	162	108	18,692	12,100	...		6,592	2,92,130	2,54,000	...	38,130	
Bengal-Dooars Extension	24	14	66	76	553	4,100	8	53	2,989	14,300	11,311		...	(b) 19,180	1,76,000	1,56,820	...	
Dibru-Sadiya	242	226	78	78	17,842	16,600	229	213	66,270	59,200	...		7,070	7,44,121	8,07,000	62,879	...	
Nilgiri	295	240	17	17	2,772	1,800	163	106	16,881	7,400	...		9,481	1,72,114	1,90,000	17,886	...	
Ahmedabad-Párantij	75	85	55	55	3,883	3,600	56	65	12,489	11,600	...		889	2,03,653	1,34,000	...	69,653	
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	101	89	93	93	9,007	6,100	97	66	24,383	22,200	...		2,183	3,39,117	2,94,000	...	45,117	
Kolhápur	93	87	29	29	2,064	1,200	71	41	7,303	4,500	...		3,303	1,06,571	84,900	...	21,671	
Yeavantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. [illegible]njangúd)	67	66	67	67	3,304	3,800	49	57	12,764	14,800	2,036	...		1,82,877	1,82,000	...	877	
Birur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	814	1,900	21	50	3,729	7,200	3,471	...		51,872	56,400	4,528	...	
Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	28,743	36,400	74	93	1,11,493	1,31,000	19,507	...		10,25,617	16,54,000	6,28,383	...	
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	26,160	33,000	78	97	93,512	1,05,000	11,488	...		14,53,381	12,19,000	...	2,34,381	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	84	46	40	3,022	2,800	66	61	10,690	9,000	...		1,690	1,61,341	1,35,000	...	26,341	
Jamnagar	54	54	54	54	1,850	2,200	34	41	7,499	7,200	...		299	1,22,369	1,06,000	...	16,369	
Dhrangadrá	54	48	21	21	974	900	46	41	2,968	2,800	...		168	41,812	35,500	...	6,312	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	64	621	612	30,246	48,300	49	79	96,646	1,69,000	72,354	...		13,77,822	15,35,000	1,57,178	...	
Udaipur-Chitor	60	76	67	67	4,287	5,300	64	79	16,020	17,500	1,480	...		2,19,370	1,78,000	...	41,370	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	7,713	8,000	151	157	31,754	3,300	1,246	...		6,61,702	6,50,000	...	11,702	
Cooch Behar	88	57	34	34	1,664	2,100	49	62	6,430	6,500	70	...		77,983	1,10,000	32,018	...	
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	4,793	6,400	61	81	12,543	23,900	11,357	...		1,92,667	2,24,000	31,333	...	
Rajpipla	30	24	37	37	897	1,000	24	27	2,587	3,500	913	...		37,257	38,800	1,543	...	
Morvi	84	85	94	94	7,659	5,800	81	62	24,813	20,400	...		4,413	3,41,141	2,82,000	...	59,141	
Bársi	200	172	21	21	3,975	3,500	189	167	13,948	13,400	...		548	94,596	1,21,000	26,404	...	
TOTAL	113	110	4,065	4,173	3,92,734	4,59,000	97	110	13,71,870	15,51,300	1,79,430	...		1,79,65,732	1,87,80,500	8,13,768	...	
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,715	25,017	65,69,664	72,88,300	266	291	2,27,41,659	2,43,29,600	15,87,941	...		25,13,39,114	27,18,27,100	2,04,87,986	...	

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 25th January, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 26th January, 1901.

CALCUTTA, *the 6th February, 1902.*

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 638-I. A.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by His Royal Proclamations bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June and the tenth day of December 1901, His Imperial Majesty KING EDWARD VII, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has declared His Royal intention to celebrate the Solemnity of His Royal Coronation and that of his dearly beloved CONSORT

THE QUEEN upon the twenty-sixth day of June 1902, I now hereby publicly notify under this my hand and seal, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, that it is my intention to hold at Delhi, on the first day of January 1903, an Imperial Darbar for the purpose of celebrating in His Majesty's Indian dominions this solemn and auspicious event.

To this Darbar I propose to invite the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Heads of Administrations, from all parts of His Majesty's Indian dominions; the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under His Majesty's protection; and representatives, both European and Native, of all the Provinces of this great Empire.

I also hereby notify that I shall forthwith issue such orders in Council as may be suitable to the occasion, and in conformity with the desire that will be felt by all classes of His Majesty's subjects to demonstrate their loyalty by appropriate public ceremonies and rejoicings.

Dated at Calcutta this fourteenth day of February 1902.

CURZON,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1902.

No. 463.—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India and enclosed letter from the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, with enclosures, relating to the importation of dogs into that country, are published for general information, in supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2744, dated the 11th October 1900:—

No. 4 (Revenue), dated the 3rd January 1902.

From—The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE FRANCIS HAMILTON, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the GOVERNOR GENERAL of India in Council.

With reference to my Despatch No. 151, dated 30th August 1900, transmitting copies of a Memorandum of the Board of Agriculture relating to the importation of dogs into this country, I forward copy of a further letter from the Board on the subject with enclosures as marginally noted.

Dated 12th December 1901.
300 copies of Order of 12th December 1901.
300 copies of Memorandum.
500 copies of leaflet.
By Book Post.

2. I invite your attention in particular to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Board's letter, suggesting that information on the subject should be circulated in the various military stations in India, and that copies of previous regulations on the subject should be destroyed.

Board of Agriculture,
4, Whitehall Place, S. W.;
12th December 1901.

No. A.-9443—1901.

SIR,

I am directed by the Board of Agriculture to advert to their letters of the 4th March 1899 and the 10th August 1900 on the subject of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 and the Memoranda issued thereunder, and I am to say that, in view of the fact that rabies, whilst very prevalent abroad, is believed to have been finally eradicated in the United Kingdom, it has been considered a favourable opportunity to issue regulations

which, although not differing in character from those at present in force in so far as they require all dogs landed from abroad to undergo a period of quarantine, yet lay down more specific and stringent rules on the subject.

I am accordingly to forward to you (under separate cover) 500 copies of the Importation of Dogs Order of 1901, and of a Memorandum and 1,000 copies of a leaflet thereon, and to ask you to be so good as to move the Secretary of State to give directions, as on previous occasions, for the transmission of copies to His Excellency the Governor General of India, and to Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay, for the information of those concerned. As indicated in their letter of the 4th March 1899 referred to, the Board think it especially desirable that information on this subject should be circulated in the various military stations in India.

The Regulations previously issued under the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 will cease to have effect on the 1st proximo, and it would be convenient that all copies of the Order, and of the Memorandum thereon, No. A.-160—A., dated the 8th August 1900, should now be destroyed. It will be observed, however, that the new Order will not have full effect prior to the 15th March next, and in the meantime the landing of dogs, other than performing dogs, which are intended to be kept in this country, will be authorized on conditions substantially the same as those which have hitherto obtained.

I may add for the information of Lord George Hamilton that from and after the 21st instant all restrictions will be removed on the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from Ireland.

I am, etc.,

T. H. ELLIOTT,

Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office,
St. James's Park, S. W.

(6396.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

(DATED 12TH DECEMBER 1901.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

The Board of Agriculture, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 and 1896, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

Restriction on Importation of Dogs.

1. An imported dog, that is to say, a dog brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorized by a license of the Board previously obtained, and, when landed, it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order and to the conditions inserted in any license authorizing its landing.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs.

2. (1) An imported dog shall, for a period of six calendar months after its landing be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2) During the said period the dog shall not be moved from the place of detention except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a license of the Board authorizing such movement.

(3) This Article shall not apply to (*a*) an imported dog which is shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be a *bonâ fide* performing dog; or (*b*) to an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing; but every such dog shall be subject to the other Articles of this Order.

(4) This Article shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and two.

Conditions of Licenses.

3. The Board may insert in any license granted by them under this Order authorizing the landing of an imported dog such conditions as they think necessary or desirable for the following purposes:—

(i) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this Order;

(ii) for prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog shall be detained and isolated;

(iii) for regulating the movement of the dog to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of six calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be;

(iv) for prescribing the confinement of the dog in a suitable hamper, crate, box, or other receptacle during the movement of the dog by railway, or along a highway or thoroughfare;

(v) for prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog;

(vi) for prescribing the muzzling of the dog;

(vii) for prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog and the persons by whom and to whom the notice is to be given; and

(viii) for prescribing the production of a license for inspection by an officer of the Board, or constable, or officer of Customs.

Notice of Detention in case of Illegal Landing.

4. (1) Where an imported dog has been landed in contravention of this Order or of any Order hereby revoked, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to the owner or person in charge of the dog requiring that, within a time specified in such notice, the dog shall be moved (*a*) to a vessel for exportation, or (*b*) to a place of detention for the purpose of detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of such notice.

(2) Such provisions may be inserted in the notice as the Board may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding Article.

(3) A notice under this Article may, subject to any instructions issued by the Board, be given by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Withdrawal of License in cases of Default.

5. (1) If the owner or person in charge of an imported dog is convicted of an offence under this Order in relation to the dog, the Board, or an Inspector of the Board, may give notice to such owner or person in charge, requiring him to move the dog to a vessel for exportation within a time specified in such notice.

(2) If the owner or person in charge of the dog, after receipt of such notice, fails to move the dog as required by the notice, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Re-landing prohibited of Imported Dogs moved to Vessels for Exportation.

6. An imported dog which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a license or notice under this Order shall not be re-landed in Great Britain without a license of the Board authorizing such landing.

Seizure of Dogs in case of Default.

7. (1) If an imported dog is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any license or notice thereunder, an Inspector of the Board may seize the dog, and thereupon the Board shall detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the license or notice, or any other place of detention selected by them in accordance with requirements of this Order or the said conditions or provisions.

(2) If the owner of the dog does not, within ten days after the expiration of the period of detention specified in this Order or in the license or notice, claim the said dog from the Board and pay to them their expenses of detaining and isolating the dog, the Board may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog as they think expedient.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

8. (1) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs on Vessels in Port.

9. (1) Every dog to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be—

(*a*) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or

(*b*) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which the dog cannot escape.

(2) If any dog to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

(3) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog which is not accompanied by a license issued by the Board authorizing the landing of such dog in Great Britain.

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

10. Dogs shall be animals, and rabies shall be a disease, for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely) :—

Section forty-three (powers of police) ;

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors) ;

Section fifty-six (unlawful landing) ;

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

11. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

12. (1) If a dog is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which it is landed, and the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the landing, and the person landing the same, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been landed in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If a dog is moved in contravention of this Order, or of the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the person causing, directing, or permitting the movement and the person moving the dog, and the consignee or other person receiving or keeping it knowing it to have been moved in contravention as aforesaid, and the occupier of the place from which the dog is moved, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) If a dog is not kept isolated as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the occupier of the place where such dog is detained, and the person failing or neglecting to isolate the dog, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts, defaults, or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(4) If a dog is not secured, muzzled, or confined as required by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, the owner of the dog, and the person for the time being in charge thereof, and the master of any vessel on board which the dog is or has been carried to Great Britain, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(5) If a person with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of this Order or of the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, allows a dog to stray, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(6) If the owner or person in charge of a dog fails to give, produce, or do any notice, license, or thing which by this Order, or by the conditions or provisions of a license or notice thereunder, he is required to give, produce, or do, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

13. (1) The Orders described in the Schedule to this Order are hereby from and after the commencement of this Order revoked: Provided that such revocation shall not invalidate or make unlawful anything done under any Order hereby revoked, or affect any license or authority granted, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding in respect of any offence committed against, or any penalty incurred under, any Order hereby revoked before the commencement of this Order.

(2) A license granted under any Order hereby revoked shall, from and after the commencement of this Order, have effect as if it had been granted under this Order, and may be enforced accordingly.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"The Board" means the Board of Agriculture:

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

"Master" includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

15. Except where otherwise expressed, this Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

16. This Order (except Article 2 thereof) shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and two.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have hereunto set their Official Seal this twelfth day of December one thousand nine hundred and one.

L. S.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
	1897.	
5611	7 May	The Importation of Dogs Order of 1897.
	1898.	
5810	14 June	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1898.
	1900.	
6194	5 December . . .	The Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1900.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

IMPORTATION OF DOGS ORDER OF 1901.

The Board of Agriculture desire to draw the attention of Local Authorities and of the public generally to the provisions of this Order, which regulates the landing in Great Britain of dogs brought from any country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man.

This Order, which consolidates and amends the Importation of Dogs Order of 1897 and the Orders amending it, takes effect from the 1st of January 1902, except as to Article 2, which is particularly referred to hereafter. It will be observed that no imported dog is allowed to be landed in Great Britain without a license of the Board of Agriculture obtained previous to landing.

Until the 15th March next, the landing of dogs will be authorized under substantially the same conditions as to detention and isolation as have hitherto obtained. After the 15th March, the landing of dogs will be subject to Article 2 of the Order, which expressly provides that every imported dog must be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Board for that purpose, for a period of six calendar months, during which period the dog may not be moved from the place of detention except as provided in that Article. This Article does not apply in the case of an imported dog which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours, or of a performing dog, with regard to the detention and isolation of which special conditions will be imposed by the license authorizing its landing.

CONDITIONS OF LICENSES.

The Board may insert in any license granted by them authorizing the landing of an imported dog such further conditions as they think necessary or desirable for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog, upon the place of detention authorized in the license, or for any of the purposes set forth in Article 3 of the Order.

Every dog which is brought to Great Britain from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and which is not accompanied by a license issued by the Board of Agriculture authorizing the landing of the dog in Great Britain, must at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be (*a*) secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water; or (*b*) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel, from which the dog cannot escape. And if any such dog die, or be lost from such a vessel, the person in charge of the dog is required forthwith to give notice of such death or loss to the Board.

The Memorandum A.-160—A. as to the Importation of Dogs into Great Britain from abroad, dated the 8th August 1900, will cease to have effect when Article 2 of this Order comes into operation.

In order that as little inconvenience as possible may be caused in the enforcement of the Order, the Board trust that local authorities will assist them by taking steps to make its contents known as widely as possible in their districts.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

4, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S. W.,
The 12th December 1901.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Importation of Dogs into Great Britain.

On and after the 1st day of January 1902, the landing in Great Britain of dogs from abroad will only be permitted subject to the provisions of the Importation of Dogs Order

of 1901, which in effect requires that after the 15th of March next every imported dog shall be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing.

Until the 15th of March next dogs will be allowed to land upon conditions substantially the same as at present.

The disease of rabies having ceased to exist both in Great Britain and in Ireland, it has become of the utmost importance that the most effective steps should be taken to prevent its re-introduction from abroad, and the Board have felt it incumbent upon them, in the interests of dog-owners in this country, to amend their regulations in the manner above described, and to warn persons who may propose to travel that after the above-mentioned date the isolation and detention of dogs on the private premises of their owners can no longer be sanctioned.

By the Dogs Landing (from Ireland) Revocation Order of 1901, the restrictions on the movement of dogs between Ireland and Great Britain have been removed.

T. H. ELLIOTT,
Secretary.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
4, WHITEHALL PLACE,
LONDON, S. W.,
December 1901.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th February 1902.

No. 80.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., in connection with the Indian Universities Commission.

No. 81.—Mr. H. A. Stuart, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, *vice* Mr. A. Williams.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 14th February 1902.

No. 208.—The services of Captain W. S. Eardley-Howard, 29th Punjab Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 210.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 1582, dated the 10th August, 1900, gazetting the temporary employment of Captain S. O. Hall, R.A.M.C., on plague duty under the Government of Bombay, *for* from the 8th May to the 11th June 1900 *read* from the 7th May to the 17th June 1900.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 14th February 1902.

No. 301.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kumbakonam and Nirathanallur in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasion of the ensuing Makham and floating festivals and the cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kumbakonam, Tiruvadamarudur, Aduturai, Narasinganpettai, Kuttalam, Mayavaram, Sundaraperumalkoyil, Papanasam, Ayyampettai and Darasuram on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th February to the 6th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Makham and floating festivals at Kumbakonam and the cattle fair at Nirathanallur.

No. 306.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluq in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Gonibasappa festival and fair ;

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 28th February to the 14th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Gonibasappa festival and fair at Kuruvatti.

No. 312.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, and that there is a danger of its spread if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Kulahalli in the Harpanahalli taluq in that district on the occasion of the ensuing Basaveswaraswami festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur, Chalgeri Harihar and Davangere on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 9th to the 25th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Basaveswaraswami festival at Kulahalli.

No. 318.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the Tindivanam taluq of the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravandi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakkur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 8th to the 26th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair at Mailam.

No. 323.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Ekambaranathaswami :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villivampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and Arkonam Junction on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 27th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore and Hyderabad States to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival of Ekambaranathaswami at Conjeeveram.

No. 330.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 13th February 1902.

From—W. M. OWEN, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant Governor, New South Wales,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

My Ministers inform me that six additional cases of bubonic plague have occurred in Sydney, one of which has ended fatally: namely,—14th January, one case ; 19th January, three cases ; 20th January, one case ; and 21st January, one case.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th February 1902.

No. 254.—The services of Major J. A. Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

EDUCATION.

The 12th February 1902.

No. 170.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gooroo Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L., to be a member of the Commission constituted by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, Nos. 90-96, dated the 27th January 1902, for the purpose of enquiring into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India.

A. WILLIAMS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 307—92-6.—Mr. J. S. Jethiji, M.R.C.V.S. (London), is appointed to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, and is posted as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, to the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

METEOROLOGY.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 339—16-3.—Mr. W. L. Dallas, 1st Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough for five months under articles 264 (*a*) and 340 (*b*), with effect from the 10th March, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. A. Bion, 1st Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories, is appointed to officiate as 1st Scientific Assistant, *vice* Mr. Dallas.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 198-G.—Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon at Maskat.

No. 200-G.—With reference to Notification No 981-G., dated the 6th June, 1901, Mr. Albert Koop, Acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 28th December, 1901.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 223-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John L. Brown as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 229-*G.*—Captain C. E Luard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class and Census Officer for Central India, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an additional Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Indore, in addition to his own duties, and with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

No. 230-*G.*—Major F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as an additional Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain C. E Luard, I.S.C., and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., or until further orders.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 612-*I. B.*—Captain E. M. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st November, 1901, *vice* Captain C. Bailey, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 13th February, 1902.

No. 629-*I. B.*—The services of Mr. E. M. Des C. Chamier are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his special duty under the Foreign Department.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 356-*E.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), to the District of Quetta:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act as so applied, any Court in the District of Quetta may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided also that all references to the Local Government and to British India shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to the District of Quetta respectively.

The 14th February, 1902.

No. 639-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the schedule hereinafter set forth below, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of the States entered in the second column of the schedule opposite their respective names, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which such officers shall commit European British subjects for trial.

Schedule

The Political Agent, Phulkian States .	Patiala Jind Nabha.
The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.	Kapurthala. Mandi Maler Kotla. Faridkot. Suket.

The Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division.	Nahan (Sirmur). Kalsia. Pataudi. Loharu. Dujana.
The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.	Chamba.
The Superintendent of Hill States, Simla.	Bilaspur. Bashahr. Nalagarh (Hindaur). Keonthal. Baghal. Baghat. Jubal. Kumharsain. Bhajji. Mailog. Balsan. Dhami. Kothar. Kunihar. Mangal. Bija. Darkuti. Taroch. Sangri. Kaneti. Dalti. Koti. Theog. Madhan. Ghond. Ratesh. Rawin. Dhadi.
The Superintendent . . .	Bahawalpur.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1902.

No. 927-*P.*—Mr. L. J. W. Worgan, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is, with effect from the 5th February, 1902, granted privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days and leave on medical certificate for 9 months and 15 days in continuation.

Mr. J. H. Hurst, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on leave of Mr. Worgan or until further orders.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 7th February, 1902.

No. 817-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland, mentioned in the Notification in this Department, No. 2479-S. R., dated the 7th May, 1901, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be revised as follows, with effect from the 1st March, 1902:—

For

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		₹ a. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	1·50 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	0 15 3
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·72 florins per 100 kilograms . .	1 1 5
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar .	·22 florin per 100 kilograms, in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 2 3 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

Read

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		₹ a p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	1·38 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined *	0 14 0
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·57 florins per 100 kilograms . .	0 15 11
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar .	·19 florin per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production.	0 1 11 in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 916-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of the schedule appended to the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 351 S. R., dated the 20th of January, 1902, for the article specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for the said article, with effect from the 20th of February, 1902, the value stated in column 5 of the said schedule:—

1	2	3	4	5
Number in Tariff schedule.	Name of article.	Per	Present valuation.	Revised valuation.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
	Articles of food and drink.			
8	Sugar, soft or raw, other than from Mauritius, Egypt, or China.	cwt.	9 8 0	8 8 0

F

No. 822-P.

RESOLUTION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 10th February, 1902.

READ—

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 349, dated the 7th November, 1901.

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 207 (Financial), dated the 20th December, 1901.

RESOLUTION.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund for the officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

2. The rules under which the Fund will for the present be conducted are attached to this Resolution.

3. Subscriptions to the Fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st of April, 1902.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with reference to his letter No. 2822, dated the 5th October, 1901; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT PROVIDENT FUND.

1. Preamble.

I.—The institution of a Provident Fund under the conditions specified in Rule II is sanctioned for officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department of or above the rank of Assistant Superintendent.

2. Qualifications.

II.—The following officers will be required to subscribe to the Fund:—

(*a*) All European and Eurasian officers appointed in future, whether married or unmarried, from the date of their appointment.

(*b*) All European and Eurasian *married* officers already in the service, excepting those who may be specially exempted under the orders of the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in each case on production of evidence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that their families are adequately secured against want by subscription to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, or in other suitable manner.

Note.—For the purposes of this rule, the term "married officers" includes widowers with children, but excludes widowers without children. The latter are held to be "unmarried" for the purpose of Rule II (*c*).

(*c*) European and Eurasian officers at present in the service and now unmarried, on their marrying, except as provided in Rule II (*b*) above.

III.—Officers who are exempted from subscribing to the Fund under Rule II (*b*) or (*c*) shall be required to produce annually such evidence as shall satisfy the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, that the provision on account of which exemption is claimed is duly continued.

IV.—European and Eurasian officers other than those required to subscribe under Rule II and Native officers shall have the option of subscribing to the Fund. Officers with whom subscription to the Fund is optional may discontinue or renew their subscriptions at their option.

3. Subscriptions.

V.—The conditions under which officers will join the Fund are as follows:—

(1) The monthly deposit may not be less than 5 per cent or more than 10 per cent on the salary (as defined in the Civil Service Regulations) of each depositor for the month.

(2) An officer on leave of any kind may at his option subscribe any sum he pleases subject to a minimum of 5 per cent on his leave allowances and a maximum of 10 per cent on the salary he drew when last on duty.

VI.—Deposits will be recovered by deduction from bills, except in the following cases, in which they may be made in cash in India:—

Receipts of deposits.

(1) When an officer draws his leave allowances out of India.

(2) When an officer is on leave without allowances.

(3) When an officer is in foreign service.

Cash subscriptions must be remitted by depositors to the Secretary of the Fund Receipts and payments will be made in rupees only.

Arrear subscriptions of voluntary deposits are never allowed. Arrear subscriptions are permissible in the case of compulsory deposits, and their recovery will be enforced, even though it may result in a recovery in excess of the limit of 10 per cent of the salary from which it is made.

4. Benefits.

VII.—Compound interest at 4 per cent on the payments made will be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing The Government may at any time, at its option, and without giving any right to withdrawal of subscriptions, reduce the rate of interest to any rate not less than half per cent in excess of that at which it is raising rupee loans in India.

VIII.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the depositor's account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. In calculating interest under this rule, the deposits received by deduction from salary will be considered as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due. The interest will be calculated monthly, but will not be added to principal until the end of the official year, except when the account is to be finally closed in consequence of the depositors dying or quitting the service Interest will be allowed up to the end of the month in which the depositor dies, or which immediately precedes that in which he quits the service, whether the balance at credit is withdrawn before or after the end of that month.

Interest.

IX.—As exceptions to the rule that subscriptions realised by deduction from pay bills are to be considered for the purpose of calculating interest as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due:

(1) Deductions made from salaries paid in advance owing to transfer or long leave out of India are to be considered, in the case of the former, as having been made on the date on which an officer is relieved of his duties, and, in the case of the latter, as having been made on the date on which the Account Office pays up an officer prior to embarkation.

(2) Deductions from salaries paid in arrears in consequence of promotion given with retrospective effect should be considered as having been made on the first of the month in which the arrears are drawn.

In the case of reversions made with retrospective effect, the write-back of the amount originally recovered in conformity with the rules should be considered as having been made on the first of the month in which the recovery is effected.

X.—The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer will be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service, or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives. Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or trust executed or attempted to be created by any officer during his lifetime, and will only make payments (1) during the lifetime of the officer on his own receipt; (2) after his death, in accordance with rule XI below.

XI.—The balances of deceased depositors are regulated by the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), the Administrator General's Act (II of 1874) and the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889), in cases where the balance at credit of the deceased member exceeds two thousand rupees; and in cases where the balance at credit does not exceed two thousand rupees, by section 3 of the Provident Funds Act (IX of 1897), which is quoted below:—

Section 3.—(1) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies, and the sum standing to his credit in the Books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer or person whose duty it is to make payment of such sum may pay it as follows:—

(*a*) He may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund, or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it;

(*b*) in any case not hereinbefore provided for, he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to any such sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of the rules of any Fund in so far as such rules may provide for the disposal of sums exceeding two thousand rupees.

5. Advances.

Withdrawals.

XII.—No withdrawal will ordinarily be allowed from the deposit until the depositor quits the service or dies. But on the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a deposit may be temporarily withdrawn under orders issued by the Commissioner—

(i) to pay for the passage of the depositor going on leave out of India on medical certificate or returning after such absence;

(ii) to pay for the passage of any member of the depositor's family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or going beyond sea, sick, or from some urgent cause.

XIII.—Before authorising a withdrawal under the above rule, the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, should ascertain from the Account Officer that the withdrawal is covered by the amount at credit, and no payment may be made, save under the orders of the Account Officer.

XIV.—Withdrawals under Rule XII will be recovered in twenty equal monthly instalments compulsorily deducted from salary in addition to contributions under Rule V, whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded. Such instalments may be paid in advance.

6. Procedure.

Administration of the Fund.

XV.—The deposits received under the foregoing rules will be credited on the books of the Government to an account named "Northern India Salt Revenue Department Provident Fund." The administration of the Fund will rest with the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. The Secretary of the Fund will be the Account Officer of the Fund, that is, the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Yearly advice to depositors.

XVI.—As soon as possible after the close of each year, each depositor will receive a statement of his account with interest made up to 31st March. Depositors are required to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements; and, unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the officer rendering the account within one month from the date of their receipt, Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

XVII.—Any depositor may, once in the official year, but not oftener, receive on application to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, a copy of his account for the last official year and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 141.—Captain J. H. M. Beasley, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 3rd February, 1902.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 142.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Alfred Cecil Norman, 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Double Company Officer, 12th Bengal Infantry. Dated 10th January, 1902.

Harold Thomas Carew Ivens, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Double Company Officer, 26th Punjab Infantry. Dated 16th January, 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 143.—Major D. M. Thompson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, with effect from the 2nd February, 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 144.—Jemadar Husamuddin Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1140 of 1900, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th September, 1900.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26, and 27 of the Cantonments Act (Act XIII of 1889) and in supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1096 (Judicial), dated 29th September, 1899, as relates to the Cantonment of Trichinopoly, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the 15th day of February, 1902, sections 174, 196 to 204, and 209 of the rules and applied enactments known as the Cantonment Code, 1899, and published with the like Notification No. 664, dated 16th June, 1899, as subsequently amended, shall be in force in the said Cantonment, and that all previous rules, regulations, and notifications on the same subject, so far as they apply to the said Cantonment, be cancelled.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHINA.

No. 146.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 604 of 1901, Captain P. G. Twining, Royal Engineers, should be graded as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General while employed as Special Service Officer for railway work. Dated 6th January, 1901.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No. 147.—The following is substituted for the form of attestation document of 3rd class Hospital Assistants published with G. G. O. No. 1246 of 1895.

ATTESTATION DOCUMENT OF THIRD CLASS HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

*Attestation document of third class Hospital Assistant*_____, *Subordinate Medical Department.*

I_____, son of_____
(name and caste in full) (name of father)

inhabitant of_____
(village, pergunnah, and district)

_____ do* _____ that I engage to serve His Majesty's Government in the class of *Hospital Assistant* for employment *in both the Military and Civil Departments*; that I will be faithful to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors; and that I will go wherever I am ordered, by land or by sea, and will obey all commands of the officers set over me, even to the peril of my life; and I hereby further engage, if I voluntarily seek my discharge before the expiry of seven years, to refund all and any money which I may have drawn from Government in the

* solemnly affirm; if a Sikh, swear.

form of pay or allowance of any sort. I also hereby state that I understand that I cannot claim my discharge as a right even after the completion of seven years' service should the exigencies of the service not permit of it at the time of my application.

Two Witnesses' signatures. } _____

_____

STATION_____ }

*Date*_____ 19 . } *Signature of Third Class Hospital Assistant.*

Attested before me this _____ day of_____

_____ 19____.

Signature of Attesting Officer.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 148.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1902, pages 386, 388, 392, and 393.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 17th January, 1902.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 18th January, 1902 :—

* * * * * * * * * *

Unattached List

(With a view to appointment to Indian Staff Corps) :—

Donald Brackenbury Ross.
John Inglis Eadie.
Edward George Hall.
Percy William Elliott.
Robert Evelyn Coningham.
Robert Denis Beadle.
Edward Cuthbert de Reuzy Martin.
Thomas Leslie Ovens.
Raymond Somerville Scott.
Oswald Arthur Chaldecott (King's India Cadet)
Alexander Nairne Kerr.
Hugh Darvill Watson.
Frank Nairne Maclaran (King's India Cadet)
George Cumine Strahan Black.
Malcolm Edward Sinclair.
Edward Avenel Breithaupt
Raymond Carol Bridgewater Williams.
Otway Trevor MacRitchie Leckie
Gerald Bruce St. Pierre Bunbury
Hugh Stephenson Turnbull (King's India Cadet)
William Henry Ralston.
Harry William Whitwell (King's India Cadet).
Lionel Andrews Mouat Biggs (King's India Cadet).
Bernard Rawdon Reilly.
Henry Townsend Molloy (King's India Cadet)
Gerald Filose Broughton (King's Cadet)
Aubrey Osborne Creagh (King's India Cadet).
Erskine Magniac.

George Dominic Heyland (King's India Cadet).
William Sidney James Scuby.
William Ingoldsby Justice Massy (King's Cadet).
William Rix Ames (King's Cadet).
George Stuart Menteth Hutchinson (Honorary King's India Cadet).
Harry Burnett Stevenson.

India Office, 17th January, 1902.

The King has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 13th November, 1901.

Charles Edward Peirse.

Dated 20th November, 1901.

John George Downing
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Mansfield.
James Cecil Balfour Craster.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th November, 1901.

Harry Robertson McGill.

Dated 19th November, 1901.

William John Keen.
Henry Turnbull Marshall.
Leslie Swinton Browne.
Edmond William Costello, V.C.

Dated 23rd November, 1901.

John Savile Bogle
Edward Gardiole Delacour deLabilliere.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Wingate Wemyss Muir, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 3rd November, 1900, but to rank from 28th October, 1899.

Lieutenant Theodore Eardley-Wilmot, from the East Surrey Regiment Dated 20th June, 1901, but to rank from 9th January, 1901.

Lieutenant Arthur William Marsh Kemmis, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 21st July, 1901, but to rank from 27th April, 1901.

The above notifications supersede those regarding the appointments of the officers in question made in the *London Gazettes* of 19th April, 26th November, and 17th December, 1901.

Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as follows, but to rank from 28th July, 1900.

Geoffrey Leigh Blair, 6th October, 1901.
Arthur Kenneth Norris, 4th October, 1901.
Alan Moray Brown, 21st October, 1901.
George Frank Wemyss Anson, 6th October, 1901.
Francis Faith Hodgson, 5th October, 1901.
Alan Latham, 7th October, 1901.
John Fillis Carré Carter, 6th October, 1901.
George Burnet Abercrombie Rind, 7th October, 1901.
Gunning Campbell Charles Clarke, 6th October, 1901.
Roderick William Macdonald, 6th October, 1901.
Robert Arthur Harvey Robertson, 6th October, 1901.

Arthur Wilfred White, 26th October, 1901.
James Carnegie Hathornthwaite, 3rd October, 1901.
Shafto Phillips, 8th October, 1901.
Alexander Forrest Harper, 8th October, 1901.
Cecil Herbert Tyrrell, 10th October, 1901.
George Airy, 7th October, 1901
Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 21st October, 1901.
Thomas Balfour Traill, 9th October, 1901.
George Darel Senhouse LeMessurier, 11th October, 1901.
John Holt Wilson, 8th October, 1901.
Percy Ashfield, 8th October, 1901.
Victor Valentine Vincent Sandiford, 7th October, 1901.
Dudley Mostyn Patrickson, 10th October, 1901.
Godfrey Pearse, 10th October, 1901.
Victor Coates, 5th October, 1901.
Bruce Turnbull, 9th October, 1901.
William Marshall, 16th October, 1901.
George Drummond Ogilvie, 10th October, 1901.
William Reginald Bartlett Stacey, 7th October, 1901.
Colin Water Johnstone Smith, 9th October, 1901.
Cyril Byam Gannon, 7th October, 1901.
William Arthur MacDonell Garstin, 7th October, 1901.
Charles Percy Graham, 17th October, 1901.
Deneys Henry Vanrenen, 21st October, 1901.
John Harvey De Wiederhold Carruthers, 12th October, 1901.
Donald Moyle Field, 10th October, 1901.
Alexander Daniel Reid, 11th October, 1901.
Leland George Crosthwait, 18th October, 1901.
Horace Johnstone Goad, 12th October, 1901.
Cuthbert Colpoys Cunningham, 11th October, 1901.
Frederick Marshman Bailey, 26th October, 1901.
Murray Selwood Hewett, 11th October, 1901.
Alan Charles Leith Wood, 12th October, 1901.
Arthur Lucius Wilford, 11th October, 1901.
Ralph Montacute Brind, 9th October, 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, BENGAL.

To be Assistant Commissary

Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Stephen Minchen Mercer. Dated 22nd November, 1900.

Conductors be be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Charles Wiltshire. Dated 22nd November, 1900.
William Wilson Dated 22nd November, 1900.
Ethelred Elder Hutchins. Dated 22nd November, 1900.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Henry Stoddart, unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 30th December, 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bovill, M.D. Dated 8th November, 1901.
Captain Albert Edwin Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S., half-pay list. Dated 17th December, 1901.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mervanji Pestanji Kharegat. Dated 8th August, 1901.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain John Proudfoot Bennie, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle. Dated 15th November, 1901

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned :er :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Harry Torriano Pritchard. Dated 28th July, 1901.

The King has also approved of the removal from the service of the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers :—

Lieutenant Hugh Crawford Vivers MacAdam, Cavalry. Dated 23rd April, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

ERRATUM.

Lieutenaat H. R von D. Hardinge, whose appointment to the Staff Corps was notified in the Gazette of 17th December, 1901, should have beer. described as "from the Hampshire Regiment."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 21st January, 1902, page 455.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 21st January, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Captain A. H. Bridges, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major in recognition of his services during the operations in South Africa. Dated 11th July, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 149.—Maurice William Clifford, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 150.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, have been transferred to the pension establishment :—

Conductor Henry Williams.
Conductor Samuel Frederick William Mathews.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 151.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th February, 1902.

Robert Vernon Garrett.

12th February, 1902.

Ernest Henry Rivett-Carnac.
John William Currie.
Robert Irvin Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Frank Gun Delamain.
Edward Randon Peppé.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

15th February, 1902.

Richard Percival Wemyss Quin.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th January, 1902.

John Cyril Holdich Leicester, M.D.
Hubert Innes, M.B.
William Southwick Willmore.
Albert Elijah Walter.
Corrie Hudson.
Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson, M.B.
Charles Frederick Weinman, M B.
Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas.
Alexander Mathers Fleming, M B.
Ellacott Leamon Ward.
John Norman Walker.
Vivian Heathcote Roberts.
John Elliott Robinson.
George King, M.B.
Thomas Spinks Ross.
George Patrick Thomson Groube.
Pundit Piaraylal Atal.
William MacMullen Pearson, M.B.
David Claude Kemp.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 152.—Sub-Conductor Charles Witt to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th January, 1902.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 153.—Sub-Conductors George Davidson Robertson and Charles James Jameson to be Conductors;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor Sidney Herbert Wells is absorbed in this grade;

Sergeants John Francis Terry and Walter Harridence to be Sub-Conductors,—with effect from the 12th May, 1901, on augmentation of warrant establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

No. 154.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Cory Reader, attached to the "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, to be Deputy Commissary, *supernumerary*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Robert Walter MacAlister to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant John Edward Patton to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor James Henry Ulyett to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Thomas Turner to be Conductor;

Sergeant Henry Adam Furnell to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 2nd November, 1901, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Lalor, retired.

No. 155.—Sergeant William Henry Penn to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 28th December, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor D. Anderson, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 156.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

17th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Saadat Khan to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar Hamzullah Khan to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Malik Dost Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Muhammad Akbar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th November, 1901.

7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Kot Dafadar Karam Ilahi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sejawal Khan, transferred to No. 58 Siladar Camel Corps, with effect from the 19th November, 1901.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Gangadhar Thapa to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Puran Bahadur Chand to be Subadar, and Havildar Kirpasur Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishanbir Rana, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Jemadar Jai-Kesor to be Subadar, and Havildar Bihari Lall to be Jemadar, *vice* Mausam Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st December, 1901.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Bulaka Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Major Taj Mahomed, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar Phina Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Husamuddin Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Ibrahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 157.—The retirement of Colonel St. J. M Fancourt, Indian Staff Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 72 of 1902, has been cancelled by the Secretary of State for India.

SPECIAL.

No. 158.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—

Major R. P. Horsbrugh, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, and officiating Deputy Commissioner in Berar. Dated 9th February, 1902.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

No. 159.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Major Walter Saunders Paterson, Commandant, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 160.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Harry Richardson Clark to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th December, 1901, *vice* Pritchard, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 161.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Thomas Slane, V.D., unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st November, 1901.

No. 162.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Colonel George Frederick Wilson, Royal Engineers, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

No. 163.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Captain James Frederic Pennock, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Major with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 164.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Anthony William Ulysses John to be Captain, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902, *vice* Crawshaw, transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 165.—*Berar Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 1165 of 1901, *for* "Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles," *read* "Berar Volunteer Rifles."

No. 166.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles William Rae, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 31st December, 1901, *vice* Eustace, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 167.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Frederick James Duxbury, Esq., to be Major, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Fellowes, deceased.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 8th and 14th February, 1902.

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service.	Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Robert Sedgefield.	8th February, 1902.	Sanawar	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th January and 14th February, 1902.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.	
George Frederick Cardew.	Lieutenant	1st Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment.	16th Nov. 1900	Intestate	0 0 3	...

ERRATUM.

In Military Department notification published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 8th February, 1902, *for* "17th February, 1902," *read* "7th February, 1902."

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1902.

No. 50.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 216, dated 23rd May, 1901, Mr. F. H. Reaks, officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th January, 1902.

The 10th February, 1902.

No. 51.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officers have been permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause 29, India Army Circulars of 1891, with effect from such date as they may be relieved of their duties :—

Captain W. J. McElhinny.
" H. A. Cameron.
" W. C. Smyth.

The 11th February, 1902.

No. 55.—In continuation of Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways, Notification No. 388, dated the 3rd October, 1901, it is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned the survey of a branch line to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Gajroula to Chandpur, a distance of 21 miles, by the agency of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

This project is to be included in and form part of the Surveys known as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Branch Surveys.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 52.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer officer is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham under clause 29, India Army Circular of 1891, with effect from such date as he may he relieved of his duties :—

Captain J. P. Blakeway.

The 11th February, 1902.

No. 54.—The undermentioned qualified students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates noted against their names, and are posted to the Punjab :—

Mr. Frederick William McCarthy, 10th November, 1901.
Mr. Lahna Singh, 2nd November, 1901.

No. 53.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	12th December, 1901.
Mr. H. Mayston . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	21st December, 1901.
Mr. M. J. Brind . .	Chief Superintendent, and Officiating Director.	Director . . .	22nd December, 1901.
Mr. A. L. H. Palmer .	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent .	22nd December, 1901.
Mr. C. B. Williams .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	22nd December, 1901.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of

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The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, *Captain, R.E.*,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1901, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.							
Ajmer.							
Abu Vernacular School Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Agent, Governor General and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Ajmer Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmer.
,, Government College and Endowment Fund	43,500	...	...	...	...	43,500	Commissioner of Ajmer, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
,, ,, Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction, and Principal, Government College, Ajmer.
Badripuri, Minor	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmer
Deolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	..	...	...	500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Jeypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident at Jeypore.
Kotra Dispensary Fund	2,200	...	...	...	..	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	24,600	29,000	...	...	...	53,600	Agent, Governor General Rajputana, and Principal Mayo College.
,, Endowment Fund	6,80,600	...	...	...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
Police Clothing Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Commissioner and the General Superintendent of Police Ajmer.
Ramsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
Reserve Fund for Hospital Assistants	63,800	...	...	...	...	63,800	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rajputana Agency	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
odgarh Dispensary Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Commissioner of Ajmer.
Baghelkhand.							
ollector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal Bahadur	1,28,700	...	...	...	.	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, for credit to H. H. the Maharajah of Rewah.
ecurity Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	9,97,300	29,000	10,000	...	...	10,36,300	
Baluchistan.							
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	...	...	...	...	15,600	Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan.
Bhopal.							
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund . .	1,500		...		.	1 500	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Bhopal water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	...	...	...	...	3,37,800	
„ Boundary Settlement Fund .	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	
„ Excluded Local Fund . .	...	34,100	...	..	...	34,100	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund . .	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Maksudangarh State . . .	...	20,000	...	...	...	20,000	
Mussamat Kundan Bayee .	3,000	...		...	...	3,000	
Narsingarh State	55,700	32,400	...	..	..	88,100	
Se... Boys' School . .	23,800	...	...	...	...	23,800	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency .	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	
„ Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	..	7,500	...	...	7,500	
„ „ Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ Narsingarh State .	20,000	...	...	..	...	20,000	
„ „ Nasirpur State .	6,100	..	...	...	...	6,100	
„ Contractors, Narsingarh State	2,000	...	2,000	. .	...	4,000	
Calcutta.							
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund . .	2,000		...	....	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta and the Director of Public Instructions, Punjab.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund . .	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Security Deposit of the Currency Office Treasurer	99,000	1,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Do. Do. Treasurer subordinates .	20,000	...	1,000		500	21,500	Assistant Comptroller General Paper Currency.
„ Mint Bullion-keeper . .	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint.
„ „ Krishna Lal Roy, Contractor . . .	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
„ „ Senior Melter . .	300	3,300	...	...	...	3,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1896-97.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	16,69,000	1,20,800	20,500	...	500	18,10,800	
Calcutta—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Cashier of the Private Secretary of the Viceroy	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
,, Cashier of the Government Press	2,000	8,000	..	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
,, Head Clerk and Cashier of the Board of Examiners	...	2,000	...	...	..	2,000	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
,, G. W. Allen & Co., Contractors for printing Government stock forms	10,000	...	...	..		10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
Medal Contractors, Military Department	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department.
Coorg.							
Civil [illegible]sary Fund	3,000	..	...	...	.	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Sanawarpett Municipality	500	200	...	...	...	700	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality.
Fraserpett School Endowment Fund	500	...	...	..	...	500	Commissioner and the Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
School Endowment Plantation Fund	5,500	...	...		...	5,500	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of School's Mercara.
Thomson Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Verajandrapett Dispensary	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
,, Municipality	1,100	...	...		...	1,100	
Chenna Basavanja, Minor	300	...	...	...	...	300	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Congetti Chengappa, ,,	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Kambayra Oothaiy, ,,	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Kenchia Subia and Sakuniah, ,,	1,400	100	...	.	...	1,500	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Lakshmi, ,,	300	...	...	...	...	300	Commissioner and Treasury Officer in Coorg.
Padamanabhia, ,,	7,700	...	...	...	...	7,700	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Puppiah Mallama, ,,	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa, ,,	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Carried over	17,13,600	1,31,100	20,500	...	500	18,65,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3% per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,13,600	1,31,100	20,500	...	500	18,65,700	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Abkari Contractor	21,000	14,000	18,000	...	...	53,000	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
,, Allapandra Ponappa Nagadi, Gomasta	100	...	...	...	...	100	Commissioner and Treasurer Officer, Coorg.
,, Ammekanda Kallappa	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Appanaravana Jyanna, Revenue Inspector	300	...	...	...	...	300	
,, Areyada Soobiah, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
,, Avaremadanda Mudia, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
,, Bachettira Muthanna, Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
,, Bella Chandra Belliappa, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
,, Belliappa, K., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Carriappa, K., Subadar	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Conanda Devaiya, Parpatigarh	...	500	...	...	...	500	
,, Ittira Ponnappa, ,,	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kalumadana Pooviah ,,	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kapanaiya, Revenue Inspector	...	200	...	...	...	200	
,, Kiriabadagana Soobiah, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
,, Kodandera Cootiah, Subadar	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
,, Kodandera Madappa, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kollimada Pemmanja, Shambogue	300	...	...	...	...	300	
,, Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Madanda Moodia, ,,	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Mahomed Hussain Saib, Subadar	1,000	200	...	...	...	1,200	
,, Makatira Matchaiya, Assistant Revenue Inspector	100	...	...	...	...	100	
Carried over	17,41,800	1,46,000	38,500	...	500	19,26,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,41,800	1,46,000	38,500	..	500	19,26,800	
Coorg—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Monnandra Soobiah, Sham bogue . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
,, Moothana, T., Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Narniengar, B., Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Nuchimaniandra Davaiya, Revenue Inspector . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
,, Opium Contractor . .	...	400	...	...	...	400	Commissioner of Coorg.
,, Paley Kandea Jyemeah, Subadar	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
,, Pudeyanda Nanjappa Assistant Revenue Inspector .	100	...	...	...	...	100	
,, Pulianda Deviah, Parpatigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Pulianda Kuttappa, ,,	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Ram Row, Treasurer .	1,000	2,000	...	..	...	3,000	
,, Subbanna, Revenue Inspector	...	100	...	...	...	100	
,, Thadiyangala Jyappa, Revenue Inspector . . .	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Dehra Dun.							
Brandiz Prize for Sylviculture . .	2,700	...	...	...	..	2,700	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	...	...	...	...	600	
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	..	300	
William Prothero Thomas Prize Fund	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Forest Department.							
ASSAM.							
Cachar Division.							
Security Deposit of Jogendra Mohon Lahiri, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Cachar.
Carried over .	17,51,500	1,49,000	38,500	...	500	19,39,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,51,500	1,49,000	38,500	...	500	19,39,500	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
ASSAM—*contd.*							
Darrang Division.							
Security Deposit of Guru Charan Dass, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional officer, Darrang.
Goalpara Division.							
,, Ram Nath Mookherjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Goalpara.
Kamrup Division,							
,, Krishna Chandra Sarma, Ranger	500	...		...	,	500	Ditto, Kamrup.
Sibsagar Division.							
,, Srigopal Banerjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	..	500	Ditto, Sibsagar
BENGAL.							
Buxa Division,							
,, Gour Krishna Sircar, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Buxa.
Chittagong Division.							
,, Brojo Kumar Sen, Deputy Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	..	1,000	
,, Jivan Krishna Sanyal, Forester	500		...	...	...	500	
,, Jogendra Nath Dutta, Head Clerk	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Kali Kumar Sen, Ranger	1,000	500	...	...	...	1,500	Ditto, Chittagon
,, Kamini Kumar Mozoomdar, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Khetter Nath Chowdhuri, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
,, Nobo Chander Kastagir, Ranger	1,000	..	....	...	...	1,000	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code.—*contd*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Brought forward .	17,59,500	1,49,500	38,500	...	500	19,48,000	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Chittagong Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Poorna Chandra Dey, Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer Chittagong.
„ Pran Kissen Dey, Forester .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Rajani Kanto Mookherjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Romesh Chunder Dutt, Deputy Ranger . . .	500	...	...	...	..	500	
„ Tripura Charan Sarma, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Darjeeling Division.							
„ Luchman Sing Ranger . .	1,000	..	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Darjeeling.
„ Raghu Sing, „ .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Soonder Sing, „ . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Kurseong Division.							
„ Gokul Chander Chatterji, Ranger . . .	1,000		...	...	..	1,000	Ditto, Kurseong.
Palamow Division.							
„ Guru Das Chatterjee, Extra Assistant Conservator .	400	...		...	...	400	Ditto, Palamow.
Puri Division.							
„ Gopal Chander Bhowmick, Ranger . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Puri.
„ Preo Nath Chakerbutty, Ranger	...	1,000	...	..	...	1,000	
Singhbhoom Division.							
„ Aukhoy Kumar Chatterjee, Deputy Ranger . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Singhbhoom.
„ Breaky, W. Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Raj Coomar Sen, Deputy „	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Tarak Brahmo Biswas, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over .	17,67,900	1,51,500	38,500	...	500	19,58,400	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97	Other 3½ per cent Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	17,67,900	1,51,500	38,500	...	500	19,58,400	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division.							
Security Deposit of Abdul Gunny, Forester . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Ahmed Hussain Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester	800	...	...	...	...	800	
„ Aswini Kumar Bose, „	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger .	1,000	..	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Avinash Chander Chukerbutty, Forester .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
„ Avoy Charan Bhattacharjee, Head Clerk . . .	...	...	500	..	...	500	
„ Bhopal Chander Tarafder, Forester . . .	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
„ Bignan Chander Banerjee, Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Bipin Behary Dutt Forester .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Brojo Lal Ghose, Deputy Ranger . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer Sunderbuns.
„ Chander Kumar Paul, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Debendra Nath Mookherjee, Forester . . .	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
„ Durga Charan Chukerbutty, Forester . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, Forester	..	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Dwarka Nath Banerjee, Ranger . . .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Gopal Chander Chukerbutty, Forester . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Gopal Chander Mitter, Forester . . .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Hira Lall Ghose, „	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Jadab Chander Haldar, Forester . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,73,200	1,53,500	43,500	...	500	19,70,700	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Jogodish Chunder Dutta, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns.
" Kali Prosonna Banerjee, Forester	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
" Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
" Khetter Mohon Mookerjee, Deputy Ranger	..	...	500	...	...	500	
" Laksmi Kanto Dutt, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Lolit Kumar Ghose, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Manindra Nath Chowdry, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Mon Mohon Mitter, Deputy Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Munshi Noimuddin, Deputy Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Nripendra Nath Ganguly, Apprentice	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Nunda Lal Singha, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
" Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Ranger	500	...	500	...	...	1,000	
" Priya Nath Ganguly, Ranger	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
" Rama Nath Banerjee, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
" Ramendra Nath Raha, Apprentice	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Ranger	500	...	500	..	...	1,000	
" Rosick Lal Roy, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
" Sarat Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
" Satish Chander Sanyal, Apprentice	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Carried over	17 78,700	1,56,000	50,000	...	500	19,85,200	

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,78,700	1,56 000	50,000	...	500	19,85,200	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
BENGAL—*contd.*							
Sunderbuns Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Sita Nath Bhattacharjee, Deputy Ranger	...	...	...	...	500	500	
„ Sita Nath Chukerbutty, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns.
„ Sital Chander Dutta, Offg. Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Sosodhar Sircar, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Sri Nath Shome, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Surendra Nath Ray, Offg. Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Tarak Nath Ghose, Deputy Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
„ Umesh Chander Chukerbutty, Forester	...	500	...	...	...	500	
„ Upendra Nath Dutta, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Tista Division.							
„ Bhairab Sing, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto, Tista.
„ Hari Nath Mookherjee, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.							
Betul Division.							
„ Bhagwant Rao, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Betul.
„ Tirath Persad, „	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Damoh Division.							
„ Noor Khan, Deputy Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Damoh.
Hoshangabad Division.							
„ Golam Nabi Khan, Deputy Ranger	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Hoshangabad.
Carried over	17,83,100	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	19,93,600	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,83,100	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	19,93,600	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
CENTRAL PROVINCES—*contd.*							
Jubbulpore Division.							
Security Deposit of Bhaiya Lal, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Jubbulpore.
„ Buldeo Sing, Deputy „	300	...	...	...	...	300	
„ Cole R. H., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Mahomed Yassin, Deputy Ranger	300	...	..	...	...	300	
Nimar Division.							
„ Baz Khan, Forester . .	300	...	...	...	...	300	Ditto, Nimar.
„ Gouri Sankar, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Mahomed Sahib, „	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Shrideo Bajpai, „	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Northern Circle.							
„ Bapu Rao, Ranger . .	500	...	...	—	...	500	Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Central Provinces.
Raipur Division.							
„ Madho Rao, Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Raipur.
Wardha Division.							
„ Dinkar Vishnu, Ranger .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Wardha.
COORG.							
Coorg Division.							
„ Kongandra Ponnappa, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional, Office Coorg.
„ Madapa Ch., Ranger . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
„ Pale Kandra Atchaiya, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
PUNJAB.							
Montgomery Division.							
„ Boodh Raj, Fuel Contractor	500	...	...	...	..	500	Ditto. Montgomery.
Carried over .	17,90,000	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	20,00,500	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward	17,90,000	1,56,500	53,000	...	1,000	20,00,500	
Forest Department—*contd.*							
PUNJAB—*contd*							
Montgomery Division—*contd.*							
Security Deposit of Surajmal Barkat Ali and Govind Mal, Fuel Contractors	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Offic Montgomery.
,, Malik Wazir, Fuel Contractor	40	...	...	...	...	400	
Gwalior.							
Security Deposit of Raghogarh State	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	Resident at Gwalior.
Hyderabad.							
Hussain Ali Khan, Minor	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident Hyderabad.
Security Deposit of Store-keeper, Resident's Office, Stamp Department	1,000	...	...	...	..	1,000	Extra Assistant Resider Hyderabad.
Indore.							
Daly College Fund	24,400	...	...	...	...	24,400	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
,, Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
,, School Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Indore Residency Bazar Fund	..	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Agent, Governor Gener Central India, Indore.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,900	
Mhow.							
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Co mittee, Mhow.
Muskat.							
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	19,000	...	...	...	...	19,000	Political Agent and Cons Muskat.
Carried over	19,40,300	1,66,500	53,000	...	1,000	21,60,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent. 1865	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 166 of the Civil Account Code—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	19,40,300	1,66,500	53,000	...	1,000	21,60,800	
Nowgong.							
Debi Gir, a Minor	11,000	...	...	...	...	11,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Famine Insurance Fund . . .	12,800	...	...	...	...	12,800	
Panna State	4,00,000	...	...	...	...	4,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund .	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing . .	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Sarila State	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bundelkhand Agency . . .	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
" Jaggu Ram and Ram Pallat Contractors . .	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
" Moona Lall and Sons, Contractors . . .	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
" Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Port Blair.							
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair.
" Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Quetta							
Abdul Aziz, Minor	2,600	...	...	...	...	2,600	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, Minors	5 500	...	...	...	...	5,500	
Quetta Municipality . . .	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Municipal Secretary and District Enginee , Quetta.
Sambhar.							
Security Deposit of Chooni Lall, Contractor . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
" Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury	75 500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Sibi.							
Barnes School Scholarship Fund .	3,200	...	...	...	...	3,200	Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
Zhob.							
Sirdar Zarghoon Khan . . .	4,200	...	...	...	...	4,200	Political Agent Zhob.
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in Stock .	27,90,200	1,68,500	53,000	...	1,000	30,12,700	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Government Promissory Notes held under Article 167 of the Civil Account Code—							
Brought forward .	27,90,200	1,68 500	53,000	...	1,000	30,12,700	
Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbadra .	...	...	500	...	...	500	No interest drawn.
Executive Supply and Transport Officer, Port Blair . . .	...	...	5,200	...	...	5,200	
Forest Divisional Officer, Bahraich, Oudh	...	...	500	...	...	500	
,, ,, ,, Chanda .	...	500	...	...	...	500	
,, ,, ,, Southern Circle, Central Provinces .	...	...	8,900	...	...	8,900	
,, ,, ,, Sunderbun .	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
Total Civil Officers in direct Account in safe custody .	...	1,000	16,100	...	...	17, 00	
Comptroller General's Trust account in stock.							
Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes—							
Appu Row, S., Pensioned Tasildar .	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
Gonsalves, F. J.	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Kedar Nath Sanyal . . .	...	400	...	...	...	400	
Kedar Nath Dass	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Koylash Chander Sen . . .	...	...	700	...	...	700	
Mussamat Moola Bibee . . .	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Navanidrai Dulputrai . . .	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Investment on account of lost Currency Notes—							
Raman Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	
Government Promissory Notes held on account of the following—							
Abdar Razak Indemnity Fund . .	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400	
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,98,000	...	...	...	...	3,98,000	
Comptroller General's Trust—Carried over	4,91,800	1,400	1,200	...	...	4,94,400	
Carried over .	27,90,200	1,69 500	60,100		1,000	30,21,800	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Comptroller General's Trust account—*contd.*						
Brought forward	27,90,200	1,69,500	69,100	...	1,000	30,29,800
Comptroller General's Trust—Brought forward	4,91,800	1,400	1,200	...	...	4,94,400
General Family Pension Fund	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	7,65,000	...	...	...	...	7,65,000
Jhallawar State	1,00,000	...	...	...	..	1,00,000
Mysore Railway Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	18,79,400	10,66,100	...	...	25,50,000	54,95,500
Patriotic Fund	2,17,800	...	...	...	...	2,17,800
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	...	500	500
Deposits held on account of Railways—						
East Indian Railway Company.						
Colliery Benefit Fund	13,70	...	...	...	...	13,700
Fine Fund	63,600	...	...	...	...	63,600
Hill School Endowment Fund	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Mutual Guarantee Fund	99,700	...	...	...	...	99,700
Provident Fund	...	...	43,52,500	...	66,55,200	1,10,07,700
Savings Bank	4,20,300	...	...	...	...	4,20,300
Stephenson Memorial Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Bengal Central Railway Company.						
Provident Fund	63,500	5,500	3,000	...	...	72,000
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN STOCK	43,33,800	13,32,000	43,56,700	...	92,05,700	1,92,28,200
Carried over	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	3½ per cent. 1865.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 percent. Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of Lost Currency Notes—							
Brought forward	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000	
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	...	400	No Interest drawn.
Abinash Chander Chuckerbutty	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	...	600	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Baboo Ram Deb	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	..	1,300	
Bhogobut Chunder Roy	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Bilas Roy and Sew Dutt Roy	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Carapiet, A.	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Chunder Kanto Bose	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Deoki Ram Jaiswar	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Fidda Ali Hosain	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Freeborne, J. H.	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Government Agency Balance	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Heera Lall Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Janoki Nath Biswas	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Kabiraj, J.	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Kali Krishna Sen, Kabiraj	...		100			100	
Lall Chand	...	...	600			600	
Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,500	...		2,500	
Lolit Chand Mittra and Probodh Chand Mittra	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Macneil & Co., Messrs.	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Mah Nin Byoo	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Mahomed Amin of Pendra Road	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Massamat Goharjan and Begumjan	...	...	1,900	...	...	1,900	
Safe Custody—Carried over	...	...	18,300	900	...	19,200	

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.					
	4 per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	3½ per cent., Loans.	4 per cent., Loans.	Debentures.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Comptroller General's Trustaccount. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code, on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*						
Brought forward .	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000
Safe Custody—Brought forward .	...	...	18,300	900	...	19,200
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid . .	...	...	100	...	...	100
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo .	...	...	900	...	...	900
Mowlvi Ahmed Ali	...	...	...	800	...	800
Munshi Nundjee . . .	...	...	...	200	...	200
Nobo Coomar Bose	...	...	...	400	...	400
Nobo Kishore Dass	...	...	100	...	...	100
Paul, P. G.	...	...	100	...	...	100
Pran Nath Chowdhuri . . .	...	...	200	...	...	200
Pundit Divi Dayal	...	...	500	...	...	500
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	...	400	...	...	400
Raghu Saran Lal Maroji . . .	...	...	100	...	...	100
Rajcoomar Choudhuri . . .	...	...	300	...	...	300
Rakhal Chunder Singha . . .	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Ram Golam Sing	...	...	100	...	...	100
Ram Lall	...	...	...	100	..	100
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500
Saroda Soonder Paul . . .	...	...	200	...	...	200
Shib Doyal Singh	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	...	200
Sudhamoy Roy	...	...	200	...	...	200
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan . .	...	...	500	...	...	500
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500
Safe Custody—Carried over . .	...	1,000	28,800	2,400	...	32,200
	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000

No. Interest drawn.

Names of Persons or Funds on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.						
	4½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Other 3½ per cent., Loans.	Various 3 per cent., Loans.	Debentures.	Total.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Comptroller General's Trust account. Investment held under Article 167, C. A. Code on account of lost Currency Notes—*contd.*							
Brought forward .	71,24,000	15,01,500	44,25,800	...	92,06,700	2,22,58,000	
Safe Custody—Brought forward .		1,000	28,800	2,400	...	32,200	
Thiroovengada Swamy Naicker .	...	...	300	...	...	300	No Interest drawn.
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	1,000	29,100	2,500	...	32,600	
GRAND TOTAL .	71,24,000	15,02,500	44,54,900	2,500	92,06,700	2,22,90,600	

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted i Book Debt Certificate :—

Case No.	457 Agent and Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway	1,100
,, Nos.	478 and 499, Trustees, Bengal-Nagpur Railway	2,35,000
,, No.	463 Secretary, Hindu Family Annuity Fund	50,000
,, ,,	490 Patriotic Fund	200
,, ,,	484 Master of the Mint, Calcutta	100
,, ,,	485 Forest Divisional Officer, Sunderbuns	500
,, ,,	492 Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg	500

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA ;
The 28th January 1902.

A F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

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TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
ATLAS OF INDIA.				R a.	R a.	
Sheet No. 40 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 14	
„ „ 113	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 4	With additions and corrections to 1900.
GENERAL MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES	1″=16 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	4 0 per set.	5 0 per set.	Engraved, with addition to 1901.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH	1″=32 M.	1	30″×22″	0 8	0 12	With additions to April 1901.
STANDARD MAPS.						
BOMBAY—						
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„ „ 243	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	With additions and corrections up to September 1896.
BURMA—						
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Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

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				R a.	R a.	
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MIRZAPUR	1″=12 M.	1	15″×10″	0 6	...	Ditto.
INDEX MAPS.						
INDEX TO THE STANDARD SHEETS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES	...	1	17″×14″	...	0 4	With additions to 1901.
INDEX TO THE STANDARD SHEETS OF THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH	...	1	17″×14″	...	0 4	Ditto.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
BURMA—						
Letpan Forest Reserve parts of Sheets Nos. 278 N. W.—1, N. W.—2, N. W.—3, N.W.—4, S.W.—1, and S.W.—2	4″= 1 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	1 8 per set.	1 12 per set.	
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MADRAS FORESTS—						
No. 1, Kadavumalai; No. 2, Umaiyar; No. 3, Kovilidi; Proposed Reserves, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura District	4″= 1 M	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
No. 94, Karapattu Reserved Forest, Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Lankamalai and Kanchalamoram Reserved Forests and their Extensions (Cuddapah), Sheet No. 8	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Dharmapuri Reserved Forests, Salem District, Sheets Nos. 25, 29, 30, and 31	4″= 1 M.	4	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
No. 113, Gangavalli Reserved Forests, Atur Taluk, SalemD istrict	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×28″ each.	1 8	1 12	
No. 151, Kanai Reserved Forests, Kallakurchi Taluk, South Arcot District	4″= 1 M	1	40″×28″	1 8	1 12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map Unmounted.		Remarks.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				₹ a.	₹ a.	
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*						
MADRAS FORESTS—*continued.*						
No. 11, Kavuthumalai Reserved Forests, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, South Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×28″	1 8	1 12	
Kollimalai Hills Reserved Forests, Sheets Nos. 1 and 5	4″= 1 M.	2	40″×28″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Lankamalai and Kanchalamoram Reserved Forests, Sheets Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 9	4″= 1 M.	4	40″×28″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Mukunur (A and B Blocks) Reserved Forests, Uttangarai Taluk, Salem District	4″= 1 M.	1	44″×30″	1 8	1 12	
Periya Kalrayan Hills Reserved Forests, Sheets Nos. 4 and 5	4″= 1 M.	2	40″×28″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Nallamalai Hills Reserved Forests, Sheets Nos. 11, 12, 13, 18, and 19	4″= 1 M.	5	40″×28″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Nos. 75 and 131, Sainigunta and Sainigunta Extension Reserved Forests, Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot District	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×28″	1 8	1 12	
Maps published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
NORTH-WESTERN TRANS-FRONTIER—						
Sheet 22 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	3 d Edition.
„ 27 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
„ 441	1″= 2 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
„ 30 (part of Baluchistan)	1″= 8 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
PUNJAB—						
Sheet 313 S. E.—1 (Sirmur State Forests)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
„ 263 S. E.—3 (District Kangra, Tahsil Kangra)	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheets 331 and 330	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet 347	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
SIND—						
Sheet 57	1″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
Sheets 29 and 30	1″= 1 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
„ 67 N. E., 67 N. W.	2″= 1 M.	2	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet 67 S. E.	2″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
CANTONMENT OF SECUNDERABAD AND BOLARUM	12″=1 M.	10	...	...	...	March, 1900.
SURVEY OF THE TOWN AND CANTONMENT OF NAHAN, 1899	48″=1 M.	5	42″×21″ each.	5 0 per set.	6 4 per set.	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				R a.	R a.	
CHARTS.						
CHART OF TRAVERSE, Sheet No. 79 (SIND) .	1″= 2 M.	1	28″×21″	1 0	...	
CHART OF TRIANGULATION AND TRAVERSE, Sheet No. 71 (SIND)	1″= 2 M.	1	28″×21″	1 0	...	
CHART OF TRAVERSE, Sheet No. 19 (2nd Edition), SIND	1″= 2 M.	1	28″×21″	1 0	...	
Published and available from the Forest Survey Department, Dehra Dun.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
BURMA (LOWER)—						
Sheet No. 460—479 N. W.—4 . .	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
ATARAM DIVISION (TENASSERIM CIRCLE)—						
Sheets Nos. 461 S. W.—2, 462 N. W.—4 .	4″= 1 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Sheets Nos. 180 N. W.—4 (*a*), 222 S. W.—4, 223 N. W.—1, 223 N. W.—2, District Bilaspur	4″= 1 M	4	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	(*a*) 2nd Editic
Sheet No. 76 (S. E.—1 and S. E.—3) in one, District Nagpur, Wardah . .	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 165 S. W.—2, 165 N. W.—4, District Raipur	4″= 1 M.	2	25″×26″	1 0	1 4	
Sheet No. 205 N. W.—4, District Raipur.	4″= 1 M.	1	20″×16″	1 0	1 4	
Sheets Nos. 142 N. E.—4, 142 (N. E.—1 and N. E.—2), 166 N. W.—4, 205 S. E.—2, and 165 S. E.—3, District Raipur .	4″= 1 M.	5	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 166 N. E.—3, District Raipur .	4″= 1 M.	1	27″×20″	1 0	1 4	
Sheets Nos. 165 S. E.—1, 165 S. W.—4, 165 N. E.—3, 205 N. E.—2, 205 N. E.—3, and 223 N. W.—3, District Raipur .	4″= 1 M.	6	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 29 S. E.—1, District Saugor .	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×16″	1 0	1 4	
Sheets Nos. 43 S. E.—4, 43 S. W.—1, 43 S. W.—3, 44 N. E.—4, 62 (S. W.—1, and N. W.—4) in one, 61 S. W.—3, 62 S. W.—4, and 62 N. W.—3, District Saugor	4″= 1 M.	8	40″×25″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 44 S. W.—4, 45 N. E.—3, 61 S. W.—2, District Saugor . .	4″= 1 M.	3	40″×27″	1 8	1 12	

—concluded.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Colored.	REMARKS.
Published and available from the Forest Survey Department, Dehra Dun—contd.				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS—*continued.*						
Sheets No. 89 (S. W.—4 and S. E.—3) in one, 91 S. W.—2, 91 N. W.—4, (89 N. E.—2 and 111 N. W.—1) in one, (111 S. W.—1, 89 S. E.—2) in one, and 111 S. W.—3, District Seoni	4″= 1 M.	6	40″×27″	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 91 (N. W.—2, and N. W.—1) in one, District Seoni	4″= 1 M.	1	41″×27″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 92 N. W.—2, District Seoni	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
„ „ 91 N. E.—2, District Seoni	4″= 1 M.	1	27″×20″	1 0	1 4	
Sheets Nos. 90 (S. W.—3 and S. W.—1) in one, 91 S. W.—1, 69 S. E.—4, and 69 S. E.—2	4″= 1 M.	4	40″×27″ each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 71 S. E.—1	4″= 1 M.	1	27″×25″	1 0	1 4	
OUDH—						
Sheet No. 130 (N. E.—3 and N. E.—4) in one, District Bahraich	4″= 1 M.	1	40″×25″	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 130 N. E.—1, District Bahraich.	4″= 1 M.	1	38″×26″	1 8	1 12	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1902.

J. M. FLEMING, *Major, S.C.*,
Offg. Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12h February, 1902.

No. 178.—Munshi Ahmed Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 28th January, 1902.

F. B. LONGE, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 3.—Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the North-Western to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,20,10,000	10,47,75,305	11,67,85,305	3,67,36,412	1,79,98,534	...	...	5,47,34,946
Allahabad	...	1,73,50,065	1,73,56,065	1,87,90,089	16,54,290	...	...	2,04,44,379
Lahore	...	2,08,43,875	2,08,43,875	58,58,550	21,48,360	...	...	80,07,910
Bombay	59,38,355	6,77,12,470	7,36,50,825	1,07,70,839	3,19,76,460	...	...	4,27,47,299
Karachi	...	78,55,555	78,55,555	12,22,465	22,99,635	...	...	35,22,100
Madras	46,92,730	2,76,36,320	3,23,29,050	1,24,93,590	59,46,660	...	...	1,84,40,250
Calicut	...	11,54,250	11,54,250	5,93,145	16,695	...	...	6,09,840
Rangoon	...	85,03,430	85,03,430	2,40,32,625	31,94,490	...	...	2,78,27,115
	2,26,41,085	25,58,37,270	27,84,78,355					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			23,45,570					
Total ₹			27,61,32,785	11,10,97,715	6,52,35,124	...	...	17,63,32,839
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								2,00,000
Net Total ₹								17,61,32,839
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL ₹								27,61,32,785

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th February, 1902.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Lieutenant G. H. Finnis, for six months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th February, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	83,05,121	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	76,50,641	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,77,29,590	11	1
₹ a. p.				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,80,40,728	15	9
Public Deposits at Head Office 69,64,707 8 2				Bills discounted and purchased	2,57,40,569	14	10
	1,59,41,280	2	5	Balances with other Banks	6,52,318	14	11
Public Deposits at Branches 89,76,572 10 3				Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	16,11,146	1	1
				Stamps	12,152	0	2
				Sundries	9,43,732	11	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,11,96,148	9	10		9,06,86,001	5	5
				₹ a. p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,17,219	7	1	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,28,89,110 13 1	2,90,35,105	0	4
Sandries	13,66,458	2	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,61,45,988 3 3			
RUPEES	11,97,21,106	5	9	RUPEES	11,97,21,106	5	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 7,44,735 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 1,08,435 0 0
₹ 8,53,170 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 12th February, 1902.*

E. J. BIRCH, *Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 32·72.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1902.

Mr. Lemon retires from the Bank's service to-day, and the following changes have been made by the Directors in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. Henry Gray, Agent, Hyderabad, at present on furlough, to be Agent, Rangoon, in succession to Mr. Lemon.

Mr. L. G. Dunbar, Sub-Agent, Rangoon, to be acting Agent at Rangoon, until further orders.

These changes take effect from this date.

Mr. Gray, on his return from leave, will officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer on the departure of Mr. Lindsay in March on eight months' furlough.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1902.

PUBLICATION OF THE NEW OFFICIAL VOCABULACY.

No. 43.—At the International Telegraph Conference held at Paris in 1890, it was resolved that the International Office of the Telegraph Administrations at Berne should prepare an Official Vocabulary, or Book of Code words, admissible in telegrams composed, partly, or wholly, of *preconcerted* language, that is to say, of words, which, while presenting in the case of each an intrinsic sense, do not form phrases intelligible to the Administrations engaged in their transmission.

2. The first edition of this Vocabulary was published in 1895, but its compilation, in which an attempt was made, in the selection of words to secure telegraphic, caligraphic, orthographic and phonetic accuracy, failed to satisfy the requirements of "phrase Code" users, and met with much opposition from the leading Chambers of Commerce and other Commercial bodies throughout the world. The Conference held at Budapest in July, 1896, therefore decided that a second edition should be prepared.

3. The second edition, or, as it is styled, the "New Official Vocabulary" differs from the first in this, that it is a mere *list of words*, absolutely free from the dispositions and arrangements which might give it the character of a Code. About 1,300,000 words of the eight languages (English, German, French, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese and Latin) authorised for telegraphic correspondence in preconcerted language appear in the new edition, without being numbered, in alphabetical order, and admitted without consideration as to their orthographic resemblance or their telegraphic and phonetic similarity. To publishers and merchants who will have to prepare their own codes, as in the past, with whatever precautions they consider necessary to secure the correct transmission of their telegrams, this large number of words will afford the means for a selection which should suffice to provide for all necessary safeguards and to meet all possible requirements.

4. The New Official Vocabulary includes the words of the first edition, and in addition to them the words contained in the Codes and private Vocabularies of those publishers and merchants who forwarded them, as requested to the International Office of the Telegraph Administrations at Berne for the purpose of having their words inserted in this edition.

5. It was resolved at the Conference held at Budapest in 1896, that from a date to be fixed by a later Conference, all the words used in private telegrams worded in preconcerted language must be taken from the Official Vocabulary. Even if its use is not made compulsory the "New Official Vocabulary" has this advantage that no telegraph office can take exception to any Code telegram composed entirely of words taken from it. Its employment in India is therefore recommended. It is divided into four volumes, A to D, E to L, M to R, and S to Z, the price of which in India has been fixed as low as possible, *viz.*, R10 each.

6. An appendix has also been published containing words which have been omitted from the above volumes. This appendix will be supplied *gratis* to purchasers of the whole four volumes.

7. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.* The books will, as a rule, be despatched by value-payable post, but in large presidency towns delivery will be effected by the Central Telegraph Office.

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, Sealdah, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 2.—Privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for five months is granted to Mr. W. F. Harnett, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, under Articles 291, 340 (*b*) and 264 A, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th March 1902, or any such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H. P. BURT,
Officiating Manager

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 4.—Mr. R C. Gupta, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was granted, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough on medical certificate for 3 months and 4 days with effect from 25th June 1901.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 280-*Ap*.—Lala Hakim Rai, Postmaster, Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st February 1902 or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr. L. A. Bull is appointed to act as Postmaster, Peshawar during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Hakim Rai or until further orders.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 290-*Ap*.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

Babu Narendra Chandra Basu is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

RULE OF PRACTICE.

Bangalore, the 3rd February 1902.

No. 4.—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg directs that when records of a case or other judicial proceeding of one Court are transmitted to another, they shall invariably be accompanied by a descriptive list of all the documents sent, and that it shall be the duty of the official receiving them to compare the records with such list and to satisfy himself that they are complete, *before* acknowledging the receipt of them. The same procedure shall be followed when the records are returned. The duty of receiving and checking the records shall be performed by the Record-keeper, or where there is no Record-keeper in any Court, by the Head Clerk of the Court, who shall be held responsible for them after they are received by him.

2. When records are transmitted from any Court or office by post, the packets shall be opened in the presence of the head or chief clerk of the Court receiving them, the contents shall be checked with the lists accompanying them, and a certificate, signed by such clerk, as to the correctness or otherwise of the same, shall be recorded.

3. If on examination any of the documents mentioned in the descriptive lists are found wanting, the fact shall be at once reported to the presiding officer of the Court.

By order of the Court,

H. CHENNAYA,
Registrar.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th January, 1902.

No. 312-S.—The Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased, in supersession of the Notification No. 436, dated the 30th May, 1883, to order that with effect from 1st January 1902, the Nasirabad Octroi Fund shall cease to exist as a distinct Local Fund, and shall form part of the General Fund of the Cantonment at Nasirabad.

G. G. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,
Officiating Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in the Public Works Department, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

Peshawar, the 7th February, 1902.

No. 43.—Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Hazara District, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties.

The 11th February, 1902.

No. 46.—Captain D. B. Blakeway, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Kohat district, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th of February, 1902, *vice* Mr. F. P. Rennie, transferred.

POWERS.

The 3rd February, 1902.

No. 44.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Hazara, *vice* F. T. Dixon.

No. 45.—Under the provisions of section 4(*l*) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be additional District Magistrate in the District of Hazara, and, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 invests Mr. P. J. G. Pipon with powers to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 8th February, 1902.

No. 45-A.—Captain D. B. Blakeway, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

By Order,
A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province

The 31st January, 1902.

No. 7.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891C (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed, under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District :—

Dewa Singh and Ressaldar Abdulla Khan—Re-appointed.
Lorinda Mal, *vice* Hara Singh.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 1st February, 1902.

No. 9-J.—The following list of days, to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province during the year 1902, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by section 88, sub-section (4), of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information in continuation of Judicial Department Notificatoin No. 4-J., dated the 24th December, 1901.

List of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts during the year 1902.

District.	Names of holidays.	Month and date.	Number of days.
Peshawar	Jhanda Fair	27th January	1
	Chitta Gumbat Fair	14th January	1
	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
		Total	3
Hazara	Takia Dhamtaur Fair	14th April	1
		Total	1
Kohat	Nauroz Fair	21st March	1
	Pitr Mokhsh Amáwas Fair	In October	1
		Total	2
Dera Ismail Khan	Manghi Fair	13th January	1
	Samhat Fair	9th April	1
	Gop Ashtmi Fair	8th November	1
		Total	3
Bannu	Horse Show	25th and 26th February.	2
		Total	2

NOTE 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the District Judge will fix it in consultation with the Divisional Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner and Local Government (but not otherwise), any day not specified in this list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of local holidays allowed for each district will not ordinarily exceed three days in each year.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,
Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 11th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	1	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	..	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	..	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	2	...	2	2	25	25	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	2	...	2	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	..	15	7	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,573	4	2	6	2	1	1	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	56	19	1
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	20	20	40	47	24	23	..	...	...	20	...	7	...	20	5	9	14	22	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,702	2	1	3	13	7	6	...	1	..	5	..	...	...	7	.	2	2	5	22	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	2	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	11	7	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	3	...	3	2	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	30	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	10	12	22	32	20	12	...	3	...	17	1	..	...	11	6	3	9	36	53	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	3	4	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	5	..	..	.	2	3	...	3	40	40	10
		Total	210,765	47	42	89	108	61	47	...	4	...	48	2	8	...	46	15	18	33	22	27	

Dated Peshawar, 5th February, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 18th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.				Cause of death.							Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	3	...	3		...	..	2	...	...	...	1	..	2	2	63	38	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	4	3	7	5	5	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	37	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	4	2	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	.	19	37	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	23	28	51	47	30	17	..	...	...	24	1	12	...	10	2	4	6	28	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	4	3	7	12	7	5	...	...	...	6	.	.	...	6	.	1	1	12	20	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	5	4	9	5	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	33	18	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	6	3	3	...	.	...	4	...	...	. .	2	3	...	3	40	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	12	20	32	23	13	10	...	...	.	12	..	...	...	11	6	3	9	53	38	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	1	1	2	4	2	2	..	...	.	1	1	...	...	2	2	..	2	11	23	10
		Total	210,765	53	67	120	109	66	43	..	3		55	2	12	...	37	15	11	26	30	27	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer North-West Frontier Province.

Dated Peshawar, 5th February, 1902.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the several Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1901.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MOHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	...	...	...	30	32	62	808	694	1,502	2	...	2	840	726	1,566	39	1
2	Peshawar	...	...	...	20	24	44	909	682	1,591	1	...	1	930	706	1,636	28	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	5	5	10	432	341	773	...	...	...	437	346	783	51	3
4	Bannu	...	...	...	51	44	95	404	307	711	...	...	...	455	351	806	54	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	60	54	114	427	393	820	...	...	...	487	447	934	49	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	166	159	325	2,980	2,417	5,397	3	...	3	3,149	2,576	5,725	39	

W. A. SYKES, *Major, I.M.S.*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, dated 3rd February 1902.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1901.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of December 1901.

	DISTRICTS.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth rate per mille per annum.	Death rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH																														TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.		
							PLAGUE.			CHOLERA.			SMALL-POX.							FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA			INJURIES.											ALL OTHER CAUSES.					
													Children under one year		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.								Suicide.			Wounding			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.							
							Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Total of Small-pox	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
1	Hazara	476,125	1,566	842	39	21	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	..	2	7	270	271	541	4	1	5	...	..		...		.	6		6			...	161	122	283			842
2	Peshawar	679,183	1,636	1,133	28	20	..		...	...	.	...	1	2	6	4	.	.	13	525	445	970	3	1	4	..	...		4	2	6	5	2	7	.			74	59	133			1,133
3	Kohat	182,487	783	697	51	45	..	...	..	...	...	...		1	8	10	2	1	22	271	278	549	4	1	5		...	..	2	1	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	62	50	112			697
4	Bannu	174,922	806	680	54	46	..	...	...	..	...	..	3	6	12	8	2	1	32	248	233	481	..	1	1	.	...	...	6		6	1	.	1			..	88	71	159			680
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	222,324	934	839	49	44	...	...	..	..		..	...	..	2	1		.	3	372	295	667	8	3	11			.	.	...	..	.	..	...	..	.	...	82	76	158			839
	TOTAL	1,735,041	5,725	4,191	39	28		...				..	5	10	29	25	4	4	77	1,686	1,522	3,208	19	7	26	..	..		12	3	15	15	5	20			..	467	378	845			4,191
	Total in previous months*	1,735,041	4,273	2,853	41	27			..	.	...		5	5	19	6	...	1	36	1,056	1,074	2,130	13	8	21	.	..	..	18	1	19	7	4	11	2	..	2	347	287	634			2,853
	Total in same month of past year†	2,190,230	7,315	5,888	39	32	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	19	19	33	3	1	83	2,357	2,272	4,629	42	26	68		..		12	2	14	12	11	23	...	...	.	619	452	1,071			5,888

* NOTE.—The figures for the previous month are from 9th November up to 30th November, 1901.
† Total in same month of the past year includes the births and deaths of the Mianwali district.

W A SYKES, *Major, I M S*,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 5.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon R. J. Owen of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at Bina, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., *Major, I.M.S.*,
for *Director-General, I.M.S.*

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*:—

	Government officers.	*General public.*	*Postage extra.*
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
½ „	5	6	8
¼ „	2-8	3	4

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From 1st April, 1900, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

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CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XX, Part I, of the Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, the following monuments in the Military Cemetery at Bhawanipur Calcutta, having become ruinous, will be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of

	Year.	Plot.
S. I. R. Boezam	1845	A
F. J. Lestrange	1873	A
A. V. W. Lestrange	1890	A
W. Cole	1835	B
W. Henry	1850	B
I. Blair	1850	B
I. D. Hope	1858	B
Dr. A. Webb	1855	D
I. Kingsley	1853	D
R. Clayton	1850	D
I. Schoefield	1861	E
C. Worwick	1860	E
I. P. Crawley	1830	E
A. M. Anderson	1857	F
T. Carter	1847	F
A. Keating	1851	F
I. B. Edgeworth	1818	F
I. Cleghorn	1856	I
B. C. Cudmore	1817	I
A. Ross	1826	I
C. S. Murphy	?	I
A. Cox	1837	I
H. Herrold	1832	I
H. Hamilton	1826	I
I. Roland	1841	I
W. G. Ogilvie	1841	L
I. Reid	1830	L
A. Shaw	1858	L
H. D. Kieough	1871	I
W. B. Huggins	1869	O
H. Allen	1867	O
C. Steond	1875	O
E. Henbietta	1868	O
E. L. Firth	1872	O
F. A. Darley	1873	O
W. Keates	1869	O
Lt. F. A. Gordon (60th Rifles)	1868	O
Lt. I. N. Fitzgerald, 37th M. N. I.	1866	O
S. T. Riley	1866	O
M. Hayes	1866	O
C. Hayes	1866	O

T. E. F. COLE,
Garrison Chaplain.

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Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

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[redacted] Lieutenant-Colonel

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

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Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12*a*.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th FEBRUARY 1902.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XII, Part II.—By John Eliot. Quarto Paper cover. R3-0-0.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901

Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900. By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901. By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901. By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901. By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 069339 of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55 for ₹1,000 (one thousand) originally standing in the name of Hari Dass Sreemani and last endorsed to Annakali Daby, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

Name of the Advertiser—ANNAKALI DABY.
Residence—Care of Babu Hira Lall Chuckerbutty, Thakurbati Lane, Bullavpore, Serampore Post Office, District Hooghly.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(*Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.*)

SUIT NO. 105.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, PARTABGARH (OUDH).

Ram Autar, of Debipur, Pargana Partabgarh . . . *Plaintiff.*

versus

Thakur Din, major, (2) Ram Newaz, (3) Mahabir, minors under the guardianship of Thakur Din, their brother, sons of Bindeshri Dobey . . . . . *Defendants.*

To Thakur Din, at present residing at police station Bandey Paithi, employed at the shop of Bose Baboo, District Chaubis Pargana.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for ₹164-2-9, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a duly authorized

pleader of the Court, [illegible] all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 28th day of February, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you, or send by your pleader,

which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 23th day of January, 1902.

By order,
MAHESHWARI PARSHAD,
Offg. Munsarim.

NOTICE.

(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have subpœnas from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce, on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing the necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand, you should pay the money into Court with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

(3) A* accompanies this summons.

NOTE.—*If written statements are required, say.*—You are (or such a party is, as the case may be) required to put in a written statement by the day of
Hours of attendance at the office of the Sub-Judge from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.

* Fill in "copy of the plaint" *or* "concise statement of the nature of the claim," as the case may be—*vide* sections 58 and 65, Code of Civil Procedure.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1902.

THE CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

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The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902

(Chapter I.—Preliminary. Section 1-2. Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 3.)

An Act to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments.

WHEREAS various conditions, rules, regulations and orders have from time to time been laid down by, or by the authority of, the Government, in regard to the grant of land and the occupation of land and houses in cantonments, with the object of securing, amongst other things, that houses built on such land should be made available when required for the accommodation of military officers;

And whereas, notwithstanding the said conditions, rules, regulations and orders, difficulties have frequently been experienced in obtaining house-accommodation in cantonments for military officers, and it is expedient to make better provision for that purpose;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of British Baluchistan), except Aden; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once, but it shall not become operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment until the issue, or otherwise than in pursuance, of a notification as hereinafter provided by section 3.

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Cantonment Authority" means a Cantonment Committee, or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a Committee has not been constituted, or has ceased to exist, or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

(*b*) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided:

(*c*) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer commanding the forces in a Command:

(*d*) "house" means a house suitable for occupation by a military officer, and includes the land and buildings appurtenant to such house:

(*e*) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of His Majesty's regular forces on military duty in a cantonment, and includes a Chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may at any time, for the purposes of this Act, place on the same footing as a military officer:

(*f*) "owner" includes the person who is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of any house, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent, or be entitled to receive it, if the house were let to a tenant: and

(*g*) the expression "repairs" to a house includes such repairs as are usually made to houses in the neighbourhood, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations, except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the owner's consent.

(*2*) If any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to a house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final.

CHAPTER II.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

Cantonments, or parts of cantonments, in which Act to be operative.

3. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act to be operative in any cantonment or part of a cantonment situate in the territories under its administration, other than a cantonment situate within the limits of a Presidency-town.

(*2*) Before issuing a notification under subsection (*1*) in respect of any cantonment or part of a cantonment, the Local Government shall cause local inquiry to be made with a view to determining whether it is expedient to issue such notification and what portion (if any) of the area proposed to be included therein should be excluded therefrom.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter II.—Application of Act.—Section 4. Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 5—10.)

4. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any written instrument executed by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government, unless the other party entitled and the Secretary of State for India in Council consent in writing to be bound by the terms of this Act.

Saving of written instruments.

CHAPTER III.

APPROPRIATION OF HOUSES FOR OCCUPATION BY MILITARY OFFICERS.

5. Every house situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), is for the time being in force, shall be liable, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, to appropriation at any time for occupation by a military officer.

Liability of houses to appropriation for occupation by military officers.

6. Where the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, by notice—

Appropriation of house for military officer, where not already occupied by a military officer.

(*a*) require the owner to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and

(*b*) require the existing occupier (if any) to vacate the same.

7. If a house is already occupied by a departmental military officer, and the Cantonment Authority, on application made to it as hereinafter provided by section 8 and subject to the requirements of that section, considers that the liability imposed by section 5 should be enforced on behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may, by notice, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house; and may, if necessary, by further notice require the owner to accept the change of tenancy.

Appropriation of house for regimental military officer, where already occupied by departmental military officer.

8. (*1*) Where a military officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental military officer) the local head of his department, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

Procedure to be observed before appropriating house.

(*2*) On receipt of an application made under sub-section (*1*), the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice applied for unless it is satisfied—

(*a*) that it is necessary or expedient for the military officer to reside in the cantonment, or, if this Act is in force in part of the cantonment only, then in that part;

(*b*) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention;

(*c*) that the monthly rent proposed for the house is reasonable; and

(*d*) that the house is suitable for the residence of the officer and, if it is occupied, that there is no vacant house in the cantonment or the said part of the cantonment, as the case may be, which is suitable for his residence.

Explanation I.—Where the rent of a house is registered in the office of the Cantonment Authority, the rent so registered shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown, to be the reasonable rent for the house.

Explanation II.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of a military officer, regard shall be had to—

(*i*) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie,

(*ii*) his rank, and

(*iii*) the number of persons dependent upon, and residing with, him.

9. Every notice to an owner issued under section 6 or section 7 shall state the amount of monthly rent proposed as reasonable for the house.

Notice to state that reasonable rent is offered.

10. (*1*) No house in any cantonment or part of a cantonment in which this Act has been declared by a notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), to be operative shall, unless it was so occupied at the date of such notification, be occupied for the purposes of a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

Sanction to be obtained before a house is occupied as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration.

(*2*) Before application is made for such sanction as aforesaid, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 11—15.)

opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

(*a*) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for military officers, or

(*b*) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

Houses not to be appropriated for military officers in certain cases.

11. No notice shall be issued under section 6, if the house—

(*a*) was occupied prior to the date of a notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), declaring the Act to be operative in the cantonment or part of the cantonment, or is occupied with the sanction required by section 10, as a hospital, bank, hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or

(*b*) was occupied prior to the date of such a notification as is referred to in clause (*a*), or is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway administration, or

(*c*) is occupied by the owner, or

(*d*) is appropriated by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

12. (*1*) If a house is unoccupied, a notice issued under section 6 may require the owner to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(*2*) If a house is occupied, a notice issued under section 6 or section 7 shall not require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

Surrender of house when to be enforced.

13. If the owner fails to give possession of a house to the proposed tenant in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, or if the existing occupier fails to vacate a house in pursuance of such a notice, the Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, shall enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

Option in certain cases for owner on whom notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 to call upon the military officer concerned or the Government to purchase.

14. (*1*) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7 is shown to the satisfaction of the Local Government, or is proved by a decree or order of a Court of competent jurisdiction, to have been erected—

(*a*) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bengal prior to the eighth day of December, 1864, and conferred on the owner the option of offering the house for sale to the military officer applying for its appropriation for his occupation or to the East India Company or the Government, or

(*b*) under any conditions, rules, regulations or orders which were in force in Bombay prior to the first day of June, 1875, and conferred such an option as is described in clause (*a*),

then the owner shall have the option of either complying with the notice or offering the house for sale to the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, or to the Government.

(*2*) If the owner elects to sell the house, and such military officer or the Government is willing to purchase it, the amount of the purchase-money to be paid shall, in the event of disagreement, be determined by a Committee of Arbitration.

Provision where tenant required to vacate holds under a long lease.

15. (*1*) If a house is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, or from year to year, no notice shall be issued under section 6 or section 7 without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(*2*) If a house in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease for any term exceeding one year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall, for the term of one year from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice, or for the unexpired term of the lease, whichever is the shorter, be liable to the owner for the rent payable under this Act or, if no rent is so payable, for the rent fixed by the registered lease.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 16—21.)

(3) If a house, in respect of which a notice is issued under section 6 or section 7, is occupied by a tenant holding in good faith and for valuable consideration under a registered lease from year to year, the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be liable as aforesaid for the term of six months from the date on which the house is vacated in pursuance of the notice.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(*a*) to render the said Secretary of State in Council so liable unless an application in writing in this behalf is made by the owner to the Cantonment Authority within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

(*b*) to limit or otherwise affect any agreement between the said Secretary of State in Council and the owner.

Terms of tenancy applicable to military officers.

16. (1) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between an owner and a military officer, and to the provisions of this section, every lease of a house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable,—

(*a*) without notice, in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding, as hereinafter provided, that the house has become unfit for occupation,

(*b*) by half a month's notice to the owner, in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, and

(*c*) by one month's notice to the owner, in any other case.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the military officer so desires, cause the notice required by sub-section (1), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), to be served on the owner.

(3) Where a military officer has, in pursuance of sub-section (1), clause (*a*), given up his occupation of a house without notice and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month.

(4) Where a notice in respect of a house has been issued under section 6 or section 7 and the house has been vacated in pursuance thereof, the tenancy of the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, shall be deemed to have commenced on the date on which the house was vacated.

Sub-lease voidable at option of owner.

17. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the owner, the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the owner.

Power for owner to require reference to arbitration on question of rent.

18. (1) If the owner considers that the rent stated in a notice in accordance with section 9 is not reasonable, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If the owner does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(3) The rent fixed by a Committee of Arbitration or accepted by the owner under this section shall be deemed to be the rent payable by the military officer in whose behalf the notice was issued, as from the commencement of his tenancy, and the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in section 21, clause (*a*).

Power for owner to require reference to arbitration on question of repairs.

19. (1) If the owner fails to execute any repairs to a house which the tenant, being a military officer, considers necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice require the owner to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the owner objects to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (1), he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for military tenant to requise reference to arbitration on question whether house has become unfit for occupation.

20. If the tenant of a house, being a military officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power for either owner or military tenant to require reference to arbitration on other questions.

21. If the owner and the tenant of a house, being a military officer, disagree—

(*a*) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(*b*) on any matter relating to rent or repairs not otherwise provided for by this Act,

either the owner or the tenant may require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter III.—Appropriation of Houses for Occupation by Military Officers.—Sections 22-23. Chapter IV.—Committees of Arbitration.—Sections 24 -28.)

22. Where—

Power for military tenant to have repairs executed and recover cost.

(*a*) the owner fails to comply with a notice issued under section 19, sub-section (*1*), and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or

(*b*) a Committee of Arbitration decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and specifies the period within which they are to be executed, and the owner fails to execute them within such period,

the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department shall, on the application of the tenant of the house, being a military officer, cause the repairs specified in the notice or, if the matter has been referred to a Committee of Arbitration, in the decision of the Committee, to be executed at the expense of the tenant, and the tenant may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the owner.

23. Every person on whom devolves, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, the interest of an owner in any house, or in any part of any house, situate in a cantonment or part of a cantonment in respect of which a notification under section 3, sub-section (*1*), is for the time being in force, shall be bound to give the Cantonment Magistrate notice of the fact within one month from the date of such devolution, and, if he, without reasonable cause, fails to do so, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Notice to be given of devolution of interest in house in cantonment.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMITTEES OF ARBITRATION.

24. In the event of any disagreement as to the amount of the purchase-money of a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (*2*), the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine it.

Convening of Committees of Arbitration in cases falling under section 14, sub-section (*2*).

25. Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by an owner under section 18, section 19 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of owners.

(*a*) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(*b*) to determine whether any, and (if any) what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(*c*) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

26. (*1*) Where a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment by a military officer under section 20 or section 21, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, after such inquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

Convening of Committees of Arbitration on requisition of military officers.

(*a*) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(*b*) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(*c*) to determine whether any, and (if any) what, repairs are necessary, the extent to which they are necessary, and the period within which they are to be executed, or

(*d*) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(*2*) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by sub-section (*1*), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous.

27. (*1*) Where a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

Procedure for convening Committees of Arbitration generally.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall forthwith by notice require the parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the provisions of sections 28 and 29.

28. Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of—

Constitution of Committees of Arbitration.

(*a*) a chairman, who shall be the District Magistrate, or, if the District Magistrate is unable to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate of the first class, and not being the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the District Magistrate to act in his stead;

(*b*) a member to be nominated by the military officer concerned; and

(*c*) a member to be nominated by the owner concerned:

Provided that, if the military officer and the owner, at any time before the meeting of the Committee, join in nominating, by notice

to the Cantonment Magistrate, any other person as chairman, such person shall be the chairman instead of the District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate under clause (*a*); and

Provided, also, that,—

(*i*) if the officer or the owner fails, without reasonable cause, to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,

(*ii*) if any member, who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the officer or the owner, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so,

the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of the nominee of the officer or owner, as the case may be.

Members of Committees of Arbitration to be persons who have no direct interest and whose services are immediately available.

29. (*1*) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(*2*) If any person who has been nominated has, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a direct interest in the matter under reference, or if his services are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the officer or the owner, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he is called on so to do, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 28.

Meeting and powers of Committees of Arbitration.

30. (*1*) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall by notice inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

(*2*) The Committee shall have power to receive evidence and to administer oaths to witnesses, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

Powers of chairman of Committee of Arbitration as to meetings.

31. The chairman of the Committee of Arbitration shall fix the time and place of meeting and shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time, as may be necessary.

Calculation of amount of purchase-money by Committees of Arbitration.

32. In determining the amount of the purchase-money to be paid for a house to be sold under section 14, sub-section (*2*), the Committee of Arbitration convened under section 24 shall estimate the market-value of the house at the date on which the notice was served on the owner under section 6 or section 7, as the case may be.

Calculation of rent by Committees of Arbitration.

33. Subject to the presumption mentioned in the first explanation to section 8, in determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for a house, the Committee of Arbitration shall estimate the letting-value of the house, and shall have regard to, amongst other things, the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period of time and season for which the house is likely to be occupied during the year.

Decisions of Committees of Arbitration.

34. (*1*) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the chairman and at least one of the other members are present.

(*2*) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

(*3*) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER V.

APPEALS.

Appeal when allowed.

35. (*1*) If any owner or any tenant of a house is aggrieved by a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, he may appeal to the General Officer of the Command.

(*2*) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within a period of twenty-one days from the service of the notice aforesaid, and such period shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder. XV

Petition of appeal.

36. (*1*) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and accompanied by a copy of the notice appealed against.

(*2*) Any such petition may be presented to the Cantonment Authority; and that Authority shall be bound to forward it to the General Officer of the Command, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of the notice appealed against.

(*3*) If any such petition is presented direct to the General Officer of the Command and an

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter V.—Appeals.—Sections 37-38. Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 39—42.)

immediate order on the petition is not necessary, the General Officer of the Command may refer the petition to the Cantonment Authority for report.

Order in appeal final.

37. The decision of the General Officer of the Command on any such appeal shall be final:

Provided that no appeal shall be decided until the appellant has been heard or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

38. Where an appeal from a notice has been presented within the period prescribed by section 35, sub-section (*2*), all action on such notice shall, on the application of the appellant, be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Recovery of rents from military tenants in cantonments.

39. (*1*) If a military officer is given possession of a house in pursuance of a notice issued under section 6 or section 7, the rent payable by such officer under this Act shall be registered by the Cantonment Authority in a register to be maintained in such form as the Local Government may, by rule, prescribe.

(*2*) If such officer fails, before the fifteenth day of any month, to pay the rent so registered and due from him in respect of the month immediately preceding, the Cantonment Authority, if so satisfied, shall, on the application of the owner made before the end of the later month, report the matter, through the proper channel, to the Officer Commanding the District.

(*3*) The Officer Commanding the District may, if he is satisfied that the amount claimed is still due, order that it be withheld from the salary and allowances of the defaulting officer, and, upon notice of the order to the officer whose duty it is to disburse such salary and allowances, such disbursing officer shall, unless such salary and allowances are under attachment by order of a Civil Court, withhold and remit to the Cantonment Authority, for payment to the owner, the amount specified in the order.

(*4*) If, within two months from the date of an application made by the owner under sub-section (*2*) on which the Officer Commanding the District has made an order under sub-section (*3*), the amount of the rent in respect of which such application and order were made is not paid to the owner, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the application of the owner, require the defaulting officer to vacate the house within four days, and, if such officer fails to do so, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by himself or by another person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, enter on the premises and enforce the surrender of the house.

Service of notices and requisitions.

40. Every notice or requisition prescribed by this Act shall be in writing, signed by the person by whom it is given or made or by his duly appointed agent, and may be served by post on the person to whom it is addressed, or, in the case of an owner who is absent from the cantonment, on his agent appointed under section 226 of the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

41. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) regulate the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and

(*b*) define the powers of inspection and entry which may be exercised in carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

Further provisions respecting rules.

42. (*1*) The power to make rules under section 41 shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(*2*) Any rule under section 41 may be general for all cantonments or parts of cantonments in British India in which this Act is for the time being operative, or may be special for any of such cantonments or parts, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(*3*) A copy of the rules under section 41 for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

(*4*) In making any rule under section 41, sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), the Governor General in Council may direct that whoever obstructs any person, not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, in making any inspection or entry, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to XLV of

The Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902.

(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 43-44.)

fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with fine which, in addition to such fine as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

Inapplicability of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to trials of offences against rules.

V of 1898.

43. No Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed, within the meaning of section 556 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against any rule under this Act merely because he is a member of the Cantonment Committee or has ordered or approved the prosecution.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

44. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done, or in good faith intended to be done, under this Act or in pursuance of any lawful notice or order issued under this Act.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1902.

An Act further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the VII of 1884. Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and to validate certain certificates granted to engine-drivers of steam-ships; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Steam-ships (Amending and Validating) Act, 1902.

VII of 1884. Amendment of section 23, Act VII, 1884. 2. In section 23 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, the word "foreign", where it first occurs, shall be omitted; for the words "at the port of survey" the words "at the port where the survey was made" shall be substituted; and in the proviso, after the words "in the case of" the words "a foreign steam-ship to" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 25 Act VII, 1884. 3. In section 25 of the said Act, after the word "specified" the words "steam-ship or" shall be inserted, and for the words "to them" the word "thereto" shall be substituted.

Validation of certain certificates granted in Sind to engine-drivers of steam-ships. 4. All certificates of competency granted under the authority of the Commissioner in Sind between the first day of December, 1885, and the third day of July, 1900 to certify the competency of the grantees thereof to act as engine-drivers of steam-ships, shall be deemed to have been granted under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, and shall be recognised VII of 1884. as valid for voyages of those classes with reference to which they were granted:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect such certificates in any other respect.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February, 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1902.

An Act to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies.

WHEREAS by the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, the Railway Companies therein mentioned are authorized to pay interest on their paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and on the conditions prescribed by the said Act; X of 1895.

And whereas it is expedient to apply the provisions of the said Act to Companies formed for the construction of tramways not differing in structure and working from light railways;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tramways Act, 1902; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India.

Application of Act X, 1895, to Tramway Companies.

2. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, in so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to any Company formed for the construction of a tramway under the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, or the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the Tramway Company mentioned in the notification to pay interest upon its paid-up share capital out of capital in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the said Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895. X of 1895. Ben. Act III of 1883. XI of 1886.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th February 1902, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1902.

An Act further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Administrators General and Official Trustees Act, 1902 ; and

(*2*) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1902.

Appointment of Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee.

2. (*1*) The Government may appoint a Deputy to assist the Administrator General as Administrator General and, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee ; and the Deputy so appointed shall, subject to the control of the Government and the general or special orders of the Administrator General, be competent to discharge any of the duties and to perform any of the functions of the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(*2*) A Deputy appointed under sub-section (*1*) may be either a barrister or a solicitor or attorney, and, notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, any Deputy so appointed may officiate as Administrator General.

II of 1874.

Remuneration of Administrator General as such and as Official Trustee.

I of 1874. XVII of 1864.

3. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, the Administrator General may be remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances, and on such terms and subject to such conditions, as the Governor General in Council may direct ; and, where he is so remunerated, he shall be entitled to no further remuneration whatsoever, but shall transfer and pay to such officer, in such manner, and at such times, as the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, require, all moneys receivable on account if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, by way of commission or other remuneration for his service, and the same shall be carried to the account and credit of the Government for the general purposes of the Government ; and in such case all the expenses of the establishment necessary for the office of the Administrator General, and, if he is also Official Trustee, for that of Official Trustee, including the provision of office accommodation, together with all other charges to which the said office or offices may be subject, shall be defrayed by the Government.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to render the Government or the Administrator General appointed after the commencement of this Act liable for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of the Administrator General before the commencement of this Act, or, where the Administrator General is also Official Trustee, for anything done or purporting to be done by or under the authority of any Official Trustee appointed before the appointment of the Administrator General to be Official Trustee.

(*3*) The Government shall be deemed to be responsible for the civil liabilities of any Administrator General remunerated by such fixed salary and allowances as aforesaid as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, a suit to enforce any such civil liability as aforesaid shall be brought against the Administrator General as Administrator General or, if he is also Official Trustee, as Official Trustee, as the case may be, by his name of office ; and no suit so brought shall abate by reason of the death, resignation, suspension or removal of the person holding the office of Administrator General or Official Trustee. XIV of 1882.

Repeal of part of section 9, and section 56, Act II, 1874, and provisions regarding private executors and administrators.

4. (*1*) The second proviso to section 9, and section 56, of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, are hereby repealed. II of 1874.

(*2*) The High Court of the Province may, on application made to it, suspend, remove or discharge any private executor or administrator and provide for the succession of another person to the office of any such executor or administrator who may cease to hold office, and the vesting in such successor of any property belonging to the estate.

(*3*) No private executor or administrator shall be entitled to receive or retain any sum

than that for the time being fixed in respect of the Administrator General by or under the Administrator General's Act, 1874. II of 1874.

Power for High Court to give directions regarding administration of estate or trust.

5. (1) So far as regards the Administrator General of any of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, the High Court at the Presidency-town may, on application made to it, give to such Administrator General any general or special directions in regard to any estate in his charge or any trust of which he is the Official Trustee, or in regard to the administration of any such estate or trust.

(2) The High Court of the Province may, in like manner, give similar directions to any private executor or administrator other than the Administrator General acting officially.

Power for High Court to make rules assigning jurisdiction.

6. The High Court of the Province may make rules for assigning jurisdiction under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or the Official Trustees Act, 1864, to subordinate Courts, and for defining such jurisdiction. II of 1874. XVII of 1864.

General powers of administration.

7. The Administrator General acting as such or as Official Trustee, and any private executor or administrator, may, in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of expenditure lawfully exercisable by him, incur expenditure—

(a) on such acts as may be necessary for the proper care and management of any property belonging to any estate or trust administered by him; and,

(b) with the sanction of the High Court at the Presidency-town in the case of the Administrator General, or with that of the High Court of the Province in the case of a private executor or administrator, on such religious, charitable and other objects, and on such improvements, as may be reasonable and proper in the case of such property.

Provision for administration by consular officer in case of death in certain circumstances of foreign subject.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874, or in any other enactment or rule of law for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that, where a subject of a foreign State dies in British India and it appears that there is no one in British India, other than the Administrator General, entitled to apply to a Court of competent jurisdiction for letters of administration of the estate of the deceased, letters of administration shall, on the application to such Court of any consular officer of such foreign State, be granted to such consular officer on such terms and conditions as the Court may, subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India, think fit to impose. II of 1874.

Amendment of section 256, Act X, 1865.

9. In section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by section 6 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1889, after the word "administration" the words and figures "other than a grant under section 212" shall be inserted. X of 1865. VI of 1889

Act to be read with Acts II, 1874, and XVII, 1864.

10. This Act shall be read with, and taken as amending, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and the Official Trustees Act, 1864. II of 1874. XVII of 1

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February, 1902 —

No. 2 of 1902.

THE INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

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The Indian Electricity Bill.

(*Part I, Preliminary Sections 1-2. Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public. Section 3.*)

A Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Electricity Act, 1902.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, expressions defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, have the meanings assigned to them in that Act, and, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

XIII of 1885.

(*a*) "aërial line" means any electric supply-line which is placed above ground and in the open air:

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch.]

(*b*) the expression "area of supply" means the area within which alone a licensee is for the time being authorized to supply energy:

[*Ibid.*]

(*c*) "consumer" means any person supplied or entitled to be supplied with energy by a licensee:

[*Ibid.*]

(*d*) the expression "consumer's terminals" means the ends of the electric lines situate upon any consumer's premises and belonging to him, at which the supply of energy is delivered from the service lines:

[*Ibid.*]

(*e*) "daily fine" means a fine for each day on which an offence is continued after conviction therefor:

[*Ibid.*]

(*f*) "distributing main" means the portion of any main which is used for transmitting energy to service lines for the purposes of general supply:

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 2 (*d*); 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 32.]

(*g*) "electric supply-line" means a wire, conductor or other means used for the purpose of conveying, transmitting or distributing energy for light or power, with any casing, coating, covering, tube, pipe or insulator enclosing, surrounding or supporting the same or any part thereof, or any apparatus connected therewith for the purpose of so conveying, transmitting or distributing such energy:

(*h*) "electrical power" means the rate per unit of time at which energy is supplied: [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, s. 2]

(*i*) "energy" means electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts: [*Ibid.*]

(*j*) "general supply" means the general supply of energy to ordinary consumers, and includes, in the absence of a special agreement to the contrary with the Government or with a local authority, the general supply of energy for public lamps, but does not include the supply of energy to particular consumers under special agreements: [*Ibid.*]

(*k*) "licensee" means any person licensed under Part II to supply energy:

(*l*) "main" means any electric supply-line which is laid by a licensee in any street and through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by the licensee for the purpose of general supply: [*Ibid.*]

(*m*) "plan" includes a section:

(*n*) "purpose" includes any purpose except the transmission of a message: [XIII of 1887, s. 2(3)]

(*o*) "railway" includes any tramroad other than a tramway: [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch.]

(*p*) "service line" means any electric supply-line through which energy may be supplied, or is intended to be supplied, by a licensee to a consumer either from a main or directly from the licensee's premises: [*Ibid.*]

(*q*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, [over which the public have a right of way,] and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway: [XX of 1871, s. 3 (4).]

(*r*) "tramway" means a tramroad laid along a street: and [62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch.]

(*s*) the expression "works" includes electric supply-lines and any buildings, machinery or apparatus required to supply energy and to carry into effect the objects of a licensee. [45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 32.]

PART II.

SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC.

3. (*1*) No person shall undertake the business

The Indian Electricity Bill.

(*Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Section 4.*)

Supply of energy to the public or for traction to be licensed.

of supplying energy to the public or for electric traction except under, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a license granted by the Local Government under this Part.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether energy is or is not supplied or to be supplied to the public or for electric traction within the meaning of sub-section (*1*), the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3.]

Grant and revocation of licenses.

4. (*1*) The Local Government may grant a license to any person to supply energy for any purpose in any specified local area, and also to lay down electric supply-lines for the conveyance and transmission of energy from a generating station situated outside such specified local area to the boundary of such specified local area in any case in which the energy to be supplied is to be generated outside such specified local area; and in respect of every such license and the grant thereof the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 1.]

(*a*) The consent of every local authority concerned shall be required before a license under this Part is granted: but, where any such local authority withholds its consent, the Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded and communicated to the local authority, grant the license on being satisfied, after making such inquiry as it thinks fit into all the circumstances of the case, that such consent as aforesaid has been withheld for no sufficient cause.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 4.]

(*b*) A license under this Part may be granted subject to a time-limit or not as the Local Government may think fit.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3 (*iii*); 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 3 (*5*).]

(*c*) Any person applying for a license under this Part shall publish a notice of his application in such manner and with such particulars as the Local Government may by rule direct, and no such license shall be granted until three months from the date of the first publication of such notice as aforesaid have expired and until all representations or objections received by the Local Government within that period with reference thereto have been considered by it.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 3 (*6*).]

(*d*) No application for a license under this Part shall be made by any local authority except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting held after one month's previous notice of the same and of the purpose thereof has been given in the manner in which notices of meetings of such local authority are usually given.

[Ben. Act of 1895, s. (*iv*).]

(*e*) A license under this Part may prescribe such terms as to the limits within which, and the conditions under which, the supply of energy is to be compulsory or permissive, and as to the limits of price to be charged in respect of the supply of energy, and generally as to such other matters as the Local Government may think fit.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12 s. 1.]

(*f*) The grant of a license under this Part for any purpose shall not in any way hinder or restrict the grant of another license to another person within the same area of supply for a like purpose.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19 s. 1.]

(*g*) The provisions contained in the schedule shall be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under this Part, save in so far as they are expressly varied or excepted by the license, and shall, subject to such variations or exceptions (if any) as aforesaid, which the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, apply to the undertaking authorized by the license, and shall be binding in like manner and to the same extent as if enacted in this Act.

(*2*) The Local Government may, if in its opinion the public interest so requires, revoke a license, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, where the licensee, in the opinion of the Local Government, makes wilful and unreasonably prolonged default in doing anything required of him by or under this Act, or where the licensee breaks any of the terms or conditions of his license the breach of which is expressly declared by such license to render it liable to revocation, or in any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where the licensee fails, within a period of six months after the date of his license or such further period as the Local Government may determine and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him thereby in relation to the execution of works, to show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license, or fails to make the deposit or furnish the security required by his license ;

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(*b*) where the licensee is, in the opinion of the Local Government, unable, by reason of his insolvency, fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed on him by his license;

(*c*) where the licensee, being a local authority makes default in executing works or supplying energy in accordance with the terms and conditions of his license;

(*d*) where the licensee, not being a local authority, shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, at any time after the commencement of his license, that his undertaking cannot be carried on with profit, and ought to be abandoned;

(*e*) where the licensee supplies energy by means of some system not approved by the Local Government;

(*f*) in any other case, with the consent of the licensee and, if the licensee is not a local authority, with that of the local authority (if any) concerned, and upon such terms and conditions as it thinks just:

Provided that the Local Government shall not revoke the license as to part only of the area of supply if the licensee represents that he desires to be relieved of his liabilities in respect of the whole.

[5 & 6 Vict. sch

(3) Where the Local Government might, under sub-section (2), revoke a license, it may, instead of revoking the license, permit it to remain in force subject to such further terms and conditions as it thinks fit to impose, and any further terms or conditions so imposed shall be binding upon, and be observed by, the licensee, and shall be of like force and effect as if they were contained in the license.

[*Ibid* cl. 67.]

Provisions where license of licensee, not being a local authority, is revoked.

5. Where the Local Government revokes the license of any licensee, not being a local authority, as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(*a*) The Local Government shall serve a notice of the revocation upon the licensee and upon any local authority concerned, and shall in the notice fix a date on which the revocation shall take effect, and on and with effect from that date all the powers and liabilities of the licensee under this Act shall absolutely cease and determine.

(*b*) Within one month after the service of such notice as aforesaid any local authority concerned may, by notice in writing, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to the local authority the undertaking or such part thereof as is carried on within the area for which it is constituted, on payment of the value of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the licensee suitable to, and used by him for, the purpose of the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid, such value to be, in case of difference or dispute, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the value of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant shall be deemed to be their fair market-value at the time of purchase, due regard being had to the nature and condition for the time being of such lands, buildings, works, materials and plant, and to the state of repair thereof, and to the circumstance that they are in such a position as to be ready for immediate working, and to the suitability of the same for the purposes of the undertaking, and, where a part only of the undertaking is purchased, to any loss occasioned by severance, but without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or of goodwill or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar considerations.

(*c*) Where no purchase has been effected by a local authority under clause (*b*), and any other person is willing to purchase the undertaking or such part of it as aforesaid, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, with the consent of the licensee, or without the consent of the licensee in case the price is not less than that for which the local authority might have purchased the same, require the licensee to sell, and thereupon the licensee shall sell, to such other person the undertaking or such part thereof as aforesaid.

(*d*) Where a purchase has been effected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, shall vest in the purchasers free from any debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking; and the revocation of the license shall extend only to the revocation of the rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of the licensee from whom the undertaking, or such part thereof as aforesaid, is purchased, and, save as aforesaid, the license shall remain in full force, and the purchaser shall be deemed to be the licensee.

(*e*) Where no purchase has been effected, the Local Government may forthwith

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cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

[*Ibid*, cl. 68.] 6. Where the Local Government revokes the license of a local authority as to the whole or any part of the area of supply, it may forthwith cause the works of the licensee to be removed and the street to be reinstated, and recover the cost of such removal and reinstatement from the licensee.

Provisions where license of local authority is revoked

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 2.] 7. (*1*) Where a license has been granted subject to no time-limit, a local authority shall, on the expiration of such period, not exceeding forty-two years, and of every such subsequent period, not exceeding ten years, as shall be specified in this behalf in the license, have the option of purchasing such portion of the undertaking as is in the area for which it is constituted, and, if the local authority elects to purchase, the licensee shall sell the undertaking or part thereof to it upon terms and conditions similar to those set forth in section 5, clauses (*b*) and (*d*).

Purchase of undertaking where license is subject to no time-limit.

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid, if a local authority does not elect to purchase, the local Government shall have the like option upon the like terms and conditions.

(*3*) Not less than twelve months' notice in writing of any election to purchase under this section shall be served upon the licensee by the local authority or the Local Government, as the case may be.

8. Where a license has been granted subject to a time-limit, a local authority and the Local Government, respectively, shall have the option of purchasing the undertaking upon the expiration of the license upon the like terms and conditions as are referred to in section 7 and after the like notice to the licensee.

Purchase of undertaking where license is subject to time-limit.

9. Where, in any such case as is provided for by section 8, neither a local authority nor the Local Government elects to purchase the undertaking, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

Provisions where license expires and there is no election to purchase.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 3 (*ii*).] (*a*) The Local Government may, subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 4, renew the license.

[Calcutta License, cl. 61-A (*b*).] (*b*) Where the license is not so renewed, the licensee, not being a local authority, may dispose of all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant belonging to the undertaking in such manner as he may think fit.

(*c*) Where such lands, buildings, works materials and plant as aforesaid are not so disposed of, the provisions of section 5, clause (*e*), so far as applicable, shall have effect in like manner as if the license had been revoked.

(*d*) Where the license of a local authority is not renewed under clause (*a*), the provisions of section 6, so far as applicable, shall have effect in like manner as if the license had been revoked.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections 5, 7, 8 and 9, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, by any license granted under this Act, vary the terms upon which a local authority may require a licensee to sell, and upon which such licensee shall be bound to sell, to such local authority, his undertaking, or so much of the same as is within the area for which the local authority is constituted, in such manner as the Local Government may direct or as may have been agreed upon between the local authority and the licensee.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 12 s. 3.]

General power for Local Government to vary terms of purchase by local authority.

11. (*1*) Every licensee shall prepare and render to the Local Government, on or before such date in each year as the Local Government may by rule fix, an annual statement of accounts of his undertaking made up to such date, in such form, and containing such particulars, as may be prescribed by the said rule.

[*Ibid*, s. 9

Annual accounts of licensee.

(*2*) The licensee shall keep copies of such annual statement at his office and sell the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

12. (*1*) Any licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his license,—

[Ben. Act of 1895, s. 62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, App.

Provisions as to the opening and breaking up of streets, etc.

(*a*) open and break up the soil and pavement of any street, railway or tramway within the area of supply;

(*b*) open and break up any sewer, drain or tunnel in or under any such street, railway or tramway;

(*c*) lay down and place within the area of supply electric supply-lines and other works;

(*d*) repair, alter or remove the same; and

(*e*) do all other acts necessary for the due supply of energy within the area of supply.

(*2*) Nothing contained in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee, without the consent of the local authority or of the owner and occupier concerned, as the case may be, to lay down or place any electric supply-line or other work in, through or against any building, or on or under any land not dedicated to public use, wherein or whereon any electric supply-line or work has not already been lawfully laid down or placed:

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Provided that, if the owner or occupier of any building or land objects to the fixing thereon of any stay or strut for the sole purpose of securing in position any support of an aërial electric supply-line, the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police may, by order in writing, direct that such stay or strut may be so fixed, notwithstanding the objection:

Provided, also, that every order so made shall be subject to revision by the Local Government

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 13.] (3) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway, tramway or bridge, without the consent of the person by whom the same is repairable, unless in pursuance of special powers in that behalf inserted in his license or with the written consent of the Local Government:

Provided that the Local Government shall not insert in a license any such special powers, or give any such consent, as aforesaid until notice has been given, by advertisement or otherwise as the Local Government may direct, to the person by whom the street, railway, tramway or bridge concerned is repairable, and until all representations or objections received in accordance with the notice have been considered by the Local Government.

[42 & 63 Vict., c. 19, s., cls. 14 5.] **13.** (1) Where the exercise of any of the powers of a licensee in relation to the execution of any works involves the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across any street, part of a street, railway, tramway, canal or waterway, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

Notice of new works.

(a) Not less than one month before commencing the execution of the works (not being a house-service or the repair, renewal or amendment of existing works of which the character or position is not to be altered), the licensee shall serve upon the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the repairing authority") or upon the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway, tramway, canal or waterway (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), as the case may be, a notice in writing describing the proposed works, together with a detailed plan thereof and of the manner in which it is proposed to interfere with or alter any existing works, and shall, upon being required to do so by the repairing authority or owner, as the case may be, from time to time give such further information in relation thereto as may be desired.

(b) If the repairing authority disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, the licensee may appeal to the Local Government, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(c) If the repairing authority fails to give notice in writing of its approval or disapproval to the licensee within one month, it shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and the licensee, after giving not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing to the repairing authority, may proceed to carry out the works in accordance with the notice and plan served under clause (a).

(d) If the owner disapproves of such works or plan, or approves thereof subject to amendment, he may, within three weeks after the service of the notice under clause (a), serve a requisition upon the licensee demanding that any question in relation to the works, or to compensation, or to his obligations to others in respect thereof, shall be determined by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(e) Where no requisition has been served by the owner upon the licensee under clause (d), the owner shall be deemed to have approved of the works and plan, and in that case, or where after a requisition for arbitration the matter has been determined by arbitration, the works may, upon payment or securing of compensation, be executed according to the notice and plan, subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(2) Where the licensee makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the licensee may, in case of emergency due to the breakdown of an underground electric supply-line, after giving notice in writing to the repairing authority or the owner, as the case may be, of his intention to do so, place an aërial line without complying with the provisions of sub-section (1):

Provided that such aërial line shall be used temporarily only until the defect in the underground electric supply-line can be made good, and shall be removed as soon as may be after such defect is removed.

[*Ibid*, cl. 17.] **14.** (1) Any licensee may alter the position of any pipe (not forming, in a case where the licensee is not a local authority, part of a local authority's main sewer), or of any wire under or over any place which he is

Alteration of pipes, wires, etc.

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authorized to open or break up, if such pipe or wire is likely to interfere with the exercise of his powers under this Act; and any person may alter the position of any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee under or over any such place as aforesaid, if such electric supply-lines or works are likely to interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in him.

(*2*) In any such case as aforesaid the following provisions shall, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the parties concerned, apply, namely:—

(*a*) Not less than fourteen clear days before commencing any alteration, the licensee or other person desiring to make the same (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator") shall serve upon the person for the time being entitled to the pipe, wire, electric supply-lines or works, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), a notice in writing, together with a plan, describing the proposed alteration, and subsequently such further information in relation thereto as the owner may desire.

(*b*) Within seven days after the service of the notice and plan upon the owner, the owner may serve upon the operator a requisition to the effect that any question arising upon the notice or plan shall be settled by arbitration, and thereupon the matter shall, unless settled by agreement, be determined by arbitration.

(*c*) Every arbitrator to whom a reference is made under clause (*b*), shall have regard to any duties or obligations which the owner is under, and may require the operator to execute any temporary or other works so as to avoid as far as possible interference therewith.

(*d*) Where no requisition is served upon the operator under clause (*b*), or where such a requisition has been served and the matter has been settled by agreement or determined by arbitration, the alteration may, upon payment or securing of any compensation accepted or determined by arbitration, be executed in accordance with the notice and plan and subject to such modifications as may have been determined by arbitration or agreed upon between the parties.

(*e*) The owner may, at any time before the operator is entitled to commence the alteration, serve upon the operator a statement in writing to the effect that he desires to execute the alteration himself and requires the operator to give such security for the repayment of any expenses as may be agreed upon or, in default of agreement, settled by arbitration.

(*f*) Where a statement is served upon the operator under clause (*e*), he shall, not more than forty-eight, and not less than twenty-four, hours before the execution of the alteration is required to be commenced, furnish such security and serve upon the owner a notification in writing intimating the time when the alteration is required to be commenced, and the manner in which it is required to be made; and thereupon the owner may proceed to execute the alteration as required by the operator.

(*g*) Where the owner declines, or for twenty-four hours after the time when the alteration is required to be commenced neglects, to comply with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (*f*), the operator may himself execute the alteration.

(*h*) All expenses properly incurred by the owner in complying with a notification served upon him by the operator under clause (*f*) may be recovered by him from the operator.

(*i*) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of these provisions, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where a difference or dispute arises as to amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Laying of electric supply-lines, etc., near sewers, pipes or other electric supply-lines or works.

15. (*1*) Where a licensee requires to dig or [*n* sink any trench for laying down any new electric supply-lines (not being service lines) or other works, near to which any sewer, drain, watercourse or work under the control of the Local Government or of any local authority, or any main, pipe, syphon, electric supply-line or other work belonging to any duly authorized person, has been lawfully placed, or where any duly authorized person requires to dig or sink any trench for laying down or constructing any new mains or pipes (not being service pipes) or other works, near to which any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee have been lawfully placed, the licensee or such duly authorized person, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the operator"), shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon between the parties interested or unless in case of sudden emergency, give to the Local Government or local authority, or to such duly authorized person, or to the licensee, as the case may be (hereinafter in this section referred to as "the owner"), not more than forty-eight, and not less than twenty-four, hours' notice before commencing to dig or sink the trench, and the owner shall have the right to be present during the execution of the work, which shall be executed to the reasonable satisfaction of the owner.

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(2) Where the operator finds it necessary to undermine, but not to alter, the position of any pipe, electric supply-line or work, he shall temporarily support it in position during the execution of the work, and before completion shall provide a suitable and proper foundation for it where so undermined.

(3) Where the operator (being the licensee) lays any electric supply-line across, or so as to be liable to touch, any mains, pipes, lines or service pipes or lines belonging to any duly authorized person or to any person supplying or using energy under this Act, he shall not, except with the consent of such person and of the Local Government, lay his electric supply-lines so as to come into contact with any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines, or, except with the like consent, employ any such mains, pipes, lines or service-pipes or lines as conductors for the purpose of supplying energy.

(4) Where the operator makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof.

(5) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cls. 14 & 15.]

N (6) Where the licensee is a local authority, the references in this section to the local authority and to sewers, drains, watercourses, defences or works under its control shall not apply.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 8, prov.; 62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, App.]

16. If, in any such case as is provided for by sections 13 to 15, the person or authority responsible for the repair of the street or part of a street concerned, or the person or authority for the time being entitled to work the railway or tramway concerned, or the owner of the canal or waterway concerned refuses or neglects—

Default of person or authority responsible for repairs, etc.

(a) to attend at the time fixed for the opening or breaking up of the street, railway, tramway, canal, waterway, sewer, drain or tunnel, after having had such notice as is there required, or

(b) to propose any plan for breaking up or opening the same, or

(c) to superintend the operation,

the licensee may perform the work specified in the notice without the interference of such person or authority, and such person or authority shall be deemed to have no objection to the work.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 9, cl. (1).]

17. (1) Where any person, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, opens or breaks up the soil or pavement of any street, railway or tramway, or any sewer, drain or tunnel, he shall with all convenient speed—

Streets, etc., broken up to be reinstated without delay.

(a) cause the part opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded;

(b) cause a light, sufficient for the warning of passengers, to be set up and maintained by night against or near the part opened or broken up;

(c) fill in the ground and reinstate and make good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, opened or broken up;

(d) carry away the rubbish occasioned by such opening or breaking up; and,

(e) after reinstating and making good the soil or pavement, or the sewer, drain or tunnel, broken or opened up, keep the same in good repair for three months and for any further period, not exceeding nine months, during which subsidence continues.

(2) Where any person fails to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1), the person having the control or management of the street, railway, tramway, sewer, drain or tunnel in respect of which the default has occurred may cause to be executed the work which the defaulter has delayed or omitted to execute, and may recover from him the expenses incurred in such execution.

(3) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of the expenses incurred under sub-section (2), the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 14.]

18. (1) Nothing in this Part shall be deemed to authorize or empower a licensee to place any aërial line along or across any street unless and until the Local Government has communicated to him a general approval in writing of the system which he proposes to adopt:

Aërial lines.

Provided that the communication of such approval shall in no way relieve the licensee of his obligations with respect to any other consent required by or under this Act.

(2) Where any aërial line has been placed or maintained by a licensee in breach of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Local Government may require the licensee forthwith to remove the same, or may cause the same to be removed and recover from the licensee the expenses incurred in such removal.

[*Cf.* XIII of 1885, s. 18.]

(3) Where any tree standing or lying near an aërial line interrupts or interferes with, or is likely to interrupt or interfere with, the

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conveyance or transmission of energy, a Magistrate of the first or second class may, on the application of the licensee, cause the tree to be removed or otherwise dealt with as he thinks fit.

(*4*) When disposing of an application under sub-section (*3*), the Magistrate shall, in the case of any tree in existence before the placing of the aërial line, award to the persons interested in the tree such compensation as he thinks reasonable, and may recover the same from the licensee.

[Ben. Act X of 1895, s. 15.]

Compensation for damage.

19. (*1*) A licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as may be, and shall make full compensation for any damage caused by him or by any one employed by him.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[*Ibid*, s. 16.]

Power for licensee to enter premises for ascertaining energy consumed, or to remove fittings, etc.

20. (*1*) A licensee may at any reasonable time enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied by him, for the purpose of—

(*a*) inspecting and testing the electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of energy belonging to the licensee;

(*b*) ascertaining the quantity of energy consumed or supplied; or

(*c*) removing, where a supply of energy is no longer required or where the licensee is authorized to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(*2*) A licensee may also, in pursuance of a special order of the Local Government in this behalf and after giving not less than twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the consumer, enter any premises to which energy is or has been supplied, or is to be supplied, by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus for the use of energy belonging to the consumer.

[*Ibid*, s. 17.]

Restrictions on licensee's controlling or interfering with use of energy.

21. (*1*) A licensee shall not be entitled to prescribe any special form of appliance for utilizing energy supplied by him, or, save as provided by section 24, sub-section (*2*), or by section 32, sub-section (*6*), in any way to control or interfere with the use of such energy:

Provided that no person may adopt any form of appliance, or use the energy supplied to him, so as unduly or improperly to interfere with the supply by the licensee of energy to any other person.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises under this section, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[*Ibid*. s 18.]

Obligation on licensee to supply energy.

22. Where energy is supplied by a licensee, every person within the area of supply shall, except in so far as is otherwise provided by the terms and conditions of the license, be entitled, on application, to a supply on the same terms as those on which any other person in the same area is entitled in similar circumstances to a corresponding supply:

Provided that no consumer shall be entitled to demand a connection with the mains of the licensee which have been laid in order to be used only in the event of accident to the consumer's plant.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 28.]

Maximum electrical power.

23. (*1*) The electrical power with which any consumer shall be entitled to be supplied by a licensee, shall not exceed what is necessary for the maximum consumption of energy on his premises:

Provided that, where a consumer has required a licensee to supply him with a maximum power of any specified amount, he shall not be entitled to alter that maximum except after one month's notice in writing to the licensee, and the licensee may recover from the consumer any expenses incurred by him by reason of the alteration in respect of the service lines by which energy is supplied to the consumer's premises, or of any fittings or apparatus of the licensee upon those premises.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between a consumer and a licensee as to the power to be supplied under sub-section (*1*) or as to the amount of the expenses incurred under the proviso thereto, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 19.]

Charges for energy to be made without undue preference.

24. (*1*) A licensee shall not, in making any agreement for the supply of energy, show undue preference to any person, but may, save as aforesaid, make such charges for the supply of energy as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the limits imposed by his license, and may allow rebates thereon according to the quantity supplied, either in relation to the maximum power to which the consumer is entitled under section 23, or to the total quantity, or to the time.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), the licensee may charge at one rate for the supply of energy for lighting purposes and at another rate for the supply of energy for purposes other than lighting; and no person shall be entitled to utilize for lighting purposes energy supplied to him at a lower rate for any other purpose.

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(*Part II.—Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 25-29*).

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 21.]

Discontinuance of supply to consumer neglecting to pay charge.

25. Where any person neglects to pay any charge for energy or any other sum due from him to a licensee in respect of the supply of energy to him, the licensee may, after giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing to such person and without prejudice to his right to recover such charge or other sum by suit, cut off the supply and for that purpose cut or disconnect any electric supply-line or other works through which energy may be supplied, and may discontinue the supply until such charge or other sum, together with any expenses incurred by him in cutting off and re-connecting the supply, are paid, but no longer.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 25.]

Electric supply-lines, etc., not to be subject to attachment.

26. Where any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises, not being in the possession of the licensee, for the purpose of supplying energy, such electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any Civil Court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 19.]

Protection of railways and canals.

27. No licensee shall, in exercise of any of the powers conferred by or under this Act, in any way injure any railway or canal or obstruct or interfere with the traffic thereon.

[45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 20.]

Protection of telegraphic, telephonic and electric-signalling lines.

28. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize or empower any licensee to lay down any underground, or place any aërial, electric supply-line or other works, or to make any alterations in any telegraph line, maintained or worked by the Government or by any person licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, without the previous sanction of the telegraph-authority, to whom the licensee shall give not less than twenty-eight clear days' notice in writing of his intention, specifying the course of the works or alterations proposed, the manner in which the works are to be utilized, the amount and nature of the energy to be transmitted, and the extent to, and manner in, which (if at all) earth returns are to be used; and the licensee shall conform with such reasonable requirements, either general or special, as may be laid down by the telegraph-authority for preventing any telegraph line from being injuriously affected by such works or alterations:

XIII of 1885.

Provided that, in case of emergency (which shall be stated by the licensee in writing to the telegraph-authority) arising from defects in any of the electric supply-lines or other works of the licensee, the licensee shall be required to give only such notice as may be possible after the necessity for the proposed new works or alterations has arisen.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 20 (1).]

(*2*) Every licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric supply-lines and other works and in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephonic or electric-signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(*3*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee and the telegraph-authority as to whether the licensee has constructed, laid down or placed his electric supply-lines or other works, or made alterations in a telegraph line, or worked his undertaking, in contravention of sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government; and the Local Government, unless it is of opinion that the wire or line, not having been in existence at such time as aforesaid, has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric supply-lines or works of the licensee, may direct the licensee to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the licensee shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric supply-line, so long as the course of the electric supply-line and the amount and nature of the current transmitted thereby are not altered.

[*Ibid*, cl. 20 (3).]

(*4*) Where a licensee makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a telegraph-line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected by a work if telegraphic communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by such work or by any use made thereof.

of 1895.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 38.]

Notice of accidents to be sent to Local Government.

29. Every licensee shall, without any unnecessary delay, send to the Local Government notice in writing of any accident by explosion or fire, and also of any other accident resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury in any part of the licensee's works or circuits, or in connection with the same, and also of any loss of life or personal injury actually occasioned by any such accident.

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(*Part II.— Supply of Energy to the Public.—Sections 30-32.*)

[*Ibid*, cl. 69.] **30.** If at any time it is established, to the satisfaction of the Local Government,—

Power for Local Government to interfere in cases of defective works, etc.

(*a*) that a licensee is supplying energy otherwise than by means of a system which has been approved of by the Local Government or (except in accordance with the provisions of his license) has permitted any part of his circuits to be connected with earth; or

(*b*) that any electric supply-lines or works of a licensee are defective; or

(*c*) that any works of a licensee or his supply of energy is attended with danger to the public safety;

the Local Government may, by order in writing, specify the matter complained of and require the licensee to remedy it in such manner as shall be specified in the order, and may also in like manner forbid the use of any electric supply-line or works until the order is complied with or for such time as is specified in the order.

[*Ibid*, cl. 35.] **31.** (*1*) The Local Government, on the application of any consumer or of a licensee, or if the inspection of electric supply-lines and works is imperfectly attended to, may appoint one or more competent persons to be electric inspectors under the license.

Appointmet of electric inspectors.

[*Ibid*, cl. 38 (*2*).] (*2*) The Local Government may also, if it thinks fit, appoint any electric inspector or other competent person to inquire and report as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with a licensee's works, whether notice of the accident has or has not been received from the licensee, or as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of the license and of this Act have been complied with by the licensee.

[*Ibid*, cl. 73.] (*3*) All expenses incurred in connection with the performance of the duties of an electric inspector appointed on an application under sub-section (*1*) may be recovered from the applicant.

[*Ibid*, cls. 49 & 52.] **32.** (*1*) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the amount of energy supplied to a consumer or the electrical quantity contained in the supply (such amount or quantity being hereinafter referred to as "the value of the supply") shall be ascertained by means of a duly certified meter, and the licensee shall, if required by the consumer, cause the consumer to be supplied with such a meter:

Meters.

Provided that the licensee may require the consumer to give him security for the price of a meter and enter into an agreement for the hire thereof, unless the consumer elects to purchase a meter.

[*Ibid*, cl 56.] (*2*) Where the consumer so enters into an agreement for the hire of a meter, the licensee shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the consumer shall, for so long as the default continues, cease to be liable to pay for the hire of the meter.

[*Ibid*, cl. 56 (*1*).] (*3*) Where the meter is not so hired as aforesaid, the consumer shall keep the meter in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, and, in default of his doing so, the licensee may, for so long as the default continues, cease to supply energy through the meter.

[*Ibid*, cl. 56 (*2*).] (*4*) The licensee shall have access to, and be at liberty to take off, remove, test, inspect and replace, any meter whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained; and, except where the meter is so hired as aforesaid, all reasonable expenses of and incidental to such taking off, removing, testing, inspecting and replacing, and the procuring the meter to be again duly certified where that is thereby rendered necessary, shall, if the meter is found to be otherwise than in proper order, be recovered from the consumer; and where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such reasonable expenses, the matter shall be determined by arbitration

[*Ibid*, cl. 58] (*5*) A consumer shall not connect any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnect the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee not less than forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention.

[*Ibid*, c. 59] (*6*) In addition to any meter which may be placed upon the premises of a consumer to ascertain the value of the supply, the licensee may place upon such premises such meter or other apparatus as he may think fit for the purpose of ascertaining or regulating either the amount of energy supplied to the consumer, or the number of hours during which the supply is given, or the maximum power taken by the consumer, or any other quantity or time connected with the supply:

Provided that the meter or apparatus shall be of a construction and pattern approved of by the Local Government, and shall be fixed and connected with the service lines in a manner so approved, and shall be supplied and maintained entirely at the cost of the licensee, and shall not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, be placed otherwise than between the mains of the licensee and the consumer's terminals.

[*Ibid*, c. 57.] (*7*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, is or is not in proper order for correctly registering the value of the supply, or as to whether such value has in any case been correctly registered by the meter, the matter shall be determined, upon the application of either party, by an officer or other

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competent person specially appointed by the Local Government in this behalf; and, where the meter has, in the opinion of such officer or person, ceased to work for a period not exceeding one month, such officer or person shall estimate the value of the supply for such period on the basis of the value of the previous supply; and the decision of such officer or person shall be final, and the costs of or incidental to such determination shall be recoverable as such officer or person may direct: but, save as aforesaid, the register of the meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained, shall, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive proof of such value.

Ibid cl 50.] *Explanation.*—A meter shall be deemed to be "duly certified" if it is certified by an officer or other competent person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to be a correct meter, and to be of a construction and pattern approved by the Local Government, and to have been fixed and connected with the electric supply-lines in a manner so approved:

Provided that, where any alteration is made in a duly certified meter, or where any such meter is unfixed or disconnected from the electric supply-lines, it shall cease to be a duly certified meter unless and until it is again duly certified as aforesaid.

Beng. Act IX of 1895, ss 4 & 5] Power for Local Government to make rules.

33. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules, not inconsistent with any rules made by the Governor General in Council under section 35, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Part.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) prescribe the form of applications for licenses and the payments to be made in respect thereof;

(*b*) regulate the publication of notices;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which, and the time within which, representations or objections with reference to any application under this Part are to be made; and

(*d*) provide for the preparation and submission of accounts by licensees.

PART III.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II.

[XIII of 1887, s. 3 (*b*).] Use of energy in certain cases to be subject to rules.

34. (*1*) No person shall, for any purpose, in any street, or in any place in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled or which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881. 1881, use energy which is not supplied to him under Part II, without giving not less than seven clear days' notice in writing of his intention to the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, to the Commissioner of Police, and complying with such rules as may be made in this behalf under section 35:

Provided that the Local Government may, by general or special order and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified therein, exempt any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon which it is generated, from the application of this section or of any such rule as aforesaid. [51 & 52 Vict., c 12, s. 4 (*1*), prov.]

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises as to whether a place is or is not one in which one hundred or more persons are likely ordinarily to be assembled, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

PART IV.

GENERAL.

[XIII of 1887, s. 4] Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

35. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy, and, generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

[51 & 52 Vict., c 12, s. 4.] (*a*) provide for the protection of persons and property from injury by reason of contact with, or the proximity of, any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

(*b*) provide for the securing of a regular and sufficient supply of energy by licensees, and for testing the supply thereof to consumers;

(*c*) for the purposes of any electric tramway, regulate the employment of insulated returns, or of uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, in order to prevent fusion or injurious electrolytic action of or on gas or water pipes or other metallic pipes, structures or substances, and to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable, injurious interference with the electric wires, supply-lines and apparatus of parties other than the owners of the tramway, or with the currents therein, whether the earth is used as a return or not; and for the like purposes apply or adapt any of the provisions of Part II;

(*d*) provide for preventing telegraph lines and magnetic observatories or laboratories from being injuriously affected by any appliance or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of energy;

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(*e*) authorize any officer to enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which he has reason to believe any such appliance or apparatus to be, and to carry out tests therein ; and

(*f*) authorize and regulate the levy of fees for any such testing or inspection.

Further provision as to rules.

36. (*1*) In making any rule under this Act, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that every breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*2*) All rules made under this Act shall be made after previous publication and shall be notified in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be; and on such notification they shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[XIII of 1887, s. 6.]

Exercise in certain cases of powers of telegraph-authority.

37. Notwithstanding anything in sections 12 to 19, the Governor General in Council may, for the placing of appliances and apparatus for the transmission of energy for any purpose, confer upon any public officer or licensee any of the powers which the telegraph-authority possesses under, and subject to the provisions of, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

XIII of 1885.

[Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 32; 45 & 46 Vict., c. 56, s. 28.]

Arbitration.

38. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of a licensee, be determined by such person as the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party; but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

IX of 1899.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 62.]

Service of notices, etc.

39. (*1*) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required of authorized to be addressed to any person may be served by post or left,—

(*a*) where the Government is the addressee, at the office of the Secretary in the Public Works Department:

(*b*) where a local authority is the addressee, at the office of the local authority:

(*c*) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company:

(*d*) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

(*2*) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorized to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or, if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

[XX of 1891, s. 201.]

Recovery of sums recoverable under certain provisions of Act.

40. Every sum declared to be recoverable by section 5, clause (*e*), section 6, section 14, sub-section (*2*), clause (*h*), section 17, sub-section (*2*), section 18, sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*4*), section 23, sub-section (*1*), section 31, sub-section (*3*), or section 32, sub-section (*4*) or sub-section (*7*), may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction where the person liable to pay the same is for the time being resident, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such person.

[Ben Act IX of 1895, s. 20 (3).]

Penalties.

41. (*1*) Whoever, with intent to defraud, abstracts, consumes or uses any energy, shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

[*Ibid.*, s. 20 (1), (2); XLV of 1860.

(*2*) Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or, with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply-line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*3*) Whoever,—

(*a*) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, supplies energy or lays down or places any electric supply-line or works outside the area of supply ; or,

(*b*) being a licensee, without the previous sanction of the Local Government, acquires, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associates himself with, any person supplying or intending to supply, energy under any other license ; or

(*c*) makes default in complying with any order issued to him by the Local Government under section 30 ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence or default, with a daily fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[XIII of 1887, s. 5.]

(*4*) Whoever uses energy in contravention of the provisions of section 34 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

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(Part. IV.—General.—Sections 42-43.)

(The Schedule.—Provisions to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II.)

Ben. Act X of 1895, s. 25.]

(5) Whoever—

(*a*) connects any meter, whereby the value of the supply is ascertained or to be ascertained, with any electric supply-line through which energy is supplied by a licensee, or disconnects the same from any such electric supply-line, without giving to the licensee forty-eight hours' notice in writing of his intention; or

(*b*) lays, or causes to be laid, any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee, without such licensee's consent; or

(*c*) maliciously injures any meter, whereby the value of the supply to a consumer by a licensee is ascertained; or

(*d*) improperly uses the energy of a licensee;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, s. 19.]

(6) Whoever maliciously extinguishes any electric light supplied for the public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Ibid; Ben. Act IX of 1895, s. 26 (1).]

(7) Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply-line, post, pole or lamp connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(8) Whoever, in any case not already provided for by this section, makes default in complying with any of the provisions of this Act, or with any order issued under it, or, in the case of a licensee, with any of the conditions of his license, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with a daily fine which may extend to ten rupees:

Provided that, where a person has made default in complying with any of the provisions of sections 13, 14, 15 and 28, as the case may be, he shall not be so punishable if the Court is of opinion that the case was one of emergency and that the offender complied with the said provisions as far as was reasonable in the circumstances.

(9) The penalties imposed by this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of the payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his license, which the offender may have incurred.

III of 1897, s. 4.]

42. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against any public officer, or any servant of a local authority, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, under this Act.

Protection for acts done in good faith.

III of 1897.

43. The Electricity Act, 1887, and the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act,

THE SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS TO BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED WITH, AND TO FORM PART OF, EVERY LICENSE GRANTED UNDER PART II.

[*See section 4, sub-section (1), clause (g).*]

Preliminary.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 3.]

I. The licensee shall not, at any time without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the undertaking of, or associate himself with, any person supplying, or intending to supply, energy under any other license, and, before applying for such consent, the licensee shall give not less than one month's notice of the application to every local authority, both in the licensee's area of supply, and also in the area or district in which such other person supplies, or intends to supply, energy.

Licensee not to purchase, or associate himself with, other licensed undertakings.

Security and accounts.

Ibid, cl. 5.]

II. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to giving security shall apply, namely:—

Security for execution of works of licensee not being local authority.

(*a*) The licensee shall, within a period of six months after the commencement of the license and before exercising any of the powers by the license conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, show, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that he is in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the license throughout the area of supply.

(*b*) The licensee shall also, within six months after the commencement of the license or within such extended period as may be approved by the Local Government and before exercising any of the powers conferred on him in relation to the execution of works, deposit or secure, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, such sum as may be fixed by the license or, if not so fixed, by the Local Government.

(*c*) The said sum deposited or secured by the licensee under the provisions of this clause shall be repaid or released to him in equal moieties, when and so soon as it may be certified by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf that amounts equal to the sums so to be repaid or released have been expended by the licensee upon

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undertaking, or that distributing mains have been duly laid down by the licensee in every street or part of a street in which he is required to lay them down within a limited time, or shall be repaid or released at such earlier dates, and by such instalments, as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*d*) Where the area of supply includes two or more local areas for which local authorities are constituted, the Local Government may require the deposit to be made or the security to be given in respect of such local areas severally, and in that case the deposit or security shall be repaid or released separately as to each local area.

[*Ibid*, cl. 6.] III. Where the licensee is not a local authority, the following provisions as to the audit of accounts shall apply, namely :—

Audit of accounts of licensee not being local authority.

(*a*) The annual statement of accounts of the undertaking shall, before being rendered to the Local Government under section 11 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1902, be examined and audited by such person as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and the remuneration of the auditor shall be such as the Local Government may direct, and his remuneration and all expenses incurred by him in or about the execution of his duties, to such an amount as the Local Government shall approve, shall be paid by the licensee on demand.

(*b*) The licensee shall afford to the auditor, his clerks and assistants, access to all such books and documents relating to the undertaking as are necessary for the purposes of the audit, and shall, when required, furnish to him and them all vouchers and information requisite for that purpose, and afford to him and them all facilities for the proper execution of his and their duty.

(*c*) The audit shall be made and conducted in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*d*) Any report made by the auditor, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may direct, shall be appended to the annual statement of accounts of the licensee, and shall thenceforth form part thereof.

[Calcutta License, cl. 8.] IV. The licensee shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, at all times keep the accounts of the capital employed for the purposes of the undertaking distinct from the accounts kept by him of any other undertaking or business.

Separate accounts.

Nature and mode of supply.

[62 & 63 Vict., c. 19, sch., cl. 10.] V. Energy shall be supplied by the licensee only by means of some system approved in writing

Systems of supply.

provided by clause VI, sub-clause (*a*), the licensee shall not permit any part of any circuit to be connected with earth unless the connection is for the time being approved by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the telegraph-authority.

VI. Where and in so far as energy is supplied to a railway or tramway for purposes of electric traction, the following provisions shall apply, namely :—

Provisions as to electric railways and tramways.

(*a*) The licensee shall employ either insulated metallic returns, or uninsulated metallic returns of low resistance, save in the case of vehicles in which the motive power is entirely self-contained.

(*b*) The licensee shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, placing and maintaining his electric supply-lines and circuits, and other works of all descriptions, and also in working his undertaking, so as not injuriously to affect, by fusion or electrolytic action, any gas or water pipes, or other metallic pipes, structures or substances.

Compulsory works.

[*Ibid*, cl. 2 VII. The licensee shall, within a period of two years after the commencement of his license, lay down suitable and sufficient distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such streets or parts of streets as the Local Government may, by order in writing issued within six months of the commencement of the license, direct.

Power of Local Government to order licensee to lay down distributing mains.

[*Ibid*, cl. 22 VIII. Every licensee shall, not less than twenty-eight clear days before commencing to lay in any street any electric supply-line for the supply of energy to any particular consumer, and not for the purposes of general supply, serve upon the local authority (if any) and upon the owner or occupier of all premises abutting on so much of the street as lies between the points of origin and termination of the electric supply-line so to be laid, a notice stating that the licensee intends to lay the electric supply-line, and intimating that, if within the said period any two or more of such owners or occupiers require in accordance with the provisions of the license that a supply shall be given to their premises, the necessary distributing main will be laid by the licensee at the same time as the electric supply-line intended for the particular consumer.

Provisions as to laying electric supply-lines under special agreement.

IX. (*1*) Where, after the expiration of eighteen months from the commencement of the license, a requi-

Provisions as to laying down of further distributing mains.

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street or part of street within the area of supply, or by the Local Government or a local authority charged with the public lighting thereof, requiring the licensee to provide and lay down distributing mains for the purposes of general supply throughout such street or part thereof, the licensee shall comply within six months with the requisition, unless,—

(*a*) where it is made by such owners or occupiers as aforesaid, the owners or occupiers making it do not, within fourteen clear days after the service on them by the licensee of a notice in writing in this behalf, tender to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding themselves to take or guaranteeing that there shall be taken, a supply of energy for not less than three years to such amount as will in the aggregate produce annually, at the current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee; or,

(*b*) where it is made by the Local Government or a local authority, the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, does not, within the like period, tender a like agreement binding itself to take a supply of energy for not less than three years for the public lighting of such street or part thereof.

(*2*) Where any difference or dispute arises between the licensee, and such owners, occupiers or local authority as to the sufficiency of the security offered under this clause, or as to the amount of energy to be taken or guaranteed as aforesaid, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the amount of the security required shall not, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exceed twenty per cent. of the expenses likely to be incurred by the licensee in providing and laying down the necessary distributing mains and any other distributing mains or additions thereto which may be necessary for the purposes of connection with the nearest available source of supply.

(*3*) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(*4*) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Local Government; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

Sch., cl. 27.] X. (*1*) Where a requisition is made by the owner or occupiers of any premises situate within fifty yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, requiring the licensee to supply energy for such premises, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy in accordance with the requisition, unless the person making it fails, within

Requisition for supply to owners or occupiers in vicinity.

to the licensee a written contract, duly executed and with sufficient security, binding himself to take a supply of energy for not less than two years to such amount as will produce, at current rates charged by the licensee, a reasonable return to the licensee:

Provided, first, that the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than sixty feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property, shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition:

Provided, secondly, that the licensee may, after he has furnished a supply of energy for any premises, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier within seven days after the date of the service of the notice, to give him security for the payment of all money which may become due to him in respect of the supply, in case the owner or occupier has not already given that security, or in case any security given has become invalid or is insufficient; and, if the owner or occupier fails to comply with the terms of the notice, the licensee may discontinue to supply energy for such premises so long as such failure continues:

Provided, thirdly, that if the owner or occupier of any such premises as aforesaid adopts any form of lamp or burner, or uses the energy supplied to him by the licensee for any purposes, or deals with it in any manner, so as to interfere unduly or improperly with the efficient supply of energy to any other person by the licensee, or fails to keep his meter in proper order, the licensee may discontinue the supply of energy for such premises so long as such lamp or burner is so adopted, or the energy is so used or dealt with, or the meter is not kept in proper order, as the case may be:

Provided, fourthly, that the licensee shall not be compelled to furnish a supply of energy to any premises unless he is reasonably satisfied that the electric wires, fittings, works and apparatus therein are in good order and condition and are not calculated to affect injuriously the use of energy by the licensee or by other persons:

Provided, fifthly, that in the event of any alterations of, or additions to, any electric wires, fittings, works or apparatus within such premises as aforesaid, all such alterations or additions shall be notified to the licensee by the owner or occupier before being connected to the source of supply, with a view to their being examined and tested: and

Provided, sixthly, that, in the event of any requisition being made for a supply of energy from any distributing main of which the licensee can prove, to the satisfaction of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(*a*) that it is already loaded up to its full current-carrying capacity, or

(*b*) that, in case of a larger amount of current being transmitted by it, the loss of pressure will seriously affect the efficiency of the supply to other consumers in the vicinity,

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sition for such reasonable period, not exceeding six months, as such officer may think sufficient for the purpose of amending the distributing main or laying down a further distributing main.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises as to the sufficiency of the security offered by such owner or occupier or as to the improper use of energy, or as to any alleged defect in any wires, fittings, works or apparatus, the matter shall be referred to the Local Government and either decided by it or, if the Local Government so directs, determined by arbitration:

Provided that the amount of the security required shall not, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exceed twenty per cent. of the expenses likely to be incurred by the licensee in providing and laying down the electric supply-lines required.

(3) Every requisition under this clause shall be signed by the maker or makers thereof and shall be served on the licensee.

(4) Every requisition under this clause shall be in a form to be prescribed by the Local Government; and copies of the form shall be kept at the office of the licensee and supplied free of charge to any applicant.

[*Ibid*, cl. 29.] XI. Where a requisition is made by the Local Government or by a local authority requiring the licensee to supply energy for any public lamps within the distance of seventy-five yards from any distributing main in which the licensee is required to maintain a supply of energy for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall supply, and, save in so far as he is prevented from doing so by cyclones, floods, storms or other occurrences beyond his control, continue to supply, energy for such lamps in such quantities as the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, may require.

Supply for public lamps

Charges.

[*Ibid*, cl. 31.] XII. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the licensee may charge for energy supplied by him to any consumer—

Methods of charging.

(*a*) by the actual amount of energy so supplied; or

(*b*) by the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or

(*c*) by such other method as may be approved by the Local Government:

Provided, first, that, where the licensee charges by any method so approved by the Local Government, any consumer who objects to that method may, by not less than one month's notice in writing, require the licensee to charge him, at the licensee's option, either by the actual amount of energy supplied to him or by the electrical quantity contained in the supply, and thereafter the licensee shall not, except with the consent of the consumer, charge him by any other method:

Provided, secondly, that, before commencing to supply energy through any distributing main for the purposes of general supply, the licensee shall give notice, by public advertisement, of the method by which he proposes to charge for energy so supplied; and, where the licensee has given such notice, he shall not be entitled to change that method of charging without giving not less than one month's notice in writing of such change to the Local Government, to the local authority (if any) concerned, and to every consumer of energy who is supplied by him from such distributing main:

Provided, thirdly, that, if the consumer is provided with a duly certified meter for the purposes of ascertaining the value of the supply and the licensee changes the method of charging for the energy supplied by him from the distributing main, the licensee shall bear the expense of providing a new duly certified meter if such is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the supply according to the new method of charging.

[*Ibid*, cl XIII. The price charged by the licensee for energy supplied by him shall not exceed the maximum fixed by his license, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government, such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method:

Maximum charges.

Provided that, if, at any time after the expiration of seven years from the commencement of the license, the Local Government considers or is satisfied that the maximum so fixed or approved as aforesaid should be altered, it may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit, make an order accordingly, which shall have effect from such date as may be mentioned therein:

Provided, also, that where an order in pursuance of the foregoing proviso has been made, no further order altering the maximum fixed thereby shall be made until the expiration of another period of seven years.

[*Ibid*, cl XIV. The price to be charged by the licensee and to be paid to him for energy supplied for the public lamps, and the mode in which those charges are to be ascertained, shall be settled by agreement between the licensee and the Local Government or the local authority, as the case may be, and, where any difference or dispute arises, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

Charge for supply for public lamps.

Testing and inspection.

[*Ibid*, cl XV. The licensee shall, at any place within reasonable distance from any main, establish at his own cost and keep in proper condition such number of testing stations as the Local Government

Licensee to establish testing station and keep instruments for testing.

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may direct for the purpose of testing the electrical pressure of the supply through the main, and shall supply and keep in proper condition thereat and on all premises from which he supplies energy, such instruments for testing as the Local Government may approve, and shall connect all such testing stations, by means of proper and sufficient electric supply-lines, with the distributing mains, and shall supply energy to each testing station for the purpose of testing.

Licensee to give facilities for testing.

XVI. The licensee shall afford all facilities for inspection and testing and for the reading and inspection of instruments.

Ibid, cl. 45.] Representation of licensee at testings.

XVII. The licensee may, on each occasion of the testing of any distributing main or electric supply-line or the testing or inspection of any instruments, be represented by an agent who may be present but shall not interfere with the testing or inspection.

Ibid. cl. 99.] Testing of mains.

XVIII. On the occasion of the testing of any main of the licensee by an electric inspector, reasonable notice thereof shall be given to the licensee, and the testing shall be carried out at such suitable hours as, in the opinion of the electric inspector, will least interfere with the supply of energy by the licensee, and in such manner as the electric inspector may think fit; but, except under the provisions of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government, the electric inspector shall not be entitled to have access to, or interfere with, the mains of the licensee at any points other than those at which the licensee has reserved for himself access to the same:

Provided that the licensee shall not be held responsible for any interruption in the supply of energy which may be occasioned by or required by the electric inspector for the purpose of any such testing as aforesaid:

Provided, also, that the testing shall not be made in regard to any particular portion of a main oftener than once in any three months, unless in pursuance of an order made in each case in that behalf by the Local Government.

Plans.

[*Ibid*, cl. 60.] Plan of area of supply to be made and kept open for inspection.

XIX. (*1*) The licensee shall, after commencing to supply energy, forthwith cause a plan to be made of the area of supply, and shall cause to be marked thereon the line and the height above or the depth below the surface of all his then existing mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works, and shall once in every year cause that plan to be duly corrected so as to show the mains, electric supply-lines, street distributing boxes and other works for the time being in existence. The licensee shall also, if so required by the Local Government, cause to be made sections showing the level of all his existing distributing mains and underground works other than service lines.

(*2*) Every such plan shall be drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to eighty-eight feet or to such other scale as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*3*) Every such section shall be drawn to a horizontal scale of not less than one inch to eighty-eight feet and to a vertical scale of not less than one inch to eleven feet, or to such other horizontal and vertical scales as may be approved by the Local Government.

(*4*) Every plan and section so made or corrected, or a copy thereof, marked with the date when it was so made or corrected, shall be kept by the licensee at his principal office or place of business within the area of supply, and shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of all applicants, and any applicant may take copies of the same or of any part thereof on payment of such fee, not exceeding one rupee for each inspection and five rupees for each copy, as the licensee may fix.

(*5*) The licensee shall, if required by the Local Government, or, where the licensee is not a local authority, by the local authority (if any) concerned, supply to the Local Government or local authority, as the case may be, a copy of every such plan or section duly corrected so as to agree with the original kept at the principal office or place of business of the licensee.

Additional notice of certain works.

[*Ibid*, cl. 35.] Notice to electric inspector.

XX. On the day next preceding the commencement of any such works as are referred to in section 13 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1902, the licensee shall, in addition to any other notices which he may be required to give, serve upon the electric inspector or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for the area of supply a notice stating that he is about to commence the works and the nature and position of the same.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The only general Act relating to electricity now in the Indian Statute-book is the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), and practically all that that enactment does is to take power for the Governor General in Council to make rules for the protection of person and property, and for the prevention of injury to telegraph lines, from appliances or apparatus used in the generation or supply of electrical energy. In the preamble to the Act it is expressly stated that, in the circumstances of the supply and use of electricity in India existing at the time when it was passed, the exercise of control by means of licenses or other like methods might be deferred, and consequently no provision was made for the issue of licenses to companies, for the powers with which companies undertaking the supply of electricity to the public must be invested, or for the control which should be reserved to the Government over undertakings which would be virtual monopolies. In 1887, therefore, legislation on these points was considered premature.

2. In 1891 the Government of Bengal reported that proposals had been received on behalf of the Indian Electricity Supply Syndicate for the establishment of works for the supply of electric light to the town of Calcutta, and represented that, as the Act of 1887 made no provision for the issue of licenses or for many other matters which were essential for the protection of undertakers from unnecessary interference or restraint and of the public from excessive charges and undue preferences, further legislation appeared to be called for, either by a general Act applicable to the whole of India or by a local and special Act for Calcutta. The latter alternative was recommended as likely to involve less delay, and after some discussion a Bill was introduced and passed in the Bengal Legislative Council as the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895 (Ben. Act IX of 1895). Section 34 of this enactment provides that the Local Government may, by notification, extend its provisions to any municipality in the province; but little use has been made of the power.

3. In no other province has local legislation on the subject been undertaken. In Madras there is an Electrical Tramway Company, but it was thought unnecessary to pass a special Act with regard to it, the requisite powers for breaking up streets, etc., which was one of the principal objects of the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, being secured to the company by article 19 of an order which was passed with reference to it under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), and provides that, "if electrical power be used, communication by the existing Government telephone and telegraph lines shall be safeguarded as provided by the rules made by the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by the Electricity Act, XIII of 1887".

4. The expediency of amending the Act of 1887 so as to provide for the control of undertakings by means of licenses for the supply of electricity for lighting, traction, transmission of power and other purposes, was again considered by the Government of India in 1895, and it was then thought that sufficient control over unlicensed undertakings, such as that of the Madras Electrical Tramway Company, could be obtained by a revision of the rules which had been issued under the general Act. It was considered improbable that large electrical undertakings for which control by license was necessary, would be proposed for some time to come in any of the minor administrations, and, as the more important Local Governments had Legislative Councils, it was apprehended that there would be but little difficulty in passing local Acts on the lines of the Calcutta Act of 1895, wherever this might be found to be expedient.

5. Circumstances have, however, rendered it advisable to reconsider this decision. In February, 1900, the Government of Bengal, in replying to a reference relating to some amendments proposed in the rules under the general Act of 1887, took the opportunity of stating that, during the operation of a license granted to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in 1896, questions had arisen regarding the extension of the limit of the license from 21 to 42 years, the compensation clauses in the event of purchase, the matter of pole-rent and the application of electrical energy to tramways, and that a satisfactory settlement of such questions would require a modification and extension of the Bengal Act of 1895. It was suggested that it would be advisable to frame an Act which would meet these difficulties and put the procedure for dealing with questions of the supply of electrical energy upon a basis similar to that adopted in England, so far as this might be desirable, and that such an Act might with advantage be made applicable to the whole of British India.

6. Even before the receipt of this representation the Government of India had again begun to consider the expediency of Imperial legislation on the subject, it having been represented that in other parts of India the promoters of electrical enterprise would welcome the passing of a general Act. The various Local Governments were, therefore, consulted

on the question, and at the same time a draft Bill which had been submitted some time before to the Government of India by a member of a well-known English firm interested in the matter, was forwarded for criticism. This draft had been framed in as close accordance as possible with the Bengal Act of 1895, but many amendments favourable to licensees—some of them based on later English legislation—had been introduced.

7. The replies received were generally in favour of legislation by an Imperial Act on the lines proposed. The Government of Madras considered that there was no immediate need in that Presidency for such an Act, but admitted that the necessity for it might arise and that its existence would undoubtedly tend to encourage electrical projects. The Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Burma also stated that an elaborate Act was not yet required in those provinces, but did not object to the proposed legislation, while the Government of the Punjab was prepared to accept the Bill subject to certain criticisms offered regarding its details. The Government of Bombay, on the other hand, reported that an Act of the kind proposed was urgently needed, that an Imperial Act would be preferable, and that, if there was no prospect of such an Act being passed, the Governor in Council would be compelled to propose legislation in the local Legislative Council to meet the pressing requirements of the Island of Bombay. The Government of Bengal, which had, as already stated, previously taken the initiative in proposing a modification of the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895, also expressed itself strongly in favour of an Imperial Act; and the Government of the Punjab has more recently, while reporting that a large electrical enterprise is now being promoted at Lahore, inquired as to the probability of a law on the subject being passed at an early date.

8. The present Bill is very different, both in form and in substance, from the draft above alluded to and is based on that draft only to this extent, that it has been prepared after consideration of the criticisms and suggestions of the Local Governments on the reference made to them two years ago. Experts and others interested and competent to advise have, as far as possible, been consulted, and the following enactments and statutory provisions have been freely drawn upon :—

the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895 (Ben. Act IX of 1895);
the license granted to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation in 1896;
the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887);
the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 56);
the Electric Lighting Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 12);
the Electric Lighting Clauses Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 19);
the rules and regulations made by the Board of Trade;
the rules madeunder the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895; and
the rules made under the Electricity Act, 1887.

9. The Bill is divided into four Parts. Part I is preliminary and includes the necessary definitions. Part II relates to the supply of electrical energy to the public or for the purposes of traction, *i.e.*, to those undertakings which it is thought expedient to control by license. Part III deals with the restrictions to be imposed on the use of energy not supplied under Part II, the object being to reserve to the Government the power of control over unlicensed undertakings hitherto exercised under the Act of 1887. Part IV is general, and provides for the making of rules, the reference of disputes to arbitration, the requisite penal sanctions, the repeal of Act XIII of 1887 and Ben. Act IX of 1895, and other matters of an ancillary kind. Appended is a schedule setting forth certain provisions which—see clause 4 (*1*) (*g*) of the Bill—are to be deemed to be incorporated with, and to form part of, every license granted under Part II, save in so far as they are expressly varied or excepted by the terms of the license. The origin of each clause is, as far as possible, indicated in the usual manner by a reference on the margin of the Bill, and such of the remaining details as seem to require explanation are dealt with in the annexed *Notes on Clauses*.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

The 10th February, 1902.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The limitation of the definition of the word "energy" (which is used throughout the Bill) to electrical energy expended at a rate greater than twenty-five watts is intended to exclude petty installations from the operation of the proposed Act, and, in particular, from the provisions of Part III. In the definition of the word "street", which already occurs in various municipal Acts, the words confining it to places over which the public have a right of way have been allowed to stand for the present, but the square brackets within which they are enclosed, are intended to call special attention to the matter.

Clause 3.—This clause defines the undertakings for which licenses are to be obligatory as those in which energy is supplied to the public or for electric traction, it being provided that any doubt as to its application shall be referred to, and finally settled by, the Local Government concerned. The licenses here contemplated will correspond generally with the Provisional Orders by means of which the Board of Trade, under section 4 of the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict., c. 56), authorize local authorities, companies or persons to supply electricity for any public or private purpose within a specified area.

Clause 4 aims at safeguarding the issue of licenses and, read in conjunction with the schedule, indicates their scope and the main conditions on which it is intended that they should, as a rule, be granted. Express power is, however, to be reserved by sub-clause (*1*)(*g*) for the Local Government to vary or exclude any of those conditions. Sub-clause (*1*) (*a*) requires the consent of every local authority concerned before a license is granted, but not, as in the Bengal Act, before it is applied for. Section 3 (ii) of the latter limits the term of a license to 21 years, thus following the English Act of 1882; but it is here proposed—see sub-clause (*1*)(*b*)—that in accordance with later English practice, licenses may be granted with or without a time-limit, subject to an option of purchase after certain intervals—see clauses 7 and 8. The advantage of a license without a time-limit is that a renewal is not necessary in the event of the right of purchase not being exercised.

The power to revoke a license under certain circumstances based on the public interest is not contained in the Bengal Act, but is expressed in several clauses of the Calcutta License issued under it. It is thought that such a necessary power should be expressly taken by law, and the latter part of clause 4 of the Bill has been drawn accordingly.

Clause 5.—The terms of purchase in the event of the revocation of a license are in the main based upon those laid down in the Electric Lighting Clauses Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 19). They are less favourable to licensees than the terms specified in clause 65 of the Calcutta License, which provides that the value shall be calculated on the basis of the value of the undertaking as a going concern, and not that it shall be the fair market-value of the property at the time of purchase without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase, or of good-will, or of any profits which may be or might have been made from the undertaking, or of any similar consideration.

In order to secure the free transfer of undertakings in the manner contemplated by the Bill, it is expressly provided—see clause 5 (*d*)—that, where a purchase has been effected, the undertaking or the part thereof transferred shall vest in the purchaser free from all debts, mortgages or similar obligations of the licensee or attaching to the undertaking. The revocation of a license, it is further proposed, shall extend only to the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original licensee and, save as aforesaid, the license is to remain in full force, the purchaser being thenceforward deemed to be the licensee.

Clause 7 gives first any local authority concerned and afterwards the Local Government an option of purchasing an undertaking for which a license has been granted subject to no time-limit, after the expiry of such period and subsequent periods as may be specified, subject to certain prescribed maxima. In such cases, the terms of purchase are, unless varied in exercise of the power conferred by clause 10, to be the same as those laid down by clause 5.

Clause 8 provides for an option of purchase on similar terms on the expiry of a license which has been granted subject to a time-limit.

Clause 9 aims at providing for cases in which the option of purchasing conferred by clauses 7 and 8 in the event of revocation is not taken advantage of.

Clause 10, which has already been referred to in connection with clause 7, has been taken from the Electric Lighting Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict., c. 12), section 3.

Clause 11.—This clause, relating to the preparation and submission of annual accounts, is considered of great importance, and is taken from the English Statute of 1882. No similar provision is included either in the Bengal Act or in the Calcutta License issued under it.

Clauses 12 to 15.—These relate to the execution of works required in connection with electrical undertakings and follow generally the provisions of the English Act referred to on the margin.

Clause 17 provides, on the lines of the Bengal Act, for the reinstatement without delay of streets, railways, tramways, sewers, drains or tunnels interfered with in exercise of the powers to be conferred on licensees, and for the protection of the public in connection with such operations.

Clause 18.—By section 13 of the Bengal Act of 1895 the construction of aërial lines above or across streets is prohibited, except with the express consent of the Local Government. It has been represented that the use of aërial lines is almost unavoidable in India, the cost of underground lines being prohibitive, and, in these circumstances, it has been deemed sufficient to reserve to the Local Government a power to prevent the construction of aërial lines unless and until it has accorded general approval to the system to be adopted. Sub-clauses (*3*) and (*4*) reproduce, *mutatis mutandis*, section 18 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885). A special provision regarding the temporary use of aërial lines in certain cases of emergency will be found at the end of clause 13.

Clauses 19—22 and 24.—These follow in the main the provisions of sections 15 to 19 of the Bengal Act of 1895, and call for no special remarks.

Clause 23 limits the amount of electrical power with which any consumer can demand to be supplied, to what is necessary for the consumption of energy on his premises, and it further protects licensees against alterations in the demand made without proper notice.

Clause 25 empowers a licensee to discontinue the supply of energy to any consumer who neglects to pay for what he has received. It seems but reasonable that such a power should be secured to licensees, and in England it is expressly taken by section 21 of the Statute of 1882.

Clause 26.—In the interests of the general public and following the provisions of section 25 of the Statute just referred to, this clause absolutely protects from attachment by civil process any apparatus or appliance for the supply of electrical energy which, though belonging to a licensee, may be on the premises of another person.

Clauses 27 and 28 provide for the protection of railways, canals and telegraphic, telephonic and electric-signalling communications.

Clause 29 requires notice to be sent to the Local Government of every serious accident occurring in, or in connection with, the works of a licensee. Here again recent legislation in England has been followed, and the provisions of, for example, section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), may be compared.

Clauses 30 and 31.—It is expedient that the Government should be able effectively to interfere and insist on the proper remedy being applied where the system of supply or anything in the works of a licensee appears to be defective or a source of danger to the public. The requisite authority is conferred by clause 30, while clause 31 deals with the employment of competent persons as electric inspectors if the Local Government considers that their assistance and advice are necessary or their services are applied for by either consumers or licensees.

Clause 32 relates to the provision and maintenance in working order of meters for ascertaining the amount of energy supplied to consumers or the electrical quantity contained in any such supply. The registers kept by meters are declared to be, in the absence of fraud, conclusive proof.

Clauses 33 and 35.—Clause 35, which is included in Part IV of the Bill, takes a general power for the Governor General in Council to make rules to regulate the generation, supply and use of energy; while clause 33 in Part II endows each Local Government with a similar power for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of that Part and controlling in subsidiary matters of detail undertakings licensed by it thereunder. Any rules made by a Local Government in the exercise of this power must, of course, have regard to, and be consistent with, the more general rules framed by the Government of India.

Clause 34.—By the general Act of 1887 no exception is made to the application of its provisions to installations in places where one hundred or more persons are likely to be assembled, and consequently no such installation is lawful until notice has been given as required by section 3 of that Act. In practice, however, this provision has been almost a dead letter in the case of installations in factories, theatres, clubs, etc. Section 4(*1*) of the English Act of 1888 provides that any electric line or work laid down or erected by any body or person for the supply of electricity generated upon any premises occupied by such body or person to any other part of such premises shall not

be subject to the regulations there referred to, and it is doubtful how far it is necessary to provide for the control of self-contained installations of this kind. It is thought that, although it may be unnecessary to bring purely private installations under this Part, the Government should not renounce the power of control which it has taken under the general Act of 1887 in all cases in which the safety of the public is concerned, or in which danger to telegraph lines may be apprehended. The first part of this clause, therefore, follows section 3 of the Act of 1887, but a proviso has been added which will enable the Local Government, by special or general order, to exempt from its operation any person or class of persons using energy on premises upon which it is generated. The latter portion of the clause contains a necessary provision for the authoritative settlement by the Local Government of any question which may be raised as to the application or non-application of Part III of the Bill.

Clause 35.—By sub-clause (*d*) power is taken to make rules for the protection of magnetic observatories or laboratories from disturbance. This has been done on the suggestion of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; but it is doubtful whether any rules will afford efficient protection in this respect. Sub-clause (*f*) provides for rules to authorize and regulate the levy of fees for the inspection and testing of appliances or apparatus used in the generation, supply or use of electricity. There is no provision in the existing law under which such fees can be levied.

Clause 37.—This clause is based upon section 6 of the Electricity Act, 1887 (XIII of 1887), but extends the provisions of that section so as to enable the Governor General in Council to confer the powers of the telegraph-authority under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), upon licensees as well as upon public officers.

Clause 38.—Various provisions in the Bill direct that differences or disputes arising in connection with its working shall be referred to arbitration. Thus clause 19 is to the effect that licensees shall, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them, cause as little damage, detriment and inconvenience as possible, and shall make full compensation for any injury which they may occasion to others; and it concludes by providing that, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount or the application of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration. Similar enactments in other connections are to be found in clauses 5 (*b*), 13, 14 (*2*), 15 (*5*), 19 (*2*), 21 (*2*), 23 (*2*), 28 (*4*) and 32 (*4*), and conditions of a like kind are contemplated by clauses IX (*2*), X (*2*) and XIV of the schedule. Clause 38 then provides generally that, where any matter is, by or under the proposed Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the license of the licensee concerned, be determined by such person as the Local Government may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party, but that in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 (IX of 1899).

Clause 40.—This clause provides a summary method of recovering sums declared to be recoverable by certain of the earlier provisions of the Bill, the procedure being that prescribed by various existing enactments—*e.g.*, section 201 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (XII of 1891)—for the recovery of municipal rates and taxes. In each of the cases mentioned in the clause it will be found, either that the Local Government or an officer specially appointed by it is concerned in the demand, or that the amount may, where any difference or dispute arises between the parties, be determined by arbitration. In either circumstances it seems reasonable to provide a simpler means of recovery than the filing of a suit in a Civil Court. The Magistrate through whom the recovery is to be effected will, of course, act in a purely ministerial, not in a judicial, capacity—see *W. J. Ellis* v. *The Municipal Board of Mussoorie* (1900), I. L. R. 22 All., 111.

Clause 41.—All necessary penalties for the infringement of any of the provisions of the proposed Act, or, in the case of a license, of any of the conditions of the license, are here provided.

Clause 42.—A clause of this kind is to be found in many enactments besides that cited in the marginal reference. It is intended to protect servants of the Government or of a local authority from being proceeded against, either civilly or criminally, for anything done, or in good faith purporting to be done, by them under the proposed Act.

Schedule.—The clauses here setforth have been adapted from the Electric Lighting Clauses Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., c. 19), with the exception of clause IV, which has been taken from the Calcutta License. They consist generally of detailed provisions and instructions regarding the accounts of licensees, the nature of the supply of energy and the manner in which it is to be supplied, and other minor obligations to be, as a rule, imposed on licensees. Provisions which are intended to apply to third parties have been excluded from the schedule and included in the body of the Bill. As the contents of the schedule are, as has already been explained in connection with clause 4, to be deemed to be, unless otherwise expressly provided, incorporated with every license, the license itself will ordinarily be of a short and simple character, and it has been thought unnecessary to prescribe its exact form.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

[o. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers an formation as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be mad own. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published i* ART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

ainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. o Thursday, the 13th February 1902, based on the India Dail Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no change in the rainfall conditions during the past week and the rought continues unabated. There have been showers over the extremities of the dian region, but the main portion of the country has been altogether rainless. The owers noticed above occurred on the 7th at Moulmein, Diamond Island and Silchar; n the 8th at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar; on the 9th at Trincomalee; on the 10th at Mergui Moulmein and Trincomalee; on the 11th at Trincomalee; on the 12th at Toungoo, Yame in, Colombo and Trincomalee; and on the 13th at Taunggyi, Lashio, Bhamo, Minbu amethin, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddalore, Negapatam and Trincomalee. In ddition, light snow occurred at Dras and Astor on the 17th. The preceding summary ows that the rainfall of the week has been confined to parts of Burma, of Ceylon and the uth of the Peninsula, and even in these areas the showers have not only been frequently cal and confined to one or two stations, but they have generally been light and less than 10".

The rainfall summary at the close shows that average rainfall amounting to 0·10" more was received during the week in all the Burma divisions, in the Calicut sub-vision and in the East Coast (South) division, but that in all the remaining divisions d sub-divisions the week was rainless throughout. The only areas in which the ticipated rainfall is at all heavy during the week under review are the Simla sub-vision, the Ludhiana sub-division and the Baluchistan division; in all other places the ticipated rainfall at this season is small, and except for the long continued drought its sence would be comparatively unimportant.

The conditions shown by the latter portion of the table are practically the same as ose described last week. Serious deficiency of rainfall is reported from all places cept the Burma Dry division, the Ahmedabad sub-division of Gujarat, the Bellary b-division of the Deccan, both the sub-divisions of South India and the East Coast outh) division.

The deficiency is absolutely greatest over the area covered by the West Himalaya West Gangetic Plain, the North-West Dry and the Baluchistan divisions where it ries from 1·25" in the Cawnpore sub-division to 5" in the Simla sub-division, but the ficiency, relatively to the average, is about equally great and roughly between 80 an rant all over Northern and Central India.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH FEBRUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 12TH FEBRUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·10	0·11	—0·01	0·59	0·86	— 0·27	— 31	— 35
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·52	0·77	— 0·25	— 32	— 44
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0·39	0·05	+0·34	0·67	0·56	+ 0·11	+ 20	— 45
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·01	0·25	—0·24	0·07	1·33	— 1·26	— 95	— 94
	Calcutta	0	0·23	—0·23	0·01	0·91	— 0·90	— 99	— 99
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·04	0·29	—0·25	1·04	1·78	— 0·74	— 42	— 33
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East	Dinajpur	0	0·14	—0·14	0·20	0·96	— 0·76	— 79	— 76
	Darbhanga	0	0·17	—0·17	0·04	1·10	— 1·06	— 96	— 96
	Bahraich	0	0·36	—0·36	0·39	1·94	— 1·55	— 80	— 75
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·69	— 0·69	—100	—100
	Patna	0	0·19	—0·19	0·35	1·07	— 0·72	— 67	— 60
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West	Simla	0	1·09	—1·09	1·03	6·25	— 5·22	— 84	— 80
	Ludhiana	0	0·59	—0·59	0·25	3·77	— 3·52	— 93	— 92
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·26	—0·26	0·28	1·54	— 1·26	— 82	— 78
	Lahore	0	0·28	—0·28	0·04	2·10	— 2·06	— 98	— 98
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·19	—0·19	0·03	1·42	— 1·39	— 98	— 98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·55	—0·55	0·19	3·81	— 3·62	— 95	— 94
[illegible] Coast	Waltair	0	0·11	—0·11	0·15	1·28	— 1·13	— 88	— 87
	Cuttack	0	0·26	—0·26	0·24	0·97	— 0·73	— 75	— 66
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·27	—0·27	0·08	0·79	— 0·71	— 90	— 85
	Raipur	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·78	— 0·78	—100	—100
	Bhandara	0	0·23	—0·23	0·35	1·31	— 0·96	— 73	— 68
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·21	—0·21	0·82	1·49	— 0·67	— 45	— 30
	Jaipur	0	0·06	—0·06	0·12	0·85	— 0·73	— 86	— 85
	Indore	0	0·04	—0·04	0·21	0·51	— 0·30	— 59	— 55
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·18	0·15	+0·03	2·50	3·34	— 0·84	— 25	— 27
	Bombay	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	— 94	— 93
16. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0·11	—0·11	0·26	0·21	+ 0·05	+ 24	+160
	Rajkot	0	0·02	—0·02	0·03	0·21	— 0·18	— 86	— 84
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·27	0·87	— 0·60	— 69	— 67
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·01	—0·01	0·92	0·66	+ 0·26	+ 39	+ 42
	Bijapur	0	0·06	—0·06	0·15	0·40	— 0·25	— 63	— 56
	Hyderabad	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·21	— 0·21	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0·74	0·37	+ 0·37	+100	+106
	Madura	0·07	0·22	—0·15	5·26	3·43	+ 1·83	+ 53	+ 62
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·63	0·24	+0·39	13·87	11·04	+ 2·83	+ 26	+ 23

W. L. DALLAS,
for *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.*

SIMLA,
The 13th February, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 8th February, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain during the week. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are stationary or falling.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in parts of Gujarat and the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Bijapur, is nearly over in Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Broach and Khandesh Threshing has been completed in Ahmednagar, is nearly over in Kolaba, and is in progress in parts of Thar and Parkar, Nasik and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Sowings for the spring are in progress in parts of Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by locusts or frost in parts of Sindh, by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Wadhwan and Baroda and by grasshoppers in parts of Bijapur. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has been commenced in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. Preparation of land for next season is in progress in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan and Belgaum. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat and Belgaum. The fodder supply is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi and Sholapur. Prices have risen in four districts, fallen in five districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest foodgrain in pounds per rupee at headquarters:—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 29; Panchmahals, 30; Sholapur, $42\frac{11}{16}$; Ahmednagar, 35; Bijapur, 38. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal

Daily average numbers on relief:—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 141,041; dependants, 7,829; total on works, 148,870. In poor houses, 2,079; on village relief, 32,374; total on gratuitous relief, 34,453. Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 29,507; dependants, 76; total on works, 29,583. In poor houses, 3,791; on village relief, 630; total on gratuitous relief, 4,421. Figures for Palanpur are incomplete. Grand total, 217,327.

Bengal.—Except a very slight fall in parts of Tippera and Cuttack, there was no rain during the week anywhere in the Province. The want of rain is still felt in several places in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Threshing of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane still continue. Harvesting of the spring crops and preparation of lands for early rice and jute are in progress. Poppy is doing fairly well and lancing has commenced in places. Prospects continue to be fair on the whole. Fodder is sufficient except at Arrah. Want of water is not felt anywhere. The price of common rice has risen in 8 Districts, fallen in 17, and is stationary in the rest—(21).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been clear. Rain is wanted for dry lands. The irrigation of crops is in progress. Fields are being prepared for sugarcane. The harvesting of peas has been commenced in places. Slight injury is reported to crops from frost in Shahjahanpur, Sitapur and Bara Banki and from rats in Budaun. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Jullundur, Amritsar and Sialkot. Land is being prepared for sugarcane cultivation in Rohtak. Sowings of extra spring crops have been commenced in Gurgaon and parts of Karnal. The outturn of sugarcane is said to be average on irrigated and below the average on unirrigated land in Sialkot. The condition of standing crops is generally fair on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. Crops on dry land generally are withering. Rain is badly needed throughout the province. Standing spring crops are suffering from cold, high winds or draught in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Amballa, Mooltan and Sialkot. They are also being damaged by rats in parts of Amballa and Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition, but they are said to be losing condition by over-work on wells in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Gujrat. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in parts of Karnal, Mooltan and Shahpur. Prices of wheat are rising in Rohtak, Amballa, Jullundur, Amritsar,

Shahpur and Rawalpindi [illegible]. The price per rupee of the cheapest food grain in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows:—Hissar, bijhar (mixed crop) 21½; Rohtak, bijhar (mixed crop) 22; Gurgaon, barley, 24. Numbers on relief—Test-works:—in Hissar, 608; poor houses, 148; otherwise relieved 2,177; total, 2,933.

North-West Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. It is badly wanted. The prospect of crops generally are good in Peshawar, of irrigated crops average, of unirrigated poor in Dera Ismail Khan The stock of food-grains and fodder is sufficient in Peshawar, but is procurable with difficulty in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are rising. Wheat is selling at 13½ and 14½, gram 16 and 17, maize 21 and 20, seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively, and *bajri* at 17½ in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing are progressing. Rain fell in Thongwa, Mergui and Thaton, but the damage done to the crop was very slight. UPPER BURMA.—Agricultural operations are in progress. Standing crops are in fair condition except the pulse crop in the Monywa sub-division of Lower Chindwin and wheat and pulse crops on uplands in Mandalay. The price of paddy has risen in Amherst and Thaton and fallen in Kyaukse and Thongwa.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been rainless and extremely cold and frosty in the Northern districts. The harvesting of gram and other pulses is generally in progress, and the reaping of wheat has been commenced in Wardha. Damage to pulses by frost is feared to be considerable in the Khurai Tahsil of the Saugor district and appreciable in the rest of Saugor, Damoh and Narsinghpur. In the three Western tahsils of Hoshangabad the spring crops are withering and in the Jagir Tahsil of the Bilaspur district the prospects of the wheat crop are unfavourable. Damage by rats has extended to parts of Nimar and Chhindwara. Insects and cold blasts are damaging linseed and wheat in parts of Raipur. Elsewhere prospects are generally fair to good. Prices are generally steady The lowest prices in seers per rupee are wheat 16, gram 22½, rice 16½ and *juar* 22½: the highest are wheat 8¾, gram 12, rice 8 and *juar* 14.

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in places. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early rice are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair in other districts, except in parts of Kamrup, where the prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished and its outturn is good in Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Land is being prepared for late rice in Sylhet, Kamrup and Darrang (for sugarcane in Darrang) and for jute in Goalpara. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 17, Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati 13½, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar 13, Dibrugarh 11½ and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, horse gram, *ragi* and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. Prospects are good on the whole. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and in parts of Shimoga and Kadur, and have slightly risen in parts of Hassan and in the other parts of Shimoga and Kadur. Water and fodder are available. COORG.—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather was clear with nights and mornings cool. Harvesting of monsoon crops is nearly completed. Winter crops are generally in fair condition though damage by rats still continues in some districts. Preparation of land for sowing continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. The spring harvest is in progress. Winter rice sowings under wells are nearing completion. Distress has been localised in 37 villages of the Ashti Taluka and preliminary measures of relief are under consideration in the Parendah Taluka. Eleven villages are reported to be suffering from the effects of the bad season. Prices are fairly stationary. Prices—wheat, 6; coarse rice, 8½; and juar, 18¾ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The progress of agricultural operations is fair in Sirohi and Dholpur, satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar, and poor and unsatisfactory in Banswara and Dungarpur. The state of crops is fair to good generally except in Kherwara, Banswara and Dungarpur where practically there are none. Damage by rats continues in Jaisalmer, Mejar, Bundi, Tonk, Kotah, Jhallawar, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara, Banswara and Dungarpur, and to a slight extent in 8 tahsils of Jaipur. Opium is doing well in Jaipur, has been slightly damaged by rats in Kishengarh and by frost in 4 *milamuts* of Kotah. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder generally is good and they are

sufficient. Prices are falling in 11 states, rising in 1 and are steady elsewhere. Prices in seers per rupee of cheapest staple food grains in states or tracts threatened with distress :—Bikanir 13 to 17, Marwar 13 to 15·10, Jaisalmer 15, Sirohi 11 to 12, Kherwara 11¾. Jaipur 19·3, Kishengarh 18, Ajmer 15 to 17, Merwara 15 to 16·10, Banswara 12 to 20, Dungarpur 11½. Numbers on relief-works :—Marwar 2,056, Jaisalmer 1,047, Kherwara, 5,499, Kotra 4,986, Dungarpur 3,808; on test works :—Merwara 3,995, Kishengarh 945; on gratuitous relief—Marwar 531, Jaisalmer 157, Kishengarh 964; on village relief—Merwara 898; in poor-houses or orphanages—1,053; grand total 25,939.

Central India.—There was a slight fall of rain in Gwalior, but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, average in Bundelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost, mice, insects and want of rain in Gwalior, by frost in Bhopal and by rats in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. The condition of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, falling in Bhopal, below average in Baghelkhand and rising in Indore. Average prices of food grains in seers per rupee :—15-5 to 23-5 in Gwalior, 22½ to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15¾ in Malwa and 7 to 16 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas :—Sehore *juar*, 16-9; *bajri*, in Ratlam, 12¾; *makka*, in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 1; Barwani 15; Jhabua 14½; Alirajpur 13¼; Jobat and Bikanir 10 seers per rupee. The opium crop is in fair condition in Gwalior, good in Bhopal, suffering from cold and rats in Malwa and is in flower in Bhopawar. Numbers on relief :—Works :—Ratlam, 295; Amjhera, 1,295; Alirajpur, 3,837; Barwani, 7,844; Jhabua, 11,855; Jobat, 1,385; total, 26,511. Gratuitously relieved :—Barwani, 58; Jaora, 56; Ratlam, 47; total, 161; grand total 26,672.

Baroda.—Standing crops are in fair condition, but there is no change in prospects. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi and Nausari Divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices :—*bajri*, 25; *juar*, 25, wheat 23, rice superior 15, rice inferior 23 pounds per rupee. Number on relief :—Works, 22,433; gratuitous relief, 11,773; total, 34,196.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to date and this seriously threatens the spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was no rain. Standing crops on unirrigated areas are suffering for want of rain, but those on irrigated tracts are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 17 to 30 and maize 24 to 60 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is frosty and cold. Rain is badly required for the standing wheat crop. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	136,818	24,657	161,475	148,870	34,453	183,323	+ 21,848
Punjab	591	2,363	2,953	685	2,385	2,933	20
Ajmer-Merwara	3,417	648	4,065	3,918	898	4,816	+ 628
Total British Provinces	140,826	27,867	168,693	153,473	37,676	191,149	+ 22,456
Native States.							
Rajputana States	15,560	1,659	17,219	18,401	2,735	21,136	+ 3,917
Central India States	21,153	174	21,327	20,511	161	20,672	+ 5,345
Baroda	23,002	11,938	34,940	22,423	11,773	34,196	— 744
Bombay Native States	29,090	3,993	33,083	29,583	4421	34,004	+ 921
Total Native States	88,805	17,764	106,569	96,918	19,090	116,008	+ 9,439
GRAND TOTAL	229,631	45,631	275,262	250,391	56,766	307,157	+ 31,895

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 11th January 1902.			For the week ending the 18th January 1902.			For the week ending the 25th January 1902.			For the week ending the 1st February 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Madras.													
Cuddapah	1,291,903	602	161	763	520	156	676	225	...	225	...	...	...
TOTAL MADRAS	1,291,903	602	161	763	520	156	676	225	...	225	...	...	...
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	24,824	3,264	28,088	28,809	7,551	36,360	36,346	2,966	39,312	42,522	8,515	51,037
Kaira	716,332	9,942	1,366	11,308	12,119	1,645	13,764	17,716	2,099	19,815	23,673	2,514	26,187
Panch Mahals	261,020	42,311	1,030	43,341	46,714	1,286	48,000	52,275	1,818	54,093	54,498	2,274	56,772
Broach	291,763	896	...	896	591	...	591	629	...	629	699	...	699
Sholapur	720,977	1,360	974	2,334	1,241	972	2,213	1,207	994	2,201	1,114	1,001	2,115
Ahmednagar	837,695	3,053	7,391	10,444	3,166	7,522	10,688	3,135	7,564	10,699	4,397	7,668	12,065
Khandesh	1,427,382	...	...	...	1,421	...	1,421	2,420	...	2,420	2,057	...	2,057
Bijapur	735,435	8,542	1,978	10,520	8,566	2,043	10,609	8,200	2,274	10,474	7,858	2,550	10,408
Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	161	161	...	142	142	...	130	130	...	135	135
TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	90,928	16,164	107,092	102,627	21,161	123,788	121,928	17,845	139,773	136,818	24,657	161,475
Punjab.													
Hissar	781,575	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	519	2,656	3,175	533	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara	109,530	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530	2,020	1,268	3,288	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	8,333,473	94,069	20,249	114,318	106,032	25,053	131,085	125,501	21,612	147,113	140,826	27,867	168,693
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,909	1,631	504	2,135	1,752	588	2,340	1,856	474	2,330	1,856	647	2,503
Jaisalmer	73,436	237	28	265	329	48	377	561	104	665	561	104	665
Kherwara	51,000	3,686	...	3,686	3,670	1,638	5,308	4,513	1,813	6,326	4,753	183	4,936
Kotra	21,000	2,375	...	2,375	3,072	...	3,072	2,207	577	2,784	4,916	500	5,416
Dungarpur	100,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,474	32	3,506
Sirohi	154,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89
Banswara	165,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	104
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,500,989	7,929	532	8,461	8,823	2,274	11,097	9,137	2,968	12,105	15,560	1,659	17,219
Central India States.													
Jaora	84,000	...	56	56	...	56	56	...	54	54	...	53	53
Ratlam	83,000	151	48	199	151	48	199	209	45	254	18	49	67
Jhabua	81,000	...	...	...	3,890	...	3,890	4,082	...	4,082	11,638	6	11,644
Alirajpur	50,000	...	...	...	501	...	501	1,368	...	1,368	3,021	...	3,021
Jobat	14,336	...	...	...	105	...	105	...	...	*	1,109	...	1,109
Amjhera	55,000	...	...	...	970	...	970	...	...	*	...	...	*
Barwani	39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,367	66	5,433
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	383,000	151	104	255	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758	21,153	174	21,327
Baroda	1,950,927	22,644	11,872	34,516	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,349	33,293	23,002	11,938	34,940
Bombay Native States.													
1 Kathiawar	2,329,196	8,089	1,655	9,744	7,566	2,012	9,578	8,734	2,272	11,006	9,612	2,220	11,832
2 Palanpur	467,271	10,774	823	11,597	10,477	876	11,353	10,477	876	11,353	12,511	1,292	13,803
3 Rewa Kantha	479,065	2,905	105	3,010	4,200	123	4,323	5,919	116	6,035	6,641	203	6,844
4 Jamkhandi	105,357	311	282	593	284	317	601	249	279	528	153	278	431
5 Madhol	63,001	235	...	235	239	...	239	232	...	232	173	...	173
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,443,890	22,314	2,865	25,179	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,611	3,543	29,154	29,090	3,993	33,083
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,278,806	53,038	15,373	68,411	60,615	17,546	78,161	62,351	17,959	80,310	88,805	17,764	106,569
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	16,612,279	147,107	35,622	182,729	166,647	42,599	209,246	187,852	39,571	227,423	229,631	45,631	275,262

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Bergui	...	..	25 36	26 17	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27 19	27 59	..		...	..	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28 32	31 36	55 6	48 12	...	...	...	.	...	...
Pegu (delta)—												
Rangoon	...	...	21 33	26 02	33 33	24 04	...	...	.	.	...	...
Thongwa	.	..	3 19	29 91	..	...	..	..	..	...	..	...
Bassein	...	...	29 49	29 49	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	2 37	24 15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	24 71	21 75	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	33 16	37 21	37 21	30 33	..	...	..	...	12 96	18 03
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	30 77	31 37	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	25 2
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30 77	27 59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	15	15	26 25	30	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	30	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	..	.	31 25	31 25	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	32 5	31 12	37 5	33 75	...	...	27 5	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	..	...	31 87	27 5 and 32 5	...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...
Calcutta	...	..	40	37 5	32 5	35	...	...	25	17 5	23 75	20
Central—												
Burdwan	...	...	35	31 25	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	..	35 62	31 28	26 25	26 56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	..	35	37 5	37 5	35	..	...	...	.	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	..	..	25 62	25	33 75	33 76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Patna	...	..	29 37	24 06	27 5	26 25	...	...	17 5	16 25	13 75	13 12
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	..	...	31 37	26 25	31 87	31 56	...	...	21 09	17 5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	.	31 37	27 5	31 87	30 78	...	...	20 94	19 06	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19 22	22 24	34 71	40 78	29 71	36 41	39 63	36 67	22 86	25 47	19 32	19 53
Central—												
Cawnpore	18 9	18 79	33 33	32 66	27 6	36 35	31 98	38 07	19 51	21 61	18 38	16 67
Jhansi	21 87	15 83	42 08	42 08	29 58	36 35	...	43 7	20 78	23 44	20 73	18 38
Western—												
Meerut	...	36 35	33 33	35 57	25	22 24	28 59	40	17 4	22 24	..	7 4
Agra	22 19	25	50	50	28 54	33 12	33 33	42 08	19 79	21 61	20 21	17 76
Submontane, west—												
Shanjahanpur	15 62	14 84	31 87	30 78	25 78	32 66	...	...	17 03	19 06	18 12	16 67
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18 18	19 17	31 98	34 63	28 91	33 7	34 79	38 38	16 67	20	16 67	19 06
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	19 37	40	42 5	30	33 28	...	...	...	23 75	17 81	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	40·76	28·32	50	48·12	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (Ir. Burma)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	25·6	29·36	31·37	...		Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	..	...	47·06	38·33	.	..	...	..	Bassein
												Pegu (Inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	18·34			19·23	19·23	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	..	...	...	21·62	38·1	..	..	...	...	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	..	11·72	9·67	24·01	29·91	55·17	55·17	...	..	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	...	...	.	33·33	33·33	50·79	31·68	...	.	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...			...		...	..	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	...	...	42·11	40	61·54	61·54	...	...	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	Goalpára
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	37·5	52·5	52·5	420	451	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	32·5	56·25	47·5	400	420	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	..	31·25	30	37·5 to 45	42·5	340 to 360	380 to 420	Midnapur
27·5	22·5	..	...	12·5	17·5	27·5	32·5	37·5	45	385	490	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·75	28·75	37·5	44·37	320	410	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	33·12	31·41	45·12	53·12	500	530	Pabna
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	32·5	27·5	32·5	32·5	55	50	340	450	Rangpur
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	31·25	25	31·87	262·75	382·5	Cuttack
												Behár, south—
...	...	...	...	17·5	16·87	21·87	19·37	24·37	30	301·87	350	Patna
												Behár, north—
...	...	...		19·69	21·62	25·62	28·75	35·62	45	370	372·5	Bhagalpur
...	...	18·12	16·56	19·06	16·25	23·44	26·76	29·53	42·19	301·69	337·62	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
21·93	23·7	...	...	18·59	20·42	22·55	18·75	29·22	41·15	345·21	404·58	Benares
												Central—
20·52	19·06	...	...	18·18	15·68	18·59	27·6	...		320	376·16	Cawnpore
21·93	20	...	...	19·79	23·7	19·22	42·66	...	34·79	282·5	345·94	Jhansi
												Western—
...	17·4	...	...	...	17·76	19·06	33·33	25	...	336·43	387·5	Meerut
22·81	20·62	...	...	19·79	18·59	21·09	33·23	34·63	42·08	304·74	376·16	Agra
												Submontane, west—
17·5	17·03	...	...	16·56	15·68	18·12	28·59	17·5	...	335	370	Shahjahanpur
												Oudh—
												Southern—
18·59	19·06	...	...	16·67	18·18	19·06	28·96	.	...	330	390	Lucknow
												Northern—
...	22·81	...	...	16·87	18·28	18·75	26·72	..	...	340	380	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	17·3	15·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18·77	20·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	.	18·18	23·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·38	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	..	24·71	23·7	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...	..	24·81	24·81	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	23·1	26 89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	28·19	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	28·57	36·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	50	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	45	52·5	3 ·75	37·5	105	127·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	57·5	36 25	36·87	70	100	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	35 to 40	47·5 to 50	35·62	35·62	70 and 72·5	75 and 107·5	...	...	...	...	2·5	1·77
Calcutta	42·5	42·5	33·75	33·75	70	90	...	...	10	10	8·75	6·25
Central—												
Bardwan	32·5	37·5	33·12	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	3·91
Pabna	37·5	50	37·5	33·12	80	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	70	40	40	90	75	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	4·37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	46·87	42·5	30	30	45	42·5	...	...	5·62	5·62	5	5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	35	35	36·25	36·87	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	3·12	3·12
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	40	60	40	37·5	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	26 56	36·25	40	38·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·95	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	34·79	38·07	...	...	67·5	60	100	135	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	42·5	47·08	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	...	44·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·91	53·33	...	...	133·33	133·33	87·5	150	5·73	3·33	5	3·75
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	37·5	36·35	...	...	...	...	100 and 110	120 and 150	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	31·98	40	...	...	70	70	...	...	4·01	3·33	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
										Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Moulmein and Amherst
...	...	.	...	..	..	...	.	..		
										Pegu (delta)—
...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	...		Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Thôngwa
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...		Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	..	..		...	..	.	..	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Goálpara
...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	..	..	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	..	...	...		..		.		Bardwan
...	...	..	..	.	...	..		...	..	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	.	Patna
										Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	Bhagalpur
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		..	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	...	.	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
3·67	2·5	..	...	40 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26 25	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	70 and 60	50 and 100	...	...	40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahanpur
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2 19	1·56	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY—*continued*

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	20	...		12·66	47·08	..	...	26 56	28·59	26 56	19·06
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19·06	18·18	44·37	50	22·19	36·35	28 59	41·87	14 84	25	18·12	19 06
Central—												
Lahore	22·19	23 54	44·43	45·1	22·71	36 93	26·71	41 61	13 91	23 91	17 03	20 42
South-eastern—												
Delhi	22·24	25	38 67	40	25	38 07	30·78	42·68	17·76	32 81	18 59	16·35
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22 24	23 54	40	42·34	21 93	34·06	25	39 01	...	...	...	21·04
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	20	52·97	49·79	23·12	37 19	25	40	14 69	25 31	14·57	15 31
Western—												
Multan	16·67	19·06	26·67	27·5	25·78	39·01	31·98	44·48	16 67	25	15 36	22·19
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	33·14	37 5	28 75	40	...	...	22 5	...	23 75	20 94
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	26 6	38 44	...	...	18 91	...	21 6	17 9
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26 25 to 28 12	37 81 to 38 75	53 12	57 81	18·12 to 19·37	27·5 to 28·12	17 5 to 19 37	23 12
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	45 83	...	...	...			...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21 83	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	42·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 02	27·15
Dhulia	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	26 67	25·21
Ahmadabad	.	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	.	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	..	34	36	32	42	...	50	...	...	20	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	35·2	26·62	38	32	44 37	...	...	21	19
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	..	26	32	27	33	33	48	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	..	42·86	50		..	...	...	15 51	26 92
Akola	...	...	75	75	50	45 5	50	56 25	...	...	20 3	23 33
Ellichpur	...	...	80	66 67	50	6. 94	57·14	72 73	...	..	20	23 53
Amraoti	...	...	37·5	47·5	37·5	42·5	42	53 5	...	...	16 25	21 25
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	31·4
Cuddapah	29·2	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	25·8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East coast, south—												
Madras	21·7	30·4	47·7	48·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21·7	32·9	31 6	39·7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2	24·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	22 69	18·41	36·57	37·78	58·78	56·8	50·94	54·86	....	...	21	23·76
Bangalore	19 50	29·59	43·02	49·05	41 19	43·7	60·5	66·02	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dal		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
28·59	2	...	...	26 56	18 18	26·56	44·43	...	...	736 87	457 19	Ajmer
												Panjab—
												Southern—
20	20	...	...	15·94	20	16 72	36·35	40	57 13	340	375	Ferozpur
												Central—
18·59	20·42	...	...	15·1	21·87	17·45	37 66	37·24	45 73	365 62	400	Lahore
												South-eastern—
21 61	17 92	...	...	17·76	17·76	2·72	34·79	29·61	40	355 52	400	Delhi
												Submontane—
...	22 86	...	...	15·99	21 61	17 19	38 07	...	.	..	...	Amritsar
												Northern—
17 31	23 44	...	...	14·37	22 19	19·37	3·12	34 37	40	320	350	Rawalpindi
												Western—
18·18	23·54	...	...	16·67	22 19	21 93	39 01	...	.	355 57	412·86	Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
25	25·62	...	...	...	...	26·41	41 25	37 5	..	375	..	Karachi
...	20 87	...	...	...	...	22 03	...			325	420	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21 25	28·28	...	...	45 to 47·5	47·5 to 52 5	300 to 470	3 0 to 420	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Sholapur
...	29 62	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
												Khandesh—
24 22	19·22	...	...	...	...	27·6	...	...	...	304·17	...	Ahmadnagar
...	2 ·9		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	34	39	42	333	433	Nagpur
												Central—
...	...	...	...	..	...	23 5	30·75	32	...	290	350	Jubbulpore
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	...	27	40	39	...	290	400	Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Basim
22 92	33 33	...	...	...	...	30	41·62	50	54 17	323 81	457·15	Akola
27 ·9	33 33	...	...	...	...	38 09	50	5 ·33	72 73	336 84	6.0	Ellichpur
22·5	20·25	...	...	...	...	31·25	31 25	43 75	65	320	410	Amraoti
												Madras—
												South, central—
19·2	20·7	...	...	...	...	35·1	55·2			325·7	325·7	Coimbatore
...	...	20·5	24·8	...	...	...	...	21·5	26·9	312 4	359 6	Salem
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·3	39 2	380·9	380·9	Bellary
21·9	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·2	345 5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
												East Coast, central—
...	...	20·1	26 6	...	...	...	...	32·3	37 4	...	...	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·2	37·2	...	...	362·1	329·2	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	23 3	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
26·2	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	38·4	...	...	Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21 55	21·47	...	...	15·54	32·54	71	82 2	388·11	413	Mysore
	...	24·93	31·65	...	...	15·28	31·35	58 78	5·77	403·57	376·75	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY *concluded*

Districts	Sugar, raw (Gúr)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	50	...	...	80	66·67	133·28	160	4·06	5	3·28	8·91
Central—												
Lahore	41·04	45·73	...	...	47·81	64·01	114·27	152·24	10	10	5·62	8·85
South-eastern—												
Delhi	38·07	14·43	...	...	80	80	130	160	5	6·67	4·48	7·92
Submontane—												
Amritsar	38·07	40	...	...	...	...	...	133·07	...	...	1·48	7·29
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	40	14·43	...	...	40	40	100	114·37	6·67	6·67	3·33	6·67
Western—												
Multan	41·48	50	...	...	80	80	133·33	177·81	5·68	4·37	3·65	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	40·1	67·5	...	...	...	...	92·5	...	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur		45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur		74·22										
Poona	57·03		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore			39	38	69·75	90	106·62	150	...	2·19	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur			35	40	90	120	89	115	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	114·28		...	...	145	142	114·28	140	2·03	2·03	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	133·33	...	...	200	400	180	200	13·33	10	...	...
Amraoti	80	100	...	...	115	225	120	170	6·17	2·06	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	51·2	51·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem			...	...	137	128·4	61·7	109·7	...	...	7	6·7
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·6	75·7	...	...	...	...
Kurnul			...	...	49·4	32·7	74·8	122·5	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·7	57·6	...	...	123·4	123·4	64·2	126·7	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	106·8	...	...	...	...	4·3	4·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	55·12	60·33	...	...	305	320·71	103·61	171·33	4·5	6·25	5	7·75
Kadúr	57·07	64·22	...	...	142·5	142·5	100·75	116·12	7·58	5·3	7·31	7·3

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds.

Jawar stalks		Bhusa		Sheep, per score		Goats, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
8	5	...	...	110	140	..	..	80	0	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
...	5	...	...	50	67	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	.		112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	5	...	...	65	60		.	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	.	...		.		..	Amritsar
										Northern—
4·01	5		.	60	60			60	70	Rawalpindi
										Western—
5	5·62	...	...	50	50	...		70	.	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...		...	..		.		Karachi
.	.	.	.	..	..	..			.	Shikarpur
.	..	6·41 to 6·56	9·53	40 to 110	40 to 140	..	.	.	.	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	.	..	..	.			..	..	Dharwar
..	...	...		...						Sholapur
..	..	..	..	.			.		.	Poona
										Khandesh—
..	...	...	...	..	..	.				Ahmednagar
	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	..	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
..	..	...	...	...	...	.		...	..	Surat
	...	..	...	.	...		..	..		Ahmedabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
..	..	...	...	60	60	..	.	70	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	..	.	..	55	50	...	.	35	40	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	Raipur
										Berar—
...	.	...	...	..	..	..		...		Basim
3·3	3·3	...	...	75	70	.	...	80	70	Akola
8	...	...	...	40	40	..	.	150	100	Ellichpur
...	2·5	...	...	70	45	...	...	100	100	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	..	...	...	..		50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	..	80	70	80	70		...	Salem
										Central—
...	..	...	..	80	100	80	100	100	60	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	.	Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	65	50	65	50		...	Madras
...	...	..	...	80	80	80	80	..	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	...		..	..	...	..	40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
4·5	6	...	...	100	100	...	.	70	70	Mysore
...	...	...	...	120	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-Month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	..	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 1	14 1	13 11	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...		...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 —	11 —		...	16 —	15 8	18 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	..		...	...	10 —	10 —	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
Bassein	.	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 15	11 13	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 1	12 11	11 10	...	...	...	...
Henzada		...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	8 9	15 —	13 15	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	...		...	...	13 3	13 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	9 9	...	...	10 12	10 12	15 3	14 8	...	24 8	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	10 8	11 —	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 13	11 13	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	..	...	...	...	11 10	13 9	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	..	...	...		16 2	14 —	21 —	18 4	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 4	11 10	11 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 8	7 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 —	6 1	...	...	5 —	5 1	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	24 —	25 8	27 —	29 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	..
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 — and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...		...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 14	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 6	8 14	16 —	16 —	14 —	14
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	16 —	...	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	13 4	12 8	12 4	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 4	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 —	14 4	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	7 15	7 1	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
...	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Tonngoo
...	...	.	...	6 6	6 6	...	25 3	6 14	6 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	32 —	32 —	7 3	7 3	14 8	14 8	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	5 13	5 13	10 10	10 10	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 —	30 —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	15 —	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	..	..	10 8	10 —	10 —	9 8	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	13 6	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hil
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára
..	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 12	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts
..	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 —	6 —	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 8	10 3	Dacca
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	12 4	11 6	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
..	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	..	...	12 4	11 —	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 5	11 13	16 13	16 13	10 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—*continued*												
Central—												
Bankura	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	..	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	16 —	25 —	20 —	...	...	11 4	12 9	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	14 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	..	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Jalpaiguri	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...		...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	9 12	...	7 14	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	13 12	...	...	...	...
Balásore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	..
Manbhum	11 —	10 8	...	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	24 —	...	...
Ranchi	8 — to 10 —	8 — to 10 8	16 —	16 —	..	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	..
Palámau	11 4	10 2	13 8	15 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	..
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8 and 13 —	11 — and 12 12	...	...	...	...
Arakan division—												
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	...	...	12 1	11 12	...	...	...	...
Gaya	13 —	12 —	19 —	17 8	...	...	12 4	12 4	17 —	16 8	...	...
Patna	14 —	14 —	22 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	28 —	19 —	...	...
Shahabad	12 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	.	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	8 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	19 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	12 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 —	13 3	19 12	17 9	..	..	12 —	12 15	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Saran	14 —	14 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	22 —	...	...	...
Champáran	11 4 to 13	13 —	20 — to 24 —	20 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	12 8	13 8	17 8	17 —	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 —	20 8	20 8	18 8	19 —
Benares	12 14	12 11	16 8	16 8	7 13	7 13	10 9	10 9	20 1	20 10	17 10	18 7
Ghazipur	11 8	11 4	16 6	16 6	6 12	7 —	10 10	9 1	20 10	20 6	15 2	16 6
Jaunpur	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Allahabad	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	25 —	19 —	20 —
Central—												
Banda	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 —	5 4	5 4	11 8	11 8	24 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Hamirpur	12 10	12 10	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	25 4	20 —	22 —
Jalaun	11 12	11 —	20 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	20 —	20 —	...		10 12	11 —	21 4	22 —	19 —	19 1
Jhansi	13 4	13 2	19 —	18 12	6 13	7 2	12 —	12 —	19 1	19 12	18 —	18 —
Etawah	13 4	12 8	19 8	17 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 8	21 4	19 8	18 12	18
Farukhabad	13 5	13 10	20 7	20 7	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	19 12	20 7	19 12	20
Mainpuri	14 4	14 4	20 4	18 12	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 4	19 4	19 4	18 1
Etah	14 12	14 8	20 —	19 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	15 —	21 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	18 8	18 —
Agra	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 8	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17
Muttra	14 —	14 —	20 8	20 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	18
Aligarh	14 8	14 4	19 8	20 —	5 4	5 8	...	...	20 —	20 8	19 —	19
Bulandshahr	15 12	15 12	23 —	22 8	5 —	5 8	9 —	8 8	23 8	25 —	19 8	20 —
Submontane, east—												
Bijnor	12 8	12 8	15 8	16 —	6 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	...	...
Azamgarh	11 8	11 12	16 5	17 5	6 10	6 10	12 8	12 6	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 1	19 12	19 12	10 14	10 14	12 10	12 10	22 8	23 4	19 5	19 1
Basti	12 8	12 8	17 8	16 8	8 —	7 12	11 12	11 12	19 —	17 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	..	...	11 8	12 —	11 8	10 —	Bankura
..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	..	...	13 —	12 5	21 —	24 —	17 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 4	...	...	8 4	8 12	9 12	10 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 15	9 15	Bogra
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	21 —	15 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	10 8	10 10	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 —	18 —	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	11 13	10 8	...	...	9 3	8 6	13 4	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	15 1(*a*)	13 7(*a*)	...	...	15 1	13 12	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 — and 10 —	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 —	20 —	25 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
..	..	...	...	13 —	13 4	22 —	24 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum
28 —	26 —	...	...	12 — to 14 —	12 8 to 15 —	23 —	24 —	8 — to 8 8	6 — to 8 —	9 —	9 —	Ranchi
20 4	20 4	...	...	12 6	12 6	16 14	18 —	10 2	16 14	9 —	9 —	Paláman
21 —	20 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	18 14	18 14	21 —	22 —	18 14	18 14	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	...	15 8	16 —	16 12	16 8	19 8	20 —	12 8	13 8	10 10	10 10	Gaya
...	...	19 8	19 8	18 —	19 —	22 —	23 —	16 —	15 8	10 12	10 8	Patna
...	..	...	...	16 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Shahabad
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	13 — and 14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 4	11 — and 15 2	20 4	22 12	11 4	10 12	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur
20 14	19 12	...	...	17 10	18 11	20 14	22 —	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga
21 4	21 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Muzaffarpur
20 —	22 —	...	16 —	18 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	19 —	10 8	10 8	Sáran
24 —	25 —	...	...	18 — to 20 —	20 8	21 —	21 8	19 4	19 4	10 8	11 —	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	15 8	16 —	17 8	17 8	21 —	23 —	20 —	13—(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
..	...	16 12	16 12	16 9	16 6½	20 10	20 14	13 8	12 13	10 1	10 —	Benares
...	...	20 6	13 2	16 8	16 6	20 6	20 6	13 14	12 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
16 —	22 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15—(*b*)	15—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 4	20 4	18 —	18 —	14 —	14—(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	...	...	16 —(*b*)	16 —(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —(*b*)	15 —(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —	..	...	14 —(*b*)	12 8(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	21 —	22 —	21 —	21 8	21 8	23 4	15 —(*b*)	14 8(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	20 8	19 12	20 —	20 —	16 4	16 12	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi
24 —	24 —	14 —	14 —	19 12	19 12	24 4	24 8	14 —	13 —	11 6	11 4	Etawah
...	...	21 13	21 13	21 1	20 7	23 8	23 8	15 —	15 —	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	19 4	18 12	23 8	22 8	16 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	15 —(*b*)	15—(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15 —(*b*)	15—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Meerut
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	11—(*b*)	11 (*b*)	11 —	11 —	Agra
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	20 —	22 —	14 8	14 8(*b*)	12 8	12 —	Muttra
...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8	17 —	23 —	23 —	13 —(*b*)	12 8(*b*)	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 —	23 8	24 —	14—(*b*)	14—(*b*)	11 4	11 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	13 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	19 —	19 —	13 8(*b*)	13 8(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Ballia
...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	20 11	20 14	12 14	12 14	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
23 6	23 4	21 7	19 12	18 7	18 7	22 15	23 11	17 9	15 4	10 7	10 7	Gorakhpur
19 —	19 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	16 12	21 8	21 —	12 13	12 13	10 —	10 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15 8	15 8	23 8	23 —	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	22 —	23 —	22 12	21 8
Budaun	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	22 —	22 —	18 8	19 8
Pilibit	15 1	15 1	23 —	23 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Bareli	15 —	14 11	23 12	22 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 4	25 —	23 12	19 6	20 —
Moradabad	14 14	14 14	24 12	24 2	5 2	5 2	11 —	11 —	25 10	26 8	20 2	20 14
Bijnor	15 3	14 10	25 5	24 12	4 8	4 8	10 11	10 2	...	...	19 11	19 11
Muzaffarnagar	16 —	16 —	24 4	24 12	...	...	11 —	11 8	22 —	24 4	19 4	19 13
Saharanpur	16 10	15 13	25 13	26 5	5 5	5 5	10 3	10 3	23 10	23 10	19 5	21 8
Dehra-Dún	14 8	14 —	21 —	22 —	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	17 8	18 —	17 8	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 4	13 —	18 —	17 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	12 8	13 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 4	13 8	14 —	22 —	23 —	20 8	21 —
Sultanpur	13 —	13 4	19 8	19 —	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	22 —	24 —	20 8	20 8
Rae-Bareli	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	23 —	24 8	22 —	22 —
Unao	12 12	13 —	18 —	17 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	20 8	23 —	13 —	21 —
Lucknow	13 12	13 —	23 —	22 —	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 —	22 8	23 —	21 —	21 —
Hardoi	14 12	14 12	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 8	22 —	20 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	22 8	24 —	19 8	19 8
Barabanki	12 8	13 8	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	22 —	23 —	21 —	22 —
Gonda	14 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	24 8	26 —	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	6 8	6 8	12 4	12 8	28 —	28 —	22 —	23 —
Sitapur	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	23 —
Kheri	14 4	14 4	25 8	26 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	26 —	27 —	22 8	23 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	11 —	11 8	15 8	15 8	4 8	4 8	8 5	9 4	14 12	14 12	14 4	14 4
Bánswára	10 —	10 —	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 2	12 —	15 5	15 3	7 6	7 13	7 14	8 5	14 12	15 3	13 3	13 —
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 —	8 8	11 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	6 —	..	...	...	...
Sirohi	10 2	10 12	13 —	11 4	4 12	4 12	7 8	7 4	10 —	10 12	11 8	12 —
Erinpura	12 4	12 2	15 12	16 4	5 10	5 10	9 2	9 2	15 4	15 4	13 12	14 —
Ajmer	13 4	13 —	16 —	16 —	5 10½	6 —	8 —	8 —	16 5½	16 —	15 —	15 2½
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 2 and 11 8	14 5	14 5	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	13 1	13 —
Kishangarh	14 —	13 4	17 8	18 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	15 8	16 —
Bundi	11 6	12 —	22 12	23 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	22 12	27 —	17 1	17 —
Kotah	12 —	11 8	22 —	20 4	6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	19 4	19 4	15 8	16 —
Jhalawar	12 11	11 11	18 —	18 —	5 15	5 15	8 14	7 14	20 13	20 9	11 —	11 9
Tonk	10 —	9 9	15 2	15 5	5 4	5 4	5 8	6 4	15 4	15 1	14 14	12 11
Jaipur	12 —	12 11	17 8	18 2	6 8	6 8	7 7	7 7	18 13	19 8	16 3	17 3
Karauli	11 4	11 4	20 5	21 4	7 10½	7 13	8 4	9 1	21 4	21 4	18 2	17 13
Dholpur	12 10½	12 8½	19 2	19 2	7 —½	7 —½	8 7	8 7	19 5½	20 6½	18 4½	18 6½
Bharatpur	13 10	13 10	19 11	19 14	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	21 3	21 14	18 5	18 10
Alwar	13 14	13 13	19 5	19 10	5 12	5 12	7 13	7 13	19 7	20 12	17 6	17 13
Deoli	12 9	12 6	16 5	16 1½	4 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	16 1	19 12	16 —	16 —
Nasirabad	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	15 —	15 —
Balmer	12 10	12 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	15 12	15 12	15 3	15 3
Anádra	11 — and 11 8	11 1 and 11 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 8	12 8
Shahpura	9 12	9 8	15 4	15 6	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 8 and 11 —	10 14 and 11 6	15 2	15 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	15 4	13 8 and 13 14	13 12 and 14 1
Jaisalmer	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Bikaner	12 3½	12 —	16 4½	15 —	3 8	3 4	5 —	4 8	...	...	13 —	12 8
Central India—												
Indore	11 12	12 4	15 3	18 —	9 6	10 —	10 9	10 10	15 4	15 8	14 —	14 8
Nimach	13 8	13 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	14 8
Gwalior	10 15	11 4	18 8	18 5	6 1	6 2	6 13	6 14	18 2	18 10½	16 10	16 12
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	24 8	24 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 8	17 —	17 8
Ferozpur	17 —	17 8	26 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Central—												
Ferozepore	16 3	17 —	27 8	29 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	22 8	22 8	20 8	20 8
Gujranwala	15 8	15 8	29 —	29 —	.	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Gujrat	19 —	20 —	30 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	22 —
Jhelum	17 —	18 8	26 —	28 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces *continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	25 —	26 —	22 8	22 —	24 —	23 —	16 12	16 4(*a*)	10 12	11 —	Shahjahanpur
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	17—(*a*)	17—(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	14 5(*a*)	14 4(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Pilibít
...	...	22 8	23 2	19 11	19 11	28 10	25 10	15—(*a*)	15 10(*a*)	11 9	11 9	Bareli
...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	25 1	26 12	13 6	13 6(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	18 —	18 —	12 6(*a*)	13 8(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	23 2	23 2	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 7	22 9	22 9	9 11	9 11(*a*)	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
26 14	26 14	21 8	21 8	22 —	20 7	22 9	22 9	9 11	9 11(*a*)	11 4	11 4	Dehra-Dún
18 8	19 —	...	...	18 —	17 8	21 —	23 —	12 —	14—(*a*)	10 8	10 8	
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
14 8	14 8	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 4	8 8	Almora
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh
												Southern—
...	...		...	21 8	22 12	...		13 12	14	11 4	11 8	Partábgarh
...	...	..	...	23 —	24 —	22 —	23 8	15—(*a*)	15 —(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
26 —	26 —	18 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	14—(*a*)	14—(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	23 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	19 —	23 —	24 —	15—(*a*)	14—(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Unao
		20 —	20 —	20 8	20 —	23 —	23 —	14 8(*a*)	14—(*a*)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	14—(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Hardoi
												Northern—
26 —	26 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 8	23 —	23 —	15 —(*a*)	15 —(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	..	15 —	..	21 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 8	21 8	27 12	28 4	14 12	14 12	10 12	11 —	Gonda
31 —	31 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	27 8	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
25 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	22 —	21 —	25 —	26 —	16 —(*a*)	16 —(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	8 —	10 —	26 —	23 —	26 —	26 —	14 4	14 4	10 8	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	..	...	...	15 —	14 2	14 12	14 12	9 —	9 —	10 12	11 —	Partabgarh
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	13 —			10 —	10 —	Bánswára
...	...	6 3	6 4	13 11	14 1	15 1	15 3	9 3	9 15	10 4	10 3	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...											Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	...	4 —	4 8	10 —	9 4	10 8	10 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	
...	...	12 —	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	9 8	...	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 5	...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	Frinpura
...	...	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 2½	17 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 5	14 2	14 2	9 —	8 12	11 9	11 9	Abu
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	17 —	17 8	...	...	12 9	13 4	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	22 12	23 ..	21 5	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 ..	Bundi
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	20 4	21 —	7 4	7 4	10 2	10 2	Kotah
...	...	...	...	19 3	20 —	19 13	19 1	7 2	7 2	9 8	10 4	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	15 4	12 13	15 3	15 6	...	...	11 4	11 3	Tonk
...	...	18 2	18 2	16 14	17 8 and 18 2	17 14	18 13	18 2	16 14	12 15	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	22 13	18 2	18 2	...	...	16 14	16 14	10 15	10 15	Karauli
...	...	13 —½	13 8	19 10	19 6½	...	...	15 —¼	15 3	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 —	20 2	20 8	21 1	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 8	18 13	19 9	20 —	21 —	21 —	12 9	12 8	Alwar
...	...			16 11	16 8	15 13	16 —	..	..	12 4	12 4	Deoli
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad
..	...	...	...	11 —	11 7	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 9	Balmer
...	...	...	...									
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 8	14 1	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	Anádra
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 12	12 —	Shahpura
												Western —
	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	15 2	15 6	8 12	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
										21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 8			
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	15 8	16 —	8 12	9 8	11 —	11 4	Indore
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	Nimach
...	...	12 1	12 3	19 13	19 1	19 10	18 5	13 10	13 5½	16 15	11 2	Gwalior
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ferozpur
												Central —
...	...	19 8	24 8	22 4	22 4	25 8	27 8	10 4	9 12	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 12	21 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	20 —	22 —	22 8	22 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF JANUARY 1902—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 8	14 4	21 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	23 8	24 —	18 —	19 —
Delhi	15 —	15 8	22 —	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	17 —
Rohtak	15 —	15 —	21 8	20 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	19 8	21 —	17 —	17 —
Karnál	15 8	15 4	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 —	16 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	25 —	23 8	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	16 8	17 8	27 8	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 8	21 12	17 8	19 8
Jalandhar	19 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	18 —	18 8	24 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Gurdáspur	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	19 —	29 —	27 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	19 —	...	17 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	12 2	12 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	11 —
Kángra	14 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	18 —	26 —	27 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	27 —	29 —	22 —	23 —
Western—												
Shahpur	19 8	20 —	30 —	28 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	23 —	22 —	24 —	24 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	27 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	31 —	30 —	24 —	24 —
Multan	15 4	15 8	23 8	23 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	17 12	17 12	28 —	28 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	29 —	27 8	...	21 4
Muzaffargarh	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 4	15 15	23 7	23 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	23 12	23 12	23 2	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	13 —	15 8	22 —	24 —	4 8	4 8	8 —	9 —	19 —	21 12	19 —	16 —
Peshawar	17 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	6 10	6 10	9 9	9 9	32 —	32 —	20 —	20 —
Kohát	15 —	15 —	25 8	25 8	5 6	5 6	9 9	9 9	...	...	24 4	24 4
Bannu	17 8	17 13	22 13	22 8	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	22 13	23 8
Dera Ismael Khan	14 1	13 12	21 14	22 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	19 4	19 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	16 4	18 8	15 —	15 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	16 8	18 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 8
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 8	21 —	18 —	21 —
Quet	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 15 —	18 —	17 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	12 6	11 6	11 11	11 11
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 15	12 9
Alibág	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 12	10 12	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	12 4	13 8	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	7 11	7 11	..	..	10 6	10 6	12 4	12 4	21 2	21 2	16 9	16 9
Belgaum	7 1	7 1	...	..	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	18 10	17 2	16 9	17 9
Satara	8 11	10 2	..	...	12 9	11 13	13 7	12 8	19 12	19 12	19 7	20 2
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	..	...	8 2	8 2	9 12	9 12	18 12	18 5	18 12	19 3
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 15	7 15	11 6	11 6	17 4	17 4	19 13	19 13
Poona	8 5	7 11	..	..	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	13 13	11 8	14 15	14 15
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	9 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	17 3	16 8	16 1	16 1
Nasik	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 9	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 6	15 6
Dhulia	9 3	9 8	..	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 10	16 10	15 6	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	.	...	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	14 13	15 12	14 2	14 2
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 8	14 8	15 —	13 —	13 —
Kaira	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	15 —	17 8	13 —	14 —
Baroda	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	14 —	15 —	13 —	14 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	14 8	14 8
Disa	12 —	13 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 12	14 8	12 8	13 8
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	12 13	12 13		...	5 15	5 15	11 —	10 11	16 —	16 —	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 1	10 1	15 5	16 —	...	...
Khandwa	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	13 7	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	16 5	16 5	...	...
Chhindwara	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	11 4	10 10	...	...	8 12	8 1	11 4	10 15	19 9	16 6	...	...
Wardha	9 6	10 —	...	...	5 —	8 10	8 15	10 —	25 —	17 13	...	...

state the number of [illegible]

Manua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	..	..	20 4	20 8	22 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	..	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 12	21 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak
24 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	20 8	20 8	23 —	22 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 4	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	..			21 8	21 —	24 4	24 8	14 —	12 —	12 12	12 14	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	21 8	23 —	24 8	26 8	9 —	9 8	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána
...		20 —	20 —	22 8	22 8	25 —	26 —			13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
16 —	17 —	12 —	14 —	21 4	21 —	24 —	23 8	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	.	...	.	23 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	13 4	Gurdáspur
...	..	18 —	19 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	10 —	...	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	.	..	..	21 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	.		13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	14 8	15 —	15 8	15 —	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 —	Simla
...	..	..	..	18 —	18 —	19 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	.	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	27 —	23 —	11 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	25 —	23 —	22 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur
30 —	30 —	30 —	30 —	19 —	19 4	29 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
...		22 —	24 —	18 —	17 12	23 —	23 —	...	..	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	.	..	22 8	22 —	.	24 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery
...	...	.	.	19 —	19 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	..	..		17 8	17 8	...	..	...	..	11 14	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	15 8	23 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	18 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	31 —	31 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 —	Pesháwar
...	..			17 12	17 12	25 8	25 8	...		17 14	19 2	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	18 12	19 1	30 —	31 4	7 8	7 8	20 10	20 10	Bannu
...	..	..		17 8	17 8	20 —	19 6	9 4	9 4	15 8	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	..	.		16 —	15 —			9 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
..	..		.	14 8	14 —	..		8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hyderabad
...	..			8 —	8 —	..		..		12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...			17 —	17 —	..	.	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Shikárpur
...	..	..	..	16 8	16 8	..		7 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	..	...	...	15 8	13 6	17 —	17 —	7 4	7 —	9 8	9 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6			10 9	10 9			9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
13 15	14 2	..	.	11 11	11 11		.	8 2	8 2	11 11	13 —	Ratnágiri
..	.			11 14	11 14			7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág
9 —	9 —	..	..	11 4	11 4	..	.	8 5	7 10	9 11	9 11	Bombay
	...			12 7	12 7			8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
	...	..	.	11 3	11 3	..		9 3	9 3	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
22 —	17 —	..	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 8	9 —	10 5	9 5	Belgaum
	..	..	...	13 1	13 5	..	...	14 6	14 6	11 10	11 10	Satara
...	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	..	..	10 8	10 8	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	...	.	...	13 2	12 —	.	..	11 12	10 1	12 —	13 —	Bijapur
...	..	. .		13 4	12 10	.	.	9 13	8 11	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	..	..	..	13 14	12 8			11 3	9 13	13 1	12 6	Ahmadnagar
17 2	16 6	..	.	12 15	11 8	..	.	8 5	8 9	12 9	11 15	Násik
...	.	.		11 13	11 13	..	..	9 9	9 9	11	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	..	...	..	8 13	8 5	..	...	8 5	8 5	11 2	11 2	Surat
...	..	....	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 12	12 12	Broach
16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
15 —	15 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
	...	...	..	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
	...	...	...	12 13	12 15	...	..	9 11	9 6	110 —	110 —	Rájkot
												Central Provinces.
												Western—

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	..	..
Saugor	12 8	12 4		...		...	12 —	10 8	18 —	18 —		
Damoh	12 10	12 8	..	...	10 6	10 8	10 15	11 —	19 8	19 8	..	..
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8			7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	20 —		
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —			..	..
Seoni	14 —	15 —		...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	19 —	...		
Bálághát	11 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —				
Bhandára	10 —	10 —			10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4				
Chánda	11 —	11 —			11 —	9 12	12 9	12 9	20 11	19 —	..	..
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	16 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 3	14 3				
Raipur	14 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	10 —	15 —	14 8	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —		...	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	..	..		
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	22 —	11 —	12 —
Básim	8 10	9 5	...	...	6 3	6 1	8 10	9 5	21 15	23 2	..	..
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	19 10	19 10	16 —	16 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	14 —	15 —
Amráoti	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	5 11	5 12	10 5	10 6	4 15	4 13	9 7	9 7	13 6	13 5	17 8	16 12
Bolárum	6 6	6 7	...	...	5 3	5 3	10 2	10 1	19 4	18 —	..	..
Chadarghát	6 15	6 6	...	...	5 11	5 12	9 2	7 8	17 —	16 3	18 10½	16 3
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar							8 14	8 14				
S. Canara	...	...			..	..	11 5	11 5	..			..
South, central—												
Coimbatore					..		9 14	9 2	20 —	17 6	20 11	19 2
Nilgiris			..				8 —	8 —	..			
Salem	...	..		...			9 14	8 14	18 3	17 5	15 3	14 11
Central—												
Bellary			...	...		...	8 10	8 10	15 6	15 6	..	...
Anantapur			...			...	9 11	9 3	17 —	17 —		
Cuddapah		...	...				10 —	10 —	16 10	15 —	15 14	17 6
Karnul	..	...	...	...		...	10 6	10 2	18 2	19 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	..	..		...			9 10	9 10		...	...	
Vizagapatam		..	..				9 —	8 8			20 13	20 13
Godávari	..	...		..			11 —	11 —	15 6	15 6		
East Coast, central—												
Kistna			..		...	..	13 3	12 6	17 14	19 —	..	
Nellore	..		..	..	...		11 11	11 6	18 8	16 8	16 14	16 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras			...	..	...		8 6	8 5	...	...	..	
Chingleput				...			11 8	9 13		...	...	...
N. Arcot			...		..	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	..	..	...	..			12 3	12 3		..	20 2	20 12
Tanjore		..	..			..	13 6	13 6	..		19 14	18 13
Trichinopoly		..				...	10 5	10 5	15 5	16 2	17 2	17 2
southern—												
Tinnevelly				...	...		10 2	10 2	16 6	15 11	13 2	13 2
Madura		...	...			.	11 —	11 —	16 3	14 10	14 11	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	20 1	20 1	...	
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 4½	8 14½	...	...	...	
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	
Tumkur	6 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	13 —	...	
Hassan	8 —	7 11	8 —	6 10	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	...	
Shimoga	6 5	6 13	8 6	8 6	8 15	7 6	11 9	10 8	31 8	21 —	...	
Chitaldrug	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 6	9 8	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...		
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —

state, th...

...OR ... (Eleusine Coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica)		CHENA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum)		MAIZE (Zea Mays)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—continued
												Central—
		..	...	13 11	13 11	...		10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	..	...	18 —	18 —	..	.	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 8	Saugor
...	...	..	...	18 7	18 12	.	..	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	.	..	16 —	16 —	..		12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	.	.	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	..	..	...	13 8	..			9 —	9 —	9 8	9 12	Seoni
...	..	.	.	11 —	11 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...		...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	..	..	..	11 7	11 7	...	..	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 —	Chánda
...	...	..	..									
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	..	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Bilásput
...	...	..	...	14 8	14 8	.	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	Raipur
...	..			13 —	13 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	..	.	...	10 —	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 14	...	...	9 1	8 5	10 —	10 —	Básim
...	...	...	...	18 3	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...		...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	..	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
17 3	16 12	...	...	11 7	10 12	...	...	13 8	13 —	8 9	8 10	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 8	...	...	...	..	8 11	8 15	Boláram
...	...	...	...	18 —	13 5	...	...	11 9	9 8	9 —	8 11	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	12 14	12 —	Malabar
...	...	.	...	.	..	...	..	.	..	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
19 11	19 11	...	...	..	...		...	.	.	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	..	...	...	..	.	.	...	.		10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
19 3	17 2		...	..	..	...	.			11 13	11 5	Salem
												Central—
										12 10	12 10	Bellary
19 6	19 6	..	...	.	..	..	.	.				
										12 2	12 2	Anantapur
15 8	15 8	...	...	..	..	..		.	..	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
16 8	15 18	..	...	.		...	.	..	.	10 11	10 11	Karnul
14 3	14 3	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	..			
												East Coast, north—
18 11	15 11	...	...	...		...	.	.	.	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
20 —	20 —	...	...	...		..	.	.	.	12 10	12 2	Godávari
												East Coast, central—
										13 3	13 3	Kistna
16 5	22 5	...	...	..		...	..	.		14 13	12 13	Nellore
18 8	16 5	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...			
												East Coast, south—
14	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	13 5	13 5	Madras
6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13 5	13 5	Chingleput
6	15 6	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
5	18 5	...	...		..	...	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
13	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		13 5	13 5	Tanjore
8	18 8	.	..	...	...	...	.	.		13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
18 18	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly
6	18 10	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	13 4	10 4	Madura
												Mysore—
2	18 2	...	...	10 6	10 1	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 —	10 8	Mysore
—	15 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
—	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
—	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
—	18 —		...	8 —	9 —	...	...	6 4	6 10	10 —	9 —	Hassan
—	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
—	21 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 15	8 6	11 9	11 —	Shimoga
—	18 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
	19 8	...	...	24 —	16 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	Coorg
		...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governmen of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 7—6-12 (Arc æology and Epigraphy), dated 11th February, 1902.

READ—

(1) Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 31, dated 16th June, 1898.
(2) Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 114 (Revenue), dated 18th May, 1899.
(3) Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 62, dated 20th December, 1900.
(4) Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 184 (Revenue), dated 29th November, 1901.

RESOLUTION.

5. The conservation of the ancient buildings which provide so splendid a record of Indian history and so interesting an illustration of the artistic and religious feelings of the past is a task that should appeal powerfully to the sympathy of the Government of this country, and that must be regarded as a responsibility for the due discharge of which it will properly be held to account. For some time past the attention of the Governor General in Council has been directed to the question of securing the recognition of a liberal policy in this matter, and of increasing the efficiency of the organization which exists for carrying it into effect. Under a scheme which was introduced in 1898 the provinces of British India were grouped into five circles to each of which an Archæological Surveyor was appointed, to be paid from the Imperial revenues but to be controlled by the Local Government within whose jurisdiction his head-quarters were situated. He was charged with the duties of cataloguing archæological remains, of advising the Local Government concerning the preservation of such of these remains as merited care, and, generally, with the prosecution of archæological research. Responsibility for the effective conservation of such monuments as it was decided to maintain was left with Local Governments, which were to employ the agency of the Provincial Public Works Departments in carrying out necessary measures of construction and repair. This responsibility has led in some provinces to a liberal and well-judged expenditure, and the Governor General in Council recognizes that the local interest and pride in the public monuments of a province which are thereby developed should furnish the most effective security against their neglect. But the organization has been shown to be imperfect in so far as it has left the Archæological Department without an expert Head, who could assist local effort with authoritative advice and guidance, and maintain a continuous record of the archæological needs of the various provinces and of the action taken to meet them. In the absence of such a central authority the attention that is given to the conservation of the ancient monuments of the country, and to archæological questions in general, must depend partly upon the attractiveness which these subjects may possess for particular Heads of Local Governments and Administrations, partly upon the sufficiency of available funds. With a view to introducing greater uniformity as well as greater liberality of treatment, the Governor General in Council has determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint tentatively, for a term of five years, a Director General of Archæology; and Mr. J. H. Marshall has been selected for the post. In name, the appointment will be a revival of that held by Major-General Cunningham and Dr. Burgess between the years 1871 and 1889. But the duties of the incumbent will extend considerably beyond the direction and control of archæological research to which these officers mainly directed their attention. It will be the most important of his functions to secure that the ancient monuments of the country are properly cared for, that they are not utilized for purposes which are in appropriate or unseemly, that repairs are executed when required, and that any restorations which may be attempted are conducted on artistic lines. In this respect his position will be generally similar to that occupied by the Curator of Ancient Monuments who held office from 1880 to 1883. But his duties will extend to the exercise of a general supervision over all the archæological work of the country, whether it be that of excavation, or preservation, or repair, or of the registration and description of monuments and ancient remains, or of antiquarian research; he will assist the Provincial Surveyors in ascertaining and formulating the special requirements of each province; and he will advise the Government of India as to the operations for which special subsidies may be allotted from Imperial funds. He should visit all the circles in succession, and the more important ones, so far as is possible, in each year, succinctly reporting the general results of his tour to the Local Government of each province visited and offering any suggestion that he may have

[illegible] which he has inspected. He should [illegible] reports; and he will be expected [illegible] on the progress effected during each official year.

2. The Governor General in Council desires to make it known that the creation of his appointment is in no way intended to weaken the responsibility of Local Governments for the care of the ancient monuments of their provinces. Their duty in this respect will remain unimpaired; but it is hoped that a stimulus may be lent to its continuous and effective discharge by the offer of expert advice and, where required, of practical assistance. The present arrangements under which repairs and restorations are carried out by the Provincial Departments of Public Works will remain unaltered: and the Government of India are indeed of opinion that in the interests of continuity of administration it is desirable that each Local Government should fix an annual minimum sum to be expended on these purposes. The Governor General in Council is prepared to emphasize his own responsibility in the matter and to facilitate the prompt undertaking of necessary works by reserving annually a sum of one lakh of rupees to be distributed for particular objects demanding early execution and shown to be beyond the financial capacity of Local Governments. It is further in contemplation to take powers by legislation for the more efficacious protection and repair of ancient buildings, in which case these subsidies will prove of special assistance to those Administrations whose archæological responsibilities will thereby be enhanced.

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Punjab.
" " Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " " " " of Assam.
" Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
" " " Coorg.
" Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
" " " Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance, and to the several Departments of the Government of India for information.

ORDERED also, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Archæology for information and guidance.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

J. B. FULLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.								Results of working for official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902.	2nd February 1901.	1st February 1902.	1901.	1902.	2nd February 1901.	1st February 1902.			2nd February 1901.	1st February 1902.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
tate and Guaranteed Railways.																
	735	669	1,876	1,873	13,62,683	14,59,000	726	779	59,94,606	64,67,000	4,72,394	...	5,57,80,643	5,92,12,000	34,31,357	
tral	179	188	139	139	24,108	20,700	173	149	1,13,738	1,10,000	...	3,738	11,43,458	11,89,000	39,542	
pur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2′ 6″)	169	174	1,598	1,607	2,94,074	2,95,000	184	184	12,40,475	12,32,000	...	14,475	1,15,70,597	1,05,47,000	...	
Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	10,36,819	10,53,000	664	672	47,33,535	47,41,000	7,465	...	2,97,92,489	3,38,58,000	40,65,511	
nd (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	871	2,1,,513	2,18,000	243	250	9,46,904	8,46,000	...	1,00,904	79,52,928	71,12,000	...	
a. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	6,323	6,000	301	286	21,950	22,300	350	...	2,95,368	2,24,000	...	
ern (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2 6″)	254	196	3,131	3,128	7,00,231	10,21,000	224	326	31,76,963	42,32,000	10,55,037	...	2,64,35,538	3,66,69,000	1,02,33,462	
hilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	209	1,115	1,115	2,42,558	2,45,000	218	220	10,42,630	10,79,000	36,370	...	94,52,853	1,10,58,000	16,05,147	
gal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	323	390	853	854	3,05,249	3,27,000	358	383	13,88,958	14,75,000	86,042	...	1,47,15,202	1,41,39,000	...	
rodá and Central India	702	695	461	461	3,20,223	3,52,000	695	764	13,48,311	15,75,000	2,26,689	...	1,39,42,104	1,33,86,000	...	
	265	259	844	874	2,03,014	2,14,000	243	245	10,14,341	9,89,000	...	25,341	94,29,322	95,16,000	86,678	
h-East line	178	152	493	508	85,518	99,000	180	195	3,81,431	4,30,000	54,569	...	31,14,421	38,81,000	7,66,579	
hra	129	114	32	32	2,810	3,400	88	106	12,590	18,300	5,710	...	1,54,689	1,82,000	27,311	
Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Ratlam-Nágdá 5′ 6″)	337	295	1,786	1,786	5,82,417	5,94,000	326	333	23,21,648	24,67,000	1,45,352	...	2,27,12,649	2,30,11,000	2,98,351	
ora	43	46	17	17	402	400	24	24	2,476	2,200	...	276	35,773	31,500	...	
a	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,61,643	1,88,000	156	181	7,55,423	8,20,000	64,577	...	75,34,526	85,98,000	10,63,474	
Mutupet	101	86	54	54	4,451	4,500	82	83	19,796	21,800	2,004	...	2,01,416	2,50,000	48,584	
hratta (incldg. Gl -M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	1,33,213	1,02,000	114	87	6,13,195	4,68,000	...	1,45,195	57,23,934	49,82,000	...	
on (Southern Mahratta)	94	94	296	296	28,404	22,600	96	76	1,23,391	1,17,000	...	6,391	12,10,214	11,73,000	...	
N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,184	1,261	1,98,096	2,05,000	167	163	7,76,917	9,11,000	1,64,083	...	65,90,745	81,88,000	15,97,255	
reilly	134	118	231	231	31,709	29,800	137	129	1,30,826	1,25,000	...	5,826	10,39,814	11,02,000	62,186	
ai	72	74	578	589	39,939	39,200	69	68	1,75,102	1,67,000	...	8,102	14,34,688	17,08,000	2,73,312	
	224	197	1,124	1,178	2,78,734	3,27,000	248	278	12,72,328	14,02,000	1,29,672	...	90,11,649	95,60,000	5,48,351	
ampur	55	57	59	59	3,582	3,000	61	61	16,525	16,100	...	425	1,30,625	1,66,000	35,375	
(British section)	62	29	124	124	7,399	11,200	60	90	28,552	53,000	24,448	...	1,65,745	3,74,000	2,08,255	
					827											2,936
					63,74,030	68,42,100	303	328	2,76,44,728	2,98,27,100	21,82,372	...	23,96,47,321	26,02,66,400	2,06,19,079	...

…n balla-Kalka	198	167	162	162	25,522	24,100	158	148	1,15,725	1,16,000	275	...	11,39,190	15,41,000	4,01,810	...
…ur	322	201	22	22	7,032	5,700	320	259	27,325	25,700	[illegible]	1,625	[illegible]	2,67,000	...	4,930
…Behar	[illegible]	[illegible]	79	79	10,103	8,600	128	109	30,754	37,600	...	2,154	[illegible]	4,18,000	39,116	...
…n Punjab [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	425	425	39,871	39,400	94	93	1,88,594	1,76,000	...	12,594	14,54,775	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
[illegible]	166	128	107	107	12,991	11,800	121	110	64,031	51,800	...	12,231	6,26,929	6,96,000	[illegible]	...
…Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	3,100	...	39	...	13,700	13,700	...	...	(a)1,65,000	1,65,000	...
…Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	83,170	87,800	249	263	3,58,933	3,91,000	32,077	...	39,16,856	33,74,000	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	74	79	150	155	13,550	26,100	87	168	[illegible]	1,12,000	49,722	...	5,35,607	5,10,000	...	[illegible]
…mbay	149	131	13	33	1,493	1,900	115	58	5,514	9,000	3,986	...	74,234	94,400	20,166	[illegible]
…jain	78	103	34	34	2,312	3,000	63	88	7,548	9,300	1,752	...	1,59,909	91,500	...	[illegible]
…-Bárán	38	53	148	147	3,520	7,900	24	54	16,893	26,100	9,207	...	3,55,550	2,10,000	...	[illegible]
…Ujjain	114	133	114	114	12,598	24,000	111	211	49,970	82,600	32,030	...	6,59,004	4,50,000	...	[illegible]
…Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	4,878	3,800	488	380	23,353	17,000	...	6,353	1,92,855	1,77,000	...	[illegible]
…and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	7,038	6,100	107	92	24,354	26,500	2,146	...	3,53,699	4,10,000	56,301	[illegible]
…-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	683	600	38	33	3,374	3,000	...	374	22,041	30,500	8,459	[illegible]
…singh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	57	60	53	53	3,475	4,200	66	79	15,453	16,400	947	...	1,35,303	1,39,000	3,637	[illegible]
…-Dooars	124	178	36	36	3,612	2,200	100	61	22,304	14,400	...	7,934	2,95,742	2,55,000	...	[illegible]
…-Dooars Extensions	24	14	66	78	850	4,600	13	59	3,809	18,900	15,031	..	(b)20,060	1,51,000	1,60,940	[illegible]
…Sadiya	242	226	78	78	18,260	17,200	234	221	84,530	76,400	...	8,136	7,02,387	8,24,000	61,613	[illegible]
[illegible]	295	240	17	17	4,151	3,700	246	218	21,072	11,100	...	9,972	1,76,305	1,93,000	16,695	[illegible]
…bad-Párantij	75	85	55	55	4,427	3,200	80	58	16,916	14,800	...	2,116	2,08,080	1,38,000	...	[illegible]
…kwar's Mehsána	101	89	93	93	9,803	7,600	105	82	34,186	29,800	...	4,386	3,48,920	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	93	87	29	29	2,247	1,300	77	45	10,050	5,800	...	4,250	1,08,818	86,400	...	[illegible]
…pur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	67	66	67	67	4,064	3,400	61	51	16,528	18,200	1,372	...	1,86,941	1,85,000	...	[illegible]
Shimoga	30	31	38	38	900	2,000	24	53	4,629	9,200	4,571	...	52,772	57,400	4,628	[illegible]
…abad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	35,253	38,100	91	97	1,46,746	1,69,000	22,254	...	10,60,870	17,02,000	6,41,130	[illegible]
…agar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	32,424	31,900	97	96	1,25,936	1,37,000	11,004	...	14,85,805	12,51,000	...	[illegible]
…r-Rajkot	82	84	46	46	3,537	2,800	77	60	14,227	11,800	...	2,427	1,64,878	1,38,000	...	[illegible]
…gar	54	54	54	54	2,903	2,600	54	48	10,402	9,700	...	702	1,25,272	1,08,000	...	[illegible]
…gadrá	54	48	21	21	1,043	1,000	50	48	4,011	3,900	...	111	42,855	35,500	...	[illegible]
…ur-Bikaner	54	64	621	612	30,967	43,500	50	72	1,27,013	2,12,000	84,387	...	14,08,789	15,77,000	1,08,211	[illegible]
…ur-Chitor	60	76	67	67	6,495	5,400	97	80	22,515	22,900	385	...	2,25,865	1,53,000	...	[illegible]
…ling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	8,504	10,000	167	196	40,258	43,000	2,742	...	6,70,206	6,60,000	...	10,206
…Behar	88	57	34	34	1,770	1,900	52	56	8,200	8,500	300	...	79,758	1,12,000	32,242	...
…kwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	5,515	5,600	70	71	18,058	29,400	11,342	...	1,98,182	2,29,000	30,818	...
…pla	30	24	37	37	940	800	25	22	3,527	4,300	773	...	38,197	30,400	1,203	[illegible]
[illegible]	84	85	94	94	8,626	6,000	92	64	33,439	26,400	...	7,030	3,49,767	2,88,000	...	61,767
[illegible]	200	172	21	21	3,735	4,100	178	195	17,083	17,500	...	183	98,331	1,26,000	27,669	...
TOTAL	113	110	4,065	4,172	4,18,324	4,57,400	103	110	17,90,194	20,08,300	2,18,106	...	1,83,85,050	1,92,64,100	8,79,044	...
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,743	25,047	66,93,263	72,99,500	271	291	2,94,34,922	3,18,35,400	24,00,478	...	25,80,32,377	27,95,30,500	1,14,98,123	...

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 1st February, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 2nd February, 1901.

CALCUTTA, the 13th February, 1902.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1902.

No. 620.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 5528, dated the 11th October, 1901, namely:—

(1) In the first paragraph of Rule 8, after the word "sea" the words "river or land" shall be inserted.

(2) After Rule 13, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"13-A.—Licenses for the importation of explosives into British India by river or land shall be granted by the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are

consigned, or, if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rio."

(3) In Rule 18 for the word and figures "11 and 13" the word and figures "11, 13 and 13A" shall be substituted.

(4) In the heading of form A in the schedule, after the figure "13" the figure "13A" shall be inserted; and the words "into the Port of" shall be omitted.

No. 636.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to amend the Rule published with Home Department Notification No. 6296, dated the 13th December 1901, as follows:—

Insert the words "or Commissioner of Police as the case may be" after the words "District Magistrate" at the end of provisos 1 and 2 and between the words "District Magistrate" and "unless" in the middle of proviso 2 of the Rule.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 20th February 1902.

No. 83.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal:—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay writing and Draftmg).	Précis writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	60	50	50	350		
1	Diwan Chand Dutta	3rd May 1880	3rd May 1905	60	90	17	...	27	194	Government of India.	Home Department.
2	Gian Chand	11th May 1878	11th May 1903	44	75	28	13	33	193	Ditto	Accountant General, Public Works Department, or Inspector General of Ordnance, Northern Circle.
3	Tarapada Roy	3rd September 1879.	3rd September 1904.	67	52	26	15	28	188	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
4	Mir Mushtaq Ahmad	7th July 1878	7th July 1903	61	37	30	29	30	187	Ditto	Home Department or Supply and Transport Corps.
5	J. P. Ganguli	20th February 1880.	20th February 1905.	54	60	26	15	30	185	Ditto	Home or Finance and Commerce Department or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
6	P. C. Roy	1st November 1879.	1st November 1904.	57	45	30	19	27	178	Ditto	Department of Revenue and Agriculture or any other Secretariat offices.
7	Jnanendra Nath Sur	1st February 1879.	1st February 1904.	48	60	19	23	27	177	Ditto	Any of the Secretariat offices.
8	Roop Narain	1st May 1880	1st May 1905	40	60	28	16	29	173	Ditto	...
9	Sailes Chandra Sen	1st February 1882.	1st February 1907.	41	60	25	19	22	167	Ditto	Home Department.
10	J. S. E. Ezra	25th February 1881.	25th February 1906.	59	37	28	16	26	166	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Charan Das	14th February 1880.	14th February 1905.	56	37	25	16	31	165	Ditto	Public Works Department.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (essay writing)	Précis-writing	History and Geography (English and Indian)		Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate did to elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	500		
12	Rajat Chandra Seal	17th February 1880.	17th February 1905	52	52	20	11	29	164	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices or the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
13	Norendra Nath Roy	12th August 1883.	12th August 1908.	60	52	18		32	162	Government of India.	Home or Finance and Commerce Department, or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
	Hara Mohan Nag	13th April 1878.	13th April 1903.	18	60	17	10	27	162	Government of Bengal	Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
15	Ashwini Kumar Maulik.	8th September 1878.	8th September 1903.	40	15	20	20	35	160	Ditto .	Financial Department.
16	Sant Ram Dhingra	29th December 1877.	29th December 1902.	54	52	25	...	25	156	Government of India.	Home or Military Department.
	Jahar Lal Sen	10th February 1880.	10th February 1905	38	60	23	16	19	156	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Bejoy Madhab Banerjee.	29th October 1878.	29th October 1903.	57	60	15	.	24	156	Ditto .	Any of the Secretariat offices or the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
19	Hari Pada Das	1st December 1881	1st December 1906.	43	45	23	12	30	153	Ditto .	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Lalit Chandra Das Gupta.	1st November 1879	1st November 1904.	62	52	13	...	26	153	Ditto .	Financial Department.
21	Dhanpat Rai	25th July 1882.	25th July 1907	52	52	21	...	26	151	Government of India.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Mani Lal Muhuri	12th September 1879.	12th September 1904.	38	52	21	15	25	151	Government of Bengal.	Ditto.
	Girindro Nath Banerji	14th April 1883.	14th April 1908.	54	30	27	13	27	151	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Kanai Lal Basu	8th September 1878.	8th September 1903	53	37	21	15	22	148	Ditto .	...
25	Joges Chandra Das	25th November 1878.	25th November 1903.	45	52	22	.	28	147	Ditto .	...
26	Makhan Lal Ghosh	10th May 1878.	10th May 1903.	32	45	23	16	30	146	Ditto .	Any of the Secretariat offices.
	Ram Chandra Banerji	26th April 1879.	26th April 1904.	32	45	27	16	26	146	Ditto .	Ditto.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 20th February 1902.

No. 348.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore and Hyderabad States are permitted to assemble at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahastiswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivaratri festival.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Vendode, Venkatagiri, Yellakuru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, and Chendragiri on the South Indian Railway, and to the stations of Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi,

Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta, and Nagari on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 14th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore and Hyderabad States, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Kalahastiswara Swami, otherwise known as the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

The 21st February 1902.

No. 356.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Tiruvallur taluq of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Masi new moon festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Manur, Chinnammapet, Kadambattur, Tiruvellur, Sevvapet Road, Tinnanur and Avadi on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 2nd to the 9th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Masi new moon festival at Tiruvallur.

No. 361.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kazhugumalai in the Ottappidaram taluq of the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kalligudi, Virudupatti, Tulukkapatti, Sattur, Koilpati and Kumarapuram on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 17th March to the 15th April 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Panguni Uttiram festival and cattle fair at Kazhugumalai.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th February 1902.

No. 259.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Honourable Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, or until further orders.

The 17th February 1902.

No. 262.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough with effect from the 25th February 1902, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 4th September 1902.

No. 265.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gilbert S. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale, or until further orders.

The 21st February 1902.

No. 306.—The services of Mr. E. M. DesC. Chamier, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his special duty under the Foreign Department.

No. 308.—Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 18th February, 1902.

No. 140.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date noted against their names:—

Captain K. H. Jackson, 11th Bengal Lancers—20th April 1902.
Captain H. A. Scott, 7th Madras Infantry—1st May 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 21st February 1902.

No. 70.—The services of the Reverend H. C. S. Anstey, Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 18th February 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Saugor.

No. 74.—The Reverend C. W. Darling, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur, with effect from the 1st March 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge at Nagpur.

No. 77.—The services of the Reverend L. H. Lermit, Chaplain of Nagpur, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nagpur.

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 254-F.—297-7.—Mr. W. Shakespear, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab, in the interests of the public service.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 18th February, 1902.

No. 253-G.—Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 21st March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for six months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave

No. 254-G.—Major L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st (officiating Resident of the 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate as Political Resident

in Turkish Arabia, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on combined plivilege leave and furlough of Major F. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

No. 256-G.—Major F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 9th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for five months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 19th February, 1902.

No. 263-G.—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year and six months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 265-G.—Captain A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year three months and twenty-one days under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 279-G.—Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 4th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year and five months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 280-G.—Major L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is placed on special temporary duty under the Foreign Department.

No. 281-G.—Major L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopal, on the expiration of his special duty.

No. 286-G.—The recognition of the appointment of Mr. Anastase D. Livierato as Consul for Greece at Aden, which was announced in Notification No. 1109-G., dated the 28th June, 1901, is hereby withdrawn.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 168.—Captain H. M. Turton, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from the 12th February, 1902.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 169.—Mr. J. M. Mendes is appointed a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1901, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 170.—Second Lieutenant A. M. Berkeley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted leave of absence from India for eighteen months, from the 1st April, 1902.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 171.—Conductor William James Taylor, of the Public Works Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th, January, 1902.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 172.—First class Assistant Surgeon Michael O'Mealy to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th June, 1900.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 173.—In G. G O. No. 62 of 1902, *for* "Conductor Charles Batterberry," *read* "Conductor Charles Batterbury," and *for* "Sub-Conductor Robert James Rosseter," *read* "Sub-Conductor Robert James Rossiter."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 174.—The following promotions are made in the under mentioned regiments:—

1st Madras Lancers.

Jemadar Muhi-ud-din Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Kadir Muhiyud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January, 1902.

7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.

Jemadar Shiu Ambar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Badri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiu Ambar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 15th December, 1901.

10th Jat Infantry.

Subadar Hanwat Singh to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Nihala to be Subadar, *vice* Buta Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th January, 1902.

29th Punjab Infantry

Jemadar Ladhu to be Subadar, *vice* Harditt Singh, deceased, with effect from the 8th December, 1901.

Jemadar Rai Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Hazara Singh, deceased, with effect from the 15th December, 1901.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Saidak to be Subadar, and Havildar Mir Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Gul, killed in action, with effect from the 26th November, 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 175.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Dudley Macwhirter, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Reid, transferred to the unattached list.

No. 176.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Robert Philip Allen, [illegible] resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th December, 1901.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 177.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster James Stuart Palmer.

No. 178.—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Sergeant Trumpeter R. G. Warner.

Ghazipur Light Horse.

Reservist H. Kavanagh.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

Gunner H. J. Mathieson.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

Trooper J. W. Jervis.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

Sergeant A. Richtor.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer W. R DeRozario.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles

Color-Sergeant J. O'Reilly.
Orderly Room Sergeant J. S. Salt.

East India [illegible] Rifles.

No. 296-G.—The recognition of the appointment of Mr. *[illegible] Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Captain A. Whyte
Sergeant J. R. Hemsley
Corporal T. Anania
Volunteer D. H. Maugher

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Captain R. L. Nestor.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Orderly Room Clerk W. W. S Berkeley.
Color-Sergeant A. J. Stanton.
Corporal F J. Waltke.
Volunteer R. O. Rodrigues.
" M. C. Gordon.
Reservist J. Lathwood.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Lance-Sergeant C. H. Pettigrew.
Corporal H. Archer.
Volunteer J. Cribb.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway V[illegible]nteers.

Volunteer B. D'Silva.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railw[illegible]nteers.

Sergeant W. Allen.
" V. Baptista.
" D. Jones.

Bugler A. Keed.
Volunteer C. Austin.
" E. Davis.
" J. A. Leekes.
" P. Oliver.
" S. Pinto.
" J. Stephens.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Color-Sergeant W. G. Monisse.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer P. O'Lin.

Berar Volunteer Rifles.

Quarter Master Sergeant J. Hodgart.
Corporal E. H. Milner.
" H. Rebeiro.
Lance Corporal C. Biccajee.
" A. C. DeMello.
Volunteer A. F. Borges.
" J. Moreau.
" J. Stacey.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer H. A. Percy.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

Armourer Sergeant P. F. Pereira.
Sergeant T. E. Critchell.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master E. Long.
Sergeant J. Allen.
" C. Benson.
" E. Gildea.
" T. R. Hollis.
" A. McKinley.
" W. Nicholson.
Volunteer J. F. Robson.
" H. W. Rourke.
" R. Swan.
" A. Bryce.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

Major A. E. Dyer.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant B. W. Whittenbury.
Volunteer R. W. Morgan.
" J. A. Wiggins.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Lance-Sergeant M. Gallagher.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—With reference to para. 2 of G. G. O. No. 9 of 1886, it is hereby notified that the Port Officer, Rangoon, shall in future be designated the *Principal Port Officer in Burma.*

RROW, *Major-General,*
etary to the Government of In

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 1021-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1902 — **Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January.		To end of January		Whole Year.	
	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	[illegible] 1900-1901.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,72	4,69	18,51	17 51	28,39	[illegible]
Opium	59	63	6.12	6,37	6,82	[illegible]
Salt	75	81	7.45	7,40	8.91	[illegible]
Stamps	47	40	4,35	4,14	5.02	[illegible]
Excise	50	49	4.92	4,73	5,95	[illegible]
Provincial Rates	72	64	3 15	2,84	4,08	[illegible]
Customs	63	51	4,63	3,99	4,78	[illegible]
Assessed Taxes	18	17	1,60	1,55	1 82	[illegible]
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	37	40	48	[illegible]
Registration	3	3	39	39	45	[illegible]
Tributes from Native States	22	25	57	54	96	[illegible]
Other Civil Revenue	32	88	3.94	6.65	4,12	[illegible]
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: Gross	9,21	9.55	56 00	56.49	71,78	[illegible]
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—67	—62	—3,41	—3,42	—4,02	[illegible]
Opium	—5	—5	—2 32	— 2 58	—2,65	[illegible]
Famine Relief	—1	—1	—:7	—2,80	—72	[illegible]
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,23	—2,10	—22,29	—21,20	—29,32	[illegible]
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,96	—2,78	—28,29	—30,00	—30,71	[illegible]
Receipts in Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+2	+2	+47	+41	+64	[illegible]
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+2	—7	—42	—30	+ 13	[illegible]
Military Receipts	+4	+7	+55	+52	+00	[illegible]
Military Issues	—1.60	—1,54	—14,43	—14 42	—17.70	[illegible]
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+48	+41	+2,41	+2,45	} +27,42	[illegible]
State Railways	+2,19	+2,05	+18,06	+15 00		[illegible]
East Indian Railway	+59	+52	+5,39	+4.60		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+21	+21	+1,33	+1,94	+1,73	[illegible]
Telegraph	+8	+8	+67	+60	+84	[illegible]
TOTAL	+3,55	+3,27	+27,86	+25,37	+29,99	[illegible]
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	—78	—68	—6,76	—9 07	} —23,78	[illegible]
State Railways	—1 13	—1,00	—11,23	—10.40		[illegible]
East Indian Railway	—22	—21	—2,33	—2,29		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	—1	—21	—47	—19	[illegible]
Telegraph	—8	—6	—63	—66	—85	[illegible]
TOTAL	—2,21	—1,96	—21,18	—22,69	—24,82	[illegible]
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—18	—21	—7,17	—11,17	—11,16	[illegible]
Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	—12	+41	+3,31	+1,41	[illegible]
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+12	+39	+72	—10	+4,25	[illegible]
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	+1	...	+3	+1	+3	[illegible]
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R15 per £	—3,06	—2,79	—20,30	—13.33	—25,25	[illegible]
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+27	—17	—3,58	—3,82	—1,88	[illegible]
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,66	—2,63	—22,72	—13,99	—24,34	[illegible]

No. 1097-*A*.—The following accounts of the Gold Reserve Fund are published for general information :—

I.—Account of Receipts and Charges and the Balance of the Fund for the quarter ending December, 1901 :—

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Opening Balance	3,440,544		
Net profit on coinage	*Nil*		
Interest on investments	7,343*	Closing Balance	3,447,887
TOTAL	3,447,887	TOTAL	3,447,887

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Fund was held on the 31st of December, 1901 :—

	£
Gold in India	2,439,093†
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the nominal value of £1,075,651	1,008,794
TOTAL	3,447,887

* Out of this amount, £7,096 were invested in British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock of the nominal value of £7,600.

† Of this amount, £500,000 has since been, on the 25th of January, 1902, remitted to London and invested in consols.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th February, 1902.

No. 964-*P*.—Mr. M. E. Monks, Presidency Postmaster, Madras, is, with effect from the 1st of March, 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough out of India for nine months in continuation.

Mr. T. D Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Madras, during the absence on leave of Mr. Monks or until further orders.

The 18th February, 1902.

No. 1007-*P*.—Mr. A. Vasudeo Mudaliar, Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces, is, with effect from the 15th of February, 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for eighteen months in continuation.

Mr. Govind Chintaman Chhatre, Local Auditor in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces during Mr. Vasudeo's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 1093-*P*.—Mr. Knox Homan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, with effect from the 10th of February, 1902, and until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1902.

No. 56.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

No. 57.—Mr. J. A. Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is temporarily transferred to the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

The 19th February, 1902.

No. 58.—The services of Lala Kesho Das, B A, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who was lent temporarily to the Government of India for the work of acquiring land for the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th January, 1902.

A BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th February 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 685 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 15th February 1902:—

No. 59 of 1902.—The American Machine Telephone Company, Limited, of Piqua, Miami county, state of Ohio, United States of America. *An improved automatic electric exchange apparatus.*

No. 60 of 1902.—Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of 18, Finch lane, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for wireless telegraphy.*

No. 61 of 1902.—Fabrik Für Mechanische Hirnholzmosaik Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung, manufacturers, of München, Germany. *Improvements relating to machines for manufacturing fabric composed of wooden or other blocks.*

No. 62 of 1902.—Thomas Henry McCauley, inventor, of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada. *Improvements relating to the lubrication of axles.*

No. 63 of 1902.—Gavin Sibbald Jones, civil engineer, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, in British India. *Improvements in ploughs.*

No. 64 of 1902.—John Harvey Kellogg, medical doctor, of Battle creek, in the county of Calhoun, state of Michigan, United States of America. *Improvements in vegetable food compounds.*

No. 65 of 1902.—Henry Gribble Turner, justice of the peace, of 19, Sloane gardens, in the county of London, England. *Improved manufacture of refractory material from magnesite, applicable for furnace linings and other purposes.*

No. 686 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 232 of 1901.—Dr. Albert Calmette, of Lille, in the republic of France. *A new process for extracting indigo from indigo-bearing plants.* (Specification filed 20 January 1902.)

No. 687 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling stock for use on single rail tramways or railways.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)

No. 216 of 1893.—James Mylne. *Improvements in frames for sugar-cane crushing machines.* (From 27 February 1902 to 27 February 1903.)

No. 366 of 1894.—William McDonnell Mackey. *Improvements in making potassic cyanide, and apparatus therefor.* (From 15 February 1902 to 15 February 1903.)

No. 101 of 1895.—James Mylne. *A new and improved method in the design and construction of cylindrical rollers for sugar-cane crushing mills.* (From 23 May 1902 to 23 May 1903.)

No. 129 of 1896.—Otto Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to humidifying and spraying apparatus and appliances.* (From 12 February 1902 to 12 February 1903.)

No. 232 of 1896.—Hugo Bilgram. *A machine for making conical cigarettes.* (From 15 February 1902 to 15 February 1903.)

No. 354 of 1897.—Khursedji Byramji Pharda. *A paper file hanger.* (From 14 February 1902 to 14 February 1903.)

No. 375 of 1897.—Juan Craveri. *Improvements in the manufacture of matches.* (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)

No. 469 of 1897.—George Birtchnell Winter and Francis Joseph Stohwasser. *Improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.* (From 2 February 1902 to 2 February 1903.)

No. 688 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth. schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, No. V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 414 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton. *A machine for forming seamless leather loops from slitted blanks.* (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 415 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton. *A machine for use in the manufacture of seamless leather loops.* (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 416 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton. *Machinery for slitting and trimming leather.* (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 96 of 1897.—Hanson's Fire-Proof Floor Syndicate, Limited. *A new method of constructing fire-proof floors, flats, partitions and walls* (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 99A. of 1897.—Albert Gallatin Corre. *An improvement in type-writing machines* (Specification filed 25 October 1897.)

No. 107 of 1897.—Barnabas James Thomas, Joseph Jex Taylor and Gordon Cale Thomas. *Improved means of transferring barges and other vessels from one level to another.* (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 135 of 1897.—Frederick Carleton Fsmond. *A new or improved means of supporting or attaching the saddles or seats of bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 23 October 1897.)

No. 190 of 1897.—William Fredrick Singer. *Improvements in refrigerating apparatus.* (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)

No. 212 of 1897.—Josef Herold and Carl Herold. *Improvements in circular looms.* (Specification filed 19 October 1897.)

No. 315 of 1897.—John David Jones. *An improved packing for piston rods.* (Specification filed 22 October 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February, 1902.

LIABILITIES	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	86,22,060	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,04,591	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (₹ 76,32,315 9 4)	1,47,36,234	2	4	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,03,35,927	0	9
Public Deposits at Branches (₹ 71,03,918 9 0)				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,83,55,021	10	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,06,08,322	5	2	Bills discounted and purchased	2,49,92,519	0	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,65,890	9	5	Balances with other Banks	3,37,896	8	11
Sundries	13,92,477	4	5	Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	16,11,783	11	8
				Stamps	12,345	9	8
				Sundries	9,29,387	12	3
					9,27,01,905	6	1
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* (₹ 99,37,740 4 1)	2,53,01,018	15	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† (₹ 1,56,13,278 11 2)			
RUPEES	11,80,02,924	5	4	RUPEES	11,80,02,924	5	4

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,61,315 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 83,935 0 0
₹ 2,45,250 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th February, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. L. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·08.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1859.	Of 1859.	Of 1862-63.	Of 1865.	TOTAL.	Of 1853-54.	Of 1853-56.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1905.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1870, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st January, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,26,57,000	11,09,10,600	3,15,25,100	1,50,46,900	1,100	9,76,900	18,81,87,600	6,934	5,000		15,500	40,600	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,49,89,934
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 8th February, 1902	...	...						...							...	...	...	...	
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 8th February, 1902	...			500				500	...	...					...	...	...	...	500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1902	...	...	1,000	3,000				4,000							...	...	...	...	4,000
	1,58,09,400	2,26,57,000	11,10,41,600	3,15,25,600	1,50,46,900	1,100	9,76,900	18,81,87,500	6,934	5,000		15,500	40,600	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,49,89,934
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers		50,000	3,90,500	1,76,500	10,000			5,73,000							...	...	...	...	5,73,000
Balance on 15th February, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,26,07,000	11,06,51,100	3,13,49,100	1,50,36,900	1,100	9,76,900	18,76,14,500	6,934	5,000		15,500	40,600	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,43,16,934

Note.—From 1st June 1901, to 31st Jan., 1902, by remittance from India 11,068 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,388 lakhs
" 16th " 1901, " 31st " " " ditto 1 "
" 1st Jan., 1902, " 15th Jan., 1902, " ditto 16 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " ditto 11 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " " ditto — "

11,068 lakhs. 10,388 lakhs

Balance against India 678 lakhs

ditto 3 "
ditto 2 "
ditto 8 "
ditto 6 "

10,388 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 15th February, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December 1901, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent	Amount of Investment.					
		3 per cent., 1896-97	3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent., 1854-55	3½ per cent., 1865	Bank deposit receipts.	Total.
	Stock.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa . .	6,400	...	..	14,300	...	20,700
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer . .	10,700	...	600	27,200	...	38,500
3	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawal Pindi . .	11,800	1,000	2,000	51,400	...	66,200
4	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Peshawar . .	500	...	100	19,200	...	19,800
5	Storekeeper General, Supply and Transport, Lahore	1,300	500	1,000	8,300	...	11,100
6	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore . .	...	200	500	5,900	...	6,600
7	Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500
8	Supply and Transport Officer, Gilgit .	...	...	...	1,300	...	1,300
9	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	...	...	7,900	...	7,900
10	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force	6,200	...	...	1,000	...	7,200
11	Supply and Transport Officer, Malakand	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
		36,900	1,700	4,200	1,40,500	...	1,83,300
	Safe Custody.	Various 3 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent	Various 4 per cent.			
1	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Umballa . .	900	...	...	...	...	900
2	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Meean Meer . .	...	300	100	...	300	700
3	Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Accounts Branch, Rawalpindi . .	500	3,200	...	...	60,185	63,885
4	Store-keeper General, Supply and Transport, Lahore	..	1,000	...	...	12 840	13,840
5	Supply and Transport Officer, Edwardesabad, Tochi Force	...	500	...	...	...	500
6	Executive Supply and Transport Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force . . .	...	...	...	...	723	723
7	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi . .	...	...	..	...	11,450	11,450
		1,400	5,000	100	...	85,498	91,998

JAS. GAINSFORD, Deputy Examiner,
for Offg. Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND;
Rawalpindi, the 12th February 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta .	1,15,30,000	10,64,72,820	11,80,02,820	3,73,58,607	2,07,28,144	...	...	5,80,86,751
Allahabad .	...	1,63,77,335	1,63,77,335	1,81,13,369	10,48,740	...	...	1,91,62,109
Lahore .	...	2,00,99,835	2,00,99,835	63,48,745	21,25,950	...	...	84,74,695
Bombay .	68,22,560	6,70,69,080	7,38,91,640	82,00,251	3,20,34,248	...	...	4,02,34,499
Karachi .	...	71,17,465	71,17,465	9,08,050	22,96,695	...	...	32,04,785
Madras .	38,57,800	2,77,17,640	3,15,75,440	1,43,74,685	63,92,985	...		2,07,67,670
Calicut .	...	11,39,700	11,39,700	5,90,815	13,290		...	6,04,105
Rangoon .	...	78,14,860	78,14,860	2,12,46,590	31,32,435	...	...	2,43,79,025
	2,22,10,360	25,44,08,735	27,66,19,095					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			19,05,510					
Total ₹ .			27,47,13,585	10,71,41,152	6,83,72,487	...	...	17,55,13,639
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								8,00,000
Net Total ₹ .								17,47,13,639
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total .								27,47,13,585

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

"The office of the Board of Examiners will be removed from No. 17, Elysium Row, to No. 26, Mangoe Lane (late Agra Bank Building) from 1st January, 1902."

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 6.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon James Francis Curran, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras Command, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for civil employment in that Province, with effect from the 19th November, 1901.

E. ROBERTS, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, I.M.S.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 1418.—On return from the privilege leave granted in this office Notification, No 65, dated the 3rd January, 1902, Munshi Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar of the 4th grade, is posted as Munsiff of Sibi.

No. 1424.—On return from the privilege leave granted in this office Notification, No. 77, dated the 3rd January, 1902, Lalla Bhag Mall, Tahsildar of the 1st grade, is posted to the Quetta Tahsil.

No. 1425.—On being relieved by Lalla Bhag Mall, Munshi Hurmat Ali Shah, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Quetta, reverts to his substantive appointment of Naib Tahsildar of the 2nd grade.

Camp Sibi, the 15th February, 1902.

No. 148-C.—Lieutenant D. J. Pritchard, 4th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai in addition to his own duties with effect from the 30th January, 1902, *vice* Captain F. V. Smith, 4th Bengal Lancers, proceeding on leave.

No. 149-C.—Endorsement by Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C., First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

By Order,

A. McCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1902.

No. 44.—Mr. C. Goodall, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty seven days under Civil Service Regulations, article 291, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for ten months and four days under articles 264-A and 343, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February, 1902.

F. G. MACLEAN

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th February, 1902.

No. 856.—In exercise of the authority conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and with reference to his Notification No. 3647—350-90, dated the 3rd November, 1890, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Millett to be a special Magistrate and a Member of the Bench of Magistrates for the said station, with effect from this date.

In exercise of the authority conferred by section 16 of the said Code, the Resident is further pleased to appoint Mr. Millett to be a Chairman of the said Bench.

By Order,

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRO NTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Peshawar, the 12th February, 1902.

No. 2.—Lala Ram Dass, Tahsildar of Mansehra, Hazara district, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from the 18th of February, 1902, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENT.

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 3.—Muhammad Ajab Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Mansehra, Hazara district, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Mansehra, *vice* Lala Ram Das, proceeding on leave.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Peshawar, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 216-*M.I.*—Senior Hospital Assistant, No. 213, Saif Ali Oghi, dispensary, Hazara, was granted three months' privilege leave, and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of 1st February, 1902, by 4th class Hospital Assistant, No. 567, Lekh Nath doing general duty at the Egerton Hospital Peshawar.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 25th January, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	3	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	20	20	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	13	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	89	...	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	..	2	37	37	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	25	27	52	44	21	23	...	...	...	22	...	12	...	10	7	7	14	28	24	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	8	8	16	5	4	1	...	...	..	4	...	.	...	1	.	..	...	27	8	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	1	3	4	3	3	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	11	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	4	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	50	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	9	10	19	22	10	12	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	5	4	3	7	31	36	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	10
		Total	210,765	66	57	123	86	45	41	...	...	...	53	1	12	...	20	14	12	26	30	21	

Dated Peshawar, 11th February, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 11th February, 1902.

No. 1623.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in Notification No 3744-I B, dated the 1st October, 1867, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the former as amended by section 1 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act (II of 1891), to grant a license to the Reverend J T Taylor of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to solemnize marriages and issue certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the Central India Agency.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Lahore, the 5th February, 1902.

No. 3.—Mr K M Kirkpope, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent class III, grade 3, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Karachi on the 6th January, 1902.

The 11th February, 1902

No. 5.—Mr. A E. Pearse, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Rawalpindi on the 7th October, 1901

The 12th February, 1902.

No. 6.—Honorary Lieutenant P Ross, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under article 671 of the Civil Service Regulations, extension of one day's leave on medical certificate in continuation of the 14 months' leave granted to him in Director of Railway Construction's Notifications, Nos 45 and 28, dated 21st September, 1900, and 28th July, 1901, respectively.

No. 7—Captain H. A. Cameron, R E, District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 264A, 277, 291 and 338 (11) of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for two months and seventeen days combined with furlough under the Civil Leave rules for nine months, with effect from the 26th January, 1902.

2. This supersedes Manager's Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1902

The 17th February, 1902.

No. 8.—Mr. H. C. V Sage, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under articles 264-A, 277, 291 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with furlough for 9 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from 10th March, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2322.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of 1901-1902 as compared with the corresponding period of 1900-1901.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December.			
ounts, 1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,37,82,000	28,38,92,000	12,81,95,000	13,78,76,000	96,81,000	...
	...	...	...	...	.	Opium	7,65,34,000	6,81,40,000	5,74,21,000	5,52,54,000	...	21,67,000
	...	...	...	...	..	Salt	8,95,05,000	8,90,68,000	6,58,66,000	6,67,42,000	8,76,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	5,01,44,000	5,02,09,000	3,74,55,000	3,88,24,000	13,69,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,90,58,000	5,95,06,000	4,23,55,000	4,42,37,000	18,82,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,05,74,000	4,78,21,000	3,48,10,000	4,00,25,000	52,15,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	9,10,96,000	9,33,49,000	5,62,02,000	5,73,92,000	11,90,000	...
	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	69,06,93,000	69,19,85,000	42,23,04,000	44,03,50,000	1,80,46,000	...
56,400	10,000	42,400	54,400	12,000	...	Interest	89,26,000	1,00,85,000	62,37,000	76,63,000	14,26,000	...
10,600	4,200	6,500	5,700	...	800	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	8,12,28,000	3,30,11,000	5,63,12,000	3,29,25,000	...	2,33,87,000
1,900	1,800	700	700	..	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,86,17,000	1,81,19,000	1,29,71,000	1,30,09,000	38,000	...
87,700	87,000	65,900	78,000	11,100	...	Miscellaneous	66,28,000	73,01,000	39,11,000	44,30,000	5,19,000	...
1,800	1,200	1,800	4,600	2,800	...	Railways	27,43,77,000	27,63,96,000	19,68,14,000	22,12,16,000	2,44,02,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,71,03,000	2,59,65,000	1,58,95,000	1,46,83,000	...	12,12,000
26,700	25,600	18,200	20,000	1,800	...	Other Public Works	64,76,000	62,22,000	43,52,000	45,33,000	1,81,000	...
33,000	266,800	24,700	192,500	167,800	...	Receipts by Military Department	1,17,65,000	78,45,000	86,72,000	62,28,000	...	24,44,000
18,100	396,600	161,200	355,900	194,700	...	TOTAL REVENUE	1,12,58,13,000	1,07,69,29,000	72,74,68,000	74,50,37,000	1,75,69,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
32,400	...	598,400	390,100	...	208,300	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances						
22,400	1,000,000	8,922,400	1,609,400	...	7,313,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,85,72,000	1,86,00,000	2,98,14,000	86,39,000	...	2,11,75,000
00,000	...	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	45,29,000	...	45,29,000	...	...	45,29,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	59,23,000	75,38,000	31,84,000	48,03,000	16,19,000	...
18,600	71,600	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	3,19,12,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	42,28,000	34,57,000	25,73,000	28,12,000	2,39,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	99,08,000	84,71,000	66,94,000	47,30,000	...	19,64,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	1,90,000	...	...	...	...	...
27,500	574,900	742,600	1,366,600	624,000	...	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
00,300	16,500,000	7,137,000	11,204,100	4,067,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,800	18,146,500	17,802,000	14,180,100	...	3,621,900	TOTAL	8,52,62,000	3,80,66,000	4,67,94,000	2,09,84,000	...	2,58,10,000
30,300	18,543,100	18,561,600	14,926,100	...	3,635,500	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,21,10,75,000	1,11,49,95,000	77,42,62,000	76,60,21,000	...	82,41,000
30,900	3,717,500	3,339,900	4,091,900	761,000	...	Opening Balance	12,63,88,000	16,23,41,000	12,63,88,000	15,89,85,000	3,25,97,000	...
70 200	22,260,600	21,892,500	19,018,000	...	2,874,500	GRAND TOTAL	1,33,74,63,000	1,27,73,36,000	90,06,50,000	92,50,06,000	2,43,56,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December					Whole year.		April to December.			
Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1900-1901.	Budget, 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		R	R	R	R	R	R
						Expenditure.						
33,400	37,600	25,700	27,400	1,700	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	11,27,88,000	11,59,83,000	8,18,24,000	7,89,53,000	...	28,71,000
3,236,600	3,019,300	2,417,900	2,307,200	...	110,700	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,59,85,000	4,81,77,000	2,87,42,000	2,80,98,000	...	6,44,000
377,000	375,000	244,100	310,400	66,300	...	Post Office Telegraph and Mint	7,23,10,000	2,78,52,000	1,83,76,000	2,57,75,000	73,99,000	...
604,300	584,600	465,200	445,000	..	20,200	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	15,43,26,000	16,31,14,000	11,14,92,000	11,46,19,000	31,27,000	...
2,375,200	2,327,600	1,728,700	1,766,900	38,200	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,50 83,000	2,70,73,000	1,92,91,000	1,95,12,000	2,21,000	...
7,800	...	6,400	1,800	...	4,600	Famine Relief and Insurance	6,22,28,000	1,50,00,000	6,05,25,000	68,90,000	...	5,36,35,000
7,145,900	6,458,300	3,840,700	4,075,300	234,600	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)	13,07,79,000	13,42,76,000	9,64,01,000	10,83,13,000	1,19,12,000	...
600	1,000	500	1,200	700	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	2,09 75,000	2,18,27,000	1,34 93,000	1,41,96,000	7,03,000	...
133,300	112,000	93,600	97,500	3,900	...	Other Public Works	5,90,31,000	7,11,91,000	3,48,40,000	3,75,49,000	27,09,000	...
5,389,300	5,228,500	3,067,700	3 561,200	493,500	...	Army Services	15,96,53,000	17,86,03,000	11,63,24,000	12,32,28,000	69,04,000	...
6,900	...	6,700	...	...	6,700	Special Defence Works	...	...	...	—1,38,000	...	1,38,000
19,001,000	18,143,900	11,897,200	12,593,900	696,700	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	84,31,58,000	80,30,96,000	58,13,08,000	55,69,95,000	...	2,43,13,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to, Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	32,24,000	47,26,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*3,65,000*	*74,66,000*	...	...	...	...
19,001,000	18,143,900	11,897,200	12,593,900	696,700	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	84,60,17,000	80,03,56,000	58,13,08,000	55,69,95,000	...	2,43,13,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
1,554,900	1,483,900	393,600	699,100	305,500	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	2,05,57,000	1,80,33,000	1,66,15,000	2,44,70,000	78,55,000	...
5,922,400	...	5,922,400	...	..	5,922,400	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,900	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,08,28,000	1,52,87,000	1,32,29,000	1,01,12,000	...	31,17,000
7,477,300	1,510,800	6,316,000	699,100	...	5,616,900	TOTAL	3,13,85,000	3,33,20,000	2,98,44,000	3,45,82,000	47,38,000	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	45,29,000	...	45,29,000	45,29,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	324,900	74,700	...	250,200	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	50,34,000	1,86,50,000	2,07 47,000	20,97,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	4,10,87,000	17,90,000	2,75,72,000	50,46,000	...	2,19,26,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do by Provincial Governments	2,14,46,000	92,17,000	1,87,81,000	83,78,000	...	1,04,03,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)	...	2,94,000	...	1,90,000	1,90,000	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	4,59,43,000	1,27,92,000	1,84,65,000	1,79,67,000	...	4,98,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	19,23,67,000	25,24,53,000	10,53,76,000	17,23,04,000	6,69,28,000	...
...	...	...	..	...		Do do. do exchange	2,33,000	47,000	2,11,000	5,77,000	3,66,000	...
...	...	324,900	1,074,700	749,800	..	TOTAL	30,10,76,000	28,61,56,000	18,90,55,000	23,03,38,000	4,12,83,000	...
3,778,300	19,654,700	18,538,100	14,367,700	...	4,170,400	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,17,84,78,000	1,11,98,32,000	80,02,07,000	82,19,15,000	2,17,08,000	...
4,091 900	2,605,900	3,354,400	4,650,300	1,295,900	...	Closing Balance	15,89,85,000	15,75,04,000	10,04,43,000	10,30,91,000	26,48,000	...
27,870,200	22,260,600	21,892,500	19 018,000	...	2,874,500	GRAND TOTAL	1,33,74,63,000	1,27,73,36,000	90,06,50,000	92 50,06,000	2,43,56,000	...

A. E. COX

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE.

Agra, the 18th February, 1902.

No 270.—Mr. E D. Wilson, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for nine months, with effect from the 5th February, 1902.

L. WHITE KING,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

Mahamohopadhyay Chandrakanta Tarkalankar, Srigopal Basu Mallik Fellow for 1901-1902 will deliver his seventh lecture of the fifth year on the general principles of Hindu Philosophy, with special reference to the Vedanta and Upanishads, at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1902 at 4 P M The above lecture, as well as all subsequent lectures to be delivered by the Fellow on the subject, will be in Bengali, and will be open to the public

A. C EDWARDS,
Registrar

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th February 1902

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1902.

No. 305-*Ap.*—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B A, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th January, 1902.

Babu Annada Prasad Ghoshal is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B A, or until further orders.

The 17th February, 1902.

No. 309-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 10th January, 1902, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr Vinayak Karnanand Kirtikar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade:—

Mr Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade,

Mr Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade,

Mr Dorabji Sorabji Captain, B A, temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade

With effect from the same date, Mr Dattatraya Manjappa Nadkarni, officiating Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed to be temporary Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade

The 18th February, 1902.

No. 318-*Ap.*—Ghulam Raza Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 7th January, 1902.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade ;

Mr. M. R. Muthuswamy Naidu, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade ;

Mr. C. S. Venkatasubbier, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Mr. P. A. Krishnama Charlu, B.A, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th February, 1902.

No. 694-*G.*—The medical charge of the Detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 22nd January, 1902, from Third Class Hospital Assistant Shama Charan Varma, attached to the Abu Charitable Dispensary, to Second Class Hospital Assistant Shive Shanker Khushalrai, in charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital.

By Order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about the month of October, 1901, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at about R24 was found by Guruvan in the house of Ponnan in the village of Uttramerur, Madurantakam Taluk, Chingleput district :—

1. Small golden beads	2
2. Small flat golden beads	10
3. Thin golden wires	6
4. Golden ear-rings worn by females	3
5. Golden ear-rings worn by males	2
6. Small silver coins	15

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on Tuesday, the 15th day of July, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

G. W. DANCE,

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 6th December, 1901, treasure consisting of 10 full rupees and 4 half rupees, amounting in all to about R12, was discovered buried in the ground by Pattai Nagamma, of Sanikkayala Balagurappa palli hamlet, of Sarimadugu village, of Voyalpad Taluq, Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Cuddapah in his office at Cuddapah at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 7th July, 1902, in order that their claim may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. H. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XX, Part I, of the Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, the following monuments in the Military Cemetery at Bhawanipur, Calcutta, having become ruinous, will be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order, unless any person will undertake to bear the cost of repairs :—

Name.	Year.	Plot.
S. I. R. Boezam	1845	A
F. J. Lestrange	1878	A
A. V. W. Lestrange	1896	A
W. Cole	1835	B
W. Henry	1856	B
I. Blair	1850	B
I. D. Hope	1858	B
Dr. A. Webb	1855	D
I. Kingsley	1853	D
K. Clayton	1856	D
I. Schoefield	1861	E
C. Worwick	1860	E
I. P. Crawley	1830	E
A. M. Anderson	1857	F
T. Carter	1847	F
A. Keating	1851	F
I. B. Edgeworth	1818	F
I. Cleghorn	1856	I
B. C. Cudmore	1817	I
A. Ross	1820	I
C. S. Murphy	P	I
A. Cox	1837	I
H. Herrold	1832	I
H. Hamilton	1826	I
I. Roland	1841	I
W. G. Ogilvie	1841	L
I. Reid	1830	L
A. Shaw	1858	L
H. D. Kieough	1871	I
W. B. Huggins	1869	O
H. Allen	1867	O
C. Steond	1875	O
E. Henbietta	1868	O
E. L. Firth	1872	O
F. A. Darley	1873	O
W. Keates	1869	O
Lt. F. A. Gordon (60th Rifles)	1868	O
Lt. I. N. Fitzgerald, 37th M. N. I.	1866	O
S. T. Riley	1866	O
M. Hayes	1866	O
C. Hayes	1866	O

T. E. F. COLE,
Garrison Chaplain

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1902.

No. 118.—The following permanent promotion has been sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 24th January, 1902 :—

NAME	From	To
W. King Wood	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, Grade I, and Temporary Superintendent, Class IV.	Superintendent, Class IV.

F. F. HENSLEY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* : —

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	₹	₹	Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
½ "	5	6	8
¼ "	2-8	3	4

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te

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, ₹17, or post-free, ₹17-12.
½ " ₹8-8, " ₹9.
¼ " ₹4-4, " ₹4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ahmednagar, this 17th day of February, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5922, Pte. Evan Thomas.
Age,—24 years. Height,—5 feet 10½ inches.
Colour of Complexion,—sallow ; hair, dark brown ; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Tracer.
Date of Enlistment,—10th August, 1899.
Place of Enlistment,—Bradford, England.
Parish and County in which born,—Mill Hill Park, London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th February, 1902.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Ahmednagar.
Marks, - Clean shaven. Smart appearance.
On Pass,—Bombay.
Under 3 years' service.

F. S. PENNO, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.

H C

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 15th day of February, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3494, Private George Byford.
Age,—28 years and 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 3½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark; eyes, dark brown.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—3rd October, 1892.
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Southwark, London, Surrey.
Date of desertion or absence,—15th February, 1902.
Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—Four vaccination marks on left arm.
Under 10 years' service.

H. W. COBB, Captain,
Commanding 2nd West Riding Regiment.

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Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W L Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto Paper cover R1 per month

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ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings Nos 8 to 10 of 1901 @ 8*a*
Journal, Part I, Nos 1 and 2 and Extra No 2 @ R2
" Part II, No 1 of 1901, @ R2
" Part III, No 2 of 1901, @ R2
" Part III of 1900, @ R2

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The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B002198, B007173, B007392 and B007462 of the 3½ per cent. of the years 1854-55, for ₹1,000, ₹1,000, ₹1,000 and ₹500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kharas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,—MEHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY KHARAS,
Residence—Karachi.

Lost or Stolen.

Two pieces Government Currency Notes, numbered L.A.-51—16133 and L.A.-51—10683, each for rupees 500, belonging to Baboo Kedarnath Ghose, of No. 21, Puddopooker Lane, Entally.

Reward—Rupees (100) one hundred to the finder.

PREO NATH BOSE,
Attorney-at-Law.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 057220 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees 100, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to J. Carson, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Name of the Proprietor—J. CARSON.
Residence—Engine-driver, S. M. R., Ghorpuri, Poona.

PARTNERSHIP.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Lindsay Alexander in the firms of George Henderson & Co., Calcutta, and George Henderson & Sons, London, ceased as from the 31st December, 1901.

GEORGE HENDERSON & CO.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. William Lindsay Alexander in the firm of Messrs. M. David & Co., Narayanganj, ceased as from 30th April, 1901.

M. DAVID & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that one certificate No. C 244 for two Muir Mill shares Nos. 1730 and 1731 standing in the name of Oprokush Chander Mookerji has been lost, application is accordingly now being made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate.

OPROKUSH CHANDER MOOKERJI,
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld., Canalwest Road, Narikeldanga.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th February, 1902.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a requisition of twelve qualified subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, a special meeting of the subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, 1902, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of discussing the action of certain of the Directors of the Fund in reference to the proceedings of the Sixty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers held on the 31st January, 1902, in the matter of the election of Mr. W. F. Barrow as a Director (1) in having written to the Bank of Bengal repudiating responsibility for cheques paid on Mr. Barrow's signature on the ground of his non-election under the rules, and (2) in having passed a resolution, without previous notice in the agenda book, directing the Secretary to expunge Mr. Barrow's name from the proceedings of all meetings of the Directors; and for the purpose of passing such resolution or resolutions in relation thereto as may be thought fit.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1902.

G. E. WARDE,
Secretary.

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PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 14th February, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh.
The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Rám Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rái Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh.
The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Hardy, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN & AVA.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—"Before we proceed to the business of our meeting this morning, I should not like to let slip the occasion of paying

our share of the universal tribute to the memory of the distinguished Statesman, Lord Dufferin, who passed away full of years and honour two days ago, and a part of whose eminent career was so closely identified with this country. Coming here at a rather later period of life than most of his predecessors, Lord Dufferin brought to India an intelligence of the highest order that had been ripened by experience in many parts of the world, a great knowledge of men, and a personal charm that endeared him to all.

"This combination of gifts enabled him, in the short space of four years, to leave a lasting mark upon the administration and history of this country, where he will always be remembered as a Statesman who not merely extended the borders of the Indian Empire, but strengthened its foreign relations, and added to its internal peace and contentment. India will, I am sure, not wish to be left out of the crowd of mourners who, in every quarter of the globe, are offering their last meed of respect at this illustrious Englishman's grave."

CANTONMENTS (HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for officers in cantonments be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (*i*), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the definition of "grantee" be omitted. He said:—"I cannot very well explain the grounds for this amendment without going into other amendments in the group of which I have given notice, and I think that that will be the shorter and more convenient way for me to adopt. With regard to this amendment, the word 'grantee' is what is called a fancy name, and it has a definition wholly different from the ordinary meaning of the word. With respect to land, we know very well what grantee means: according to the definition of grantee in the Bill, a grantee is not a grantee of the land but the grantee of a permission to do something upon it. I propose with the aid of the other amendments to substitute instead of this word 'grantee' the word 'owner' throughout the Bill, but in order to do this it is necessary to confine the Bill within somewhat more narrow limits, and, if the Council agree to the amendment I propose, we shall not in any way tend to prevent the Government or the military authorities from securing that which is the object of the Bill and that which they desire, namely, to make better provision for securing house-accommodation for military officers in cantonments. We all recognise the paramount claim of the military authorities in this respect, but Chapter II appears to go further than this. The end of the sub-section provides for an enquiry into the titles of the persons who hold land in cantonments, and then the other sub-sections go on to impose upon those persons certain conditions and certain presumptions which have caused very great alarm in the country with reference to the intentions of the Government. That alarm to my mind is an alarm which is unfounded, but I cannot say that there was not some ground for it in the Bill as it originally stood. However, as it has been altered in Committee and as it has been explained previously at the last meeting of the Council, I do not think that there is now any ground for such alarm. It must be remembered that this is not a declaratory Bill with the object of declaring the law as relating to cantonments; but it is a Bill brought forward for a certain specific purpose, and it does seem to be going beyond its real object to go and endeavour to declare the law with regard to the titles of these persons who hold houses in cantonments. The alarm was caused owing to the serious diminution in the value of property which was apprehended supposing that the provisions in question were retained. I have always thought, and still think, that the Government may well rest and take their stand upon the law, as it is at present, without any endeavour to alter it and certainly without endeavouring to put any statutory presumptions in the way of litigants, even in cases in which the Government is not at all interested and to which the Government may not be a party. I propose, therefore, in

order to carry out this portion of my suggestion, to omit sub-clauses (3), (4) and (5) of clause 3. This will simplify the Bill very much; it will allay this anxiety and this alarm; and, at the same time, as far as I can judge, it will give the Government all that they require. On the other hand, I think that the Bill will put those who are affected by it, namely, house-owners in cantonments, in a better position than they are in at present. It will take away a great deal of that uncertainty which at present besets them; they will have a Bill showing clearly the position in which they stand instead of being liable to have Military Resolutions made with respect to them at intervals, perfectly uncertain, and Military Regulations the scope and result of which also they cannot foresee. I am bound to say that my honourable and gallant friend in charge of the Bill has in every way shown his desire to meet the views of the house-owners in this matter, and if, as I trust, the amendments which I now propose prove acceptable to the Council, I cannot but hope that the Bill will meet with the acceptance of the country and at the same time secure the object which the Government have in view. With these words, My Lord, I beg to move the first amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES said:—"My Lord, I am prepared, on behalf of the Government, to accept the amendment now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh; but I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do so without prejudice to the claim of the Government to be the owner of the soil in cantonments.

"In the statement which I made at the meeting of Council held at Simla on the 25th October last I indicated as fully and clearly as I could what our claim is and what is its foundation. Nothing that I then said do I now retract, nor from the position which I then took do I now withdraw. On the contrary, the more I go into the matter and the more I hear of the arguments put forward in the memorials lately received and elsewhere on behalf of the so-called house-owners in cantonments the more convinced I become of the strength of our case and the weakness of the other side. That the intention with which we began to form cantonments, was to include in them only areas entirely at the disposal of the military authorities, cannot be denied; for the old Regulations expressly forbade the inclusion of any lands which were private property, and a whole series of Regulations and orders issued from the beginning of last century onwards have consistently assumed and asserted the ownership of the State. But the house-owners of Barrackpore, for example, say that no proof exists of the precise manner in which, or the exact time when, the Government acquired lands at Barrackpore for a cantonment; that lapse of time, added to the civil and political confusions of the last century, has rendered it impossible for many of them to prove their titles affirmatively, however clear they may have been originally; and that the absence, until comparatively recent years, of any regular or scientific system and practice of conveyancing, such as is to be found with regard to transfers of land in England, renders it doubly difficult to make out a title sufficient to rebut successfully the presumption that houses in cantonments stand on land which belongs to the State. It is urged that in these circumstances, where neither party can show a clear title, the only equitable course is to respect and give the preference to undisputed and long possession. I answer emphatically that, in the circumstances of the case, it is not so. A cantonment is a cantonment, and every resident in one knows very well that the circumstances are special and very different from those outside. And I maintain, as I did before, that, when it is admitted that neither the Government nor the house-owner, if put to the proof, could show either how the land was originally included in a cantonment or under what circumstances it came to be built upon, it is but right and reasonable to give to the Government the benefit of whatever doubt and uncertainty there may be and to presume, in the absence of title-deeds on either side, that the land is the Government's and that it was all along understood by every one concerned that houses were built on it subject to special conditions and to meet special military requirements. This was the presumption expressly raised by sub-clause (5) of clause 3 of the Bill as introduced, and, instead of its being

an unjust presumption opposed to all legal principle, I believe it to be one which the admitted facts alone are sufficient to raise and of which the Courts would, in the absence of any statutory declaration on the subject, themselves give us the benefit. I have already referred to the house-owners of Barrackpore, who have, I know, heard of the case of *Robinson* v. *Carey*, decided in 1865 with reference to a house in their midst, and I will now read what Mr. Justice Norman, whose judgment was upheld on appeal by Chief Justice Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Morgan, said on the particular point which I am now discussing. 'With respect to the property of the soil in cantonments,' the learned Judge observed,* 'where there is no evidence that the land is part of a settled estate; no proof that it pays revenue to the Government; nothing in fact to show that it is held by any other tenure; I think it must be taken that the soil is the property of the Government, and that occupation by the owners of bungalows is permissive.' The presumption sub-clause of the Bill goes no further than that; it was, I believe, actually suggested by Mr. Justice Norman's dictum; and it merely lays down the same rule in different language. I should, therefore, have no difficulty in continuing, were it necessary to do so, to defend the presumption and repel the charge that it is opposed to all legal principle. In the numerous memorials directed against this sub-clause, the measure is alluded to as practically an act of confiscation; but it is an extraordinary fact that, though the memorialists thus assume a title which they do not possess, there is not a single case on record in which such title has been proved as against the Government except such a case as is contemplated by clause 4 of the Bill, and I challenge the opponents of the presumption to adduce one. On the other hand, I quote an extract from a memorial of 1899 from the house-owners of one of our largest cantonments—'Your memorialists respectfully object to the term 'grantee' as not applicable. Had Government given the land and houses, it would have been; but as the land is still the property of Government and the houses are built for Government purposes, either for sheltering the garrisons or for purposes of catering to the wants of the same, there is nothing granted.'

"But, My Lord, the presumption was raised and asserted by the original framers of the Bill simply because the position underlying it was regarded as the strongest justification for a measure involving a certain amount of interference with the ordinary law of contract between landlord and tenant. We do not desire to have a statutory declaration regarding it for any other purpose; and when the spokesmen of house-owners in cantonments and the house-owners themselves come forward, as they have done, and say that the operative provisions of the Bill as it now stands are perfectly reasonable, that they justify themselves, and that they may be applied quite irrespectively of any considerations based upon the ownership of the soil, I must confess that they are practically conceding to us what we want. With the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's amendments we shall, in the first place, avoid the necessity for a succession of troublesome and not inexpensive local enquiries into intricate questions of title; for all that we shall have to do, is to satisfy ourselves regarding the expediency of making the Act operative in any particular case. In other words, we shall have to take into consideration only such arguments as those put forward in the earlier part of the Barrackpore memorial, namely, that there is already plenty of accommodation available for military men on reasonable terms at Barrackpore, that the relations between landlords and tenants there are satisfactory, and that there is no call for interference in the matter. In the second place, we shall avoid the chance of subsequent litigation regarding the operation of the Act. And, finally, we shall have a simple and practical measure to administer.' That being so, My Lord, I think that the Government and the Council may accept the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's amendment, supplemented as it will be by the other consequential amendments standing in his name, and so remove the issue of title from the Bill; and, after what I have now said, it will scarcely be possible for any one to argue hereafter that, by agreeing to this course, we have abandoned anything or made any admission

* Bourke's Rep., Pt. I, at p. 410. For the case on appeal, see *Carey* v. *Robinson*, 1 Indian Jurist, N.S., 8.

detrimental to the rights of the Government to the land in cantonments. Should the question of ownership ever arise in any other connection we shall assert our claim and rely on the facts, on common sense, and on the presumption laid down with authority in the reported case which I have again cited to-day. I may add that the more we enquire into the condition of individual cantonments the more we are convinced of the strength of the Government claim. In the case of one cantonment which has been much relied on by those holding the contrary opinion, we have lately received a full report containing what we believe to be irrebuttable evidence as to the title of the Government, and we should, if necessary, embark with confidence on legal proceedings to establish it."

The Hon'ble MR. HARDY said:—"I have little to add to the very full statement which the honourable and gallant member has laid before the Council. I think, if I may be allowed to say so, the Government is acting wisely in accepting the proposal to omit sub-clauses (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) of section 3. They contain an important presumption to which no reference is made in the preamble of the Bill. That preamble simply lays down that the Bill has for its object the securing of better accommodation for military officers in cantonments, and the introduction of a presumption of this nature is inconsistent with the logical development of the Bill from its preamble. I think the Government will lose nothing by the omission of these sub-sections. A great deal of contentious matter and a great deal of heart-burning, I venture to say, will be averted by their omission. I desire, as the member representing the Province in which there are a very large number of cantonments, to assert that the reasons given by the Hon'ble Sir Edmond Elles justify the acceptance of the proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh. The Bill when shorn of the sub-sections adequately meets the necessities of the situation, and as their omission does not involve any yielding by Government of its undoubted claim to the proprietorship of cantonment land, I agree with the honourable and gallant member in accepting the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh."

The Hon'ble SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI said:—"My Lord, I will make but a few very brief observations on the question now before the Council.

"It cannot be denied that, in its original shape, the Bill was somewhat stringent in its application to grantees; but the paring to which it has been subjected in process of passing through the hands of the Select Committee, has removed its asperities, and the amended Bill, as it now stands, is as fair and moderate as it was possible to make it when conflicting interests had to be reconciled and power taken for the securing of better house-accommodation for the military, who are responsible for the defence and protection of the country.

"The only part of the amended Bill which appears to bear heavily on grantees, is confined to sub-clauses (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) of clause 3. Sub-clause (*5*) certainly looks like a confiscatory order, and I had myself thought of proposing that the whole of Chapter II with the exception of sub-clauses (*1*) and (*2*) of clause 3 should be omitted, if only for the reason underlying the Minutes of Dissent annexed to the Report of the Select Committee, that the question of title is altogether outside the scope, and in no way required for the purposes, of the Bill. I have, therefore, no hesitation in supporting the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh.

"I should like, however, to add that it occurs to me, from the slight experience I have had of cantonment life, that, in spite of the care that has been taken, in clause 8, sub-clause (*2*), and again in clause 18, to provide that the rent offered or enforced for the purposes of the Bill shall, in all cases, be 'reasonable', disagreement and disputes will still arise as long as no definite standard of rent is available to be referred to by either party in case of need. Even a Committee of Arbitration will not always be able to satisfy both parties, though they may be compelled under the proposed Act to abide by its decision. In the cantonments in and around Secunderabad I have frequently heard house-owners complain of being compelled to accept what they looked upon as inade-

quate rents, and make this a ground for refusing or neglecting to repair bungalows occupied by officers.

"As a way out of this difficulty, I venture to suggest that, in every cantonment that is brought under the operation of this measure, one or two or three bungalows, according to the size of the cantonment, should be built by the Cantonment Committee and rented to military officers at a fixed rent, not exceeding ten per cent. per annum on the outlay. Bungalows so built would not only serve as models for private speculators in house-building within cantonment limits to copy, but the rent charged by the Cantonment Committee would set up a fixed and indisputable standard for reference in connection with the assessment of the rents of all other houses in the cantonment.

"Funds for building these bungalows might be raised by debentures or lent at a nominal interest out of cantonment funds and recovered from the rent. Debentures carrying five per cent. interest would attract many investors, and, if one or two per cent. were devoted to a sinking fund for their extinction, the balance of the rent could be reserved for repairs. Power to raise the capital might be obtained, if necessary, in the same way in which similar power is obtained by municipalities in different towns in the country."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"The Bill, as it originally stood, took most men's breath away. It caused no small amount of well-grounded and wide-spread alarm, as it seemingly involved a virtual abrogation of rights and confiscation of property, and as it threatened, on that account, to be viewed as an aggressive, instead of a progressive, measure. It further seemed to be of a piece with the species of legislation which began with pleading the need for an inch and ended with taking an ell. It is, therefore, no small satisfaction that, even as it is, some of the drawbacks are out of it in the shape it has received at the hands of the majority of the Select Committee. For it to prove more acceptable, or rather fairly satisfactory, we must adopt the amendments which await our decision.

"Personally I hold the view that, as there are barracks to house soldiers, so must there be quarters, attached to the barracks themselves as part and parcel of them, to house the officers as well. Such an arrangement, it seems to me, would ensure better discipline and a more vigilent control of the soldiers, quartered as they are amid a timid and alien population. But where this is not to be, the next best arrangement is what would be the outcome if the amendments on the agenda paper are accepted. I cordially support this amendment, and I may add, once for all, that my attitude is the same as regards the amendments which follow. They fully accord with my own views, and I should have urged them, if my learned colleague had not taken action. These amendments would, when accepted, almost bring the measure within the bounds of reasonable and recognised rights of property on the one hand and on the other, gratify the wishes of those who claim for military officers some degree of exceptional accommodation under existing conditions. What is of greater importance is that legal instincts will continue to remain unshocked and immemorially-established law on presumptions and on onus of proof will remain equally untouched and unreversed—notwithstanding the remarks made to-day by the Member in charge, and notwithstanding the case cited."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"Your Excellency, as Government have been pleased to accept the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh, I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything in support of it; but, if Your Excellency will bear with me, I will, following the example of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bilgrami, make a few observations on the general character of the measure, which the Council are invited to pass to-day. My Lord, it is true, that I have signed the Report of the Select Committee subject to dissent in one particular only, but I don't mind confessing that I regard all legislation of this nature with a considerable amount of misgiving. I am free to recognise that Government have been by no means precipitate in proceeding with this measure, as it has been before the public, in one form or another, for nearly thirteen years. I also recognise that large and important modifications have been introduced into the Bill to soften the stringency of its original provisions, and now that Government

have accepted the amendment of which the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh had given notice, I think they have done nearly all that lay in their power, short of dropping the Bill, to provide what have to be considered as reasonable safeguards to protect the legitimate interests of house-owners in cantonments. But, My Lord, when all this is admitted, and I make the admission most gratefully, the fact remains that legislation of so exceptional a character, interfering as it does with the normal freedom of contract between house-owners and tenants, can be justified only on grounds of the strongest necessity; and there is ample evidence in the opinions and memorials laid before the Select Committee to show that in the case of a large number of cantonments such necessity does not exist. In these cantonments no difficulty has been experienced in the past in the matter of obtaining house-accommodation for military officers, the number of bungalows available being largely in excess of military requirements, and a certain proportion of these bungalows remaining, as a matter of fact, vacant from year to year. Poona is a typical instance of this class of cantonments. It has been estimated that the number of military officers requiring house-accommodation in Poona is about 160; while the number of bungalows in Military lines is over 200. Now all these 160 officers do not take a house each The younger officers generally prefer chumming, three or four in a house. A considerable number reside in the Western India Club and in hotels, and a few live even in Civil lines. The result is that every year a certain number of houses remain without tenants. It may be urged that it is not intended to put the proposed enactment into operation at once in all cantonments throughout India. That is true, but as soon as the Bill is passed the matter gets out of the hands of the Legislature, and then it is all a question of the discretion of Government in their executive capacity, which, it will be admitted, is quite a different thing. I do not say that this discretion will not, as a rule, be wisely exercised, but it is conceivable that a Local Government may not always be able to withstand the pressure of the military authorities, who would naturally not be reluctant to be armed with the drastic powers which this Bill vests in them, when once the Act is extended to a cantonment. And I think there is reason to fear that the operation of this enactment, with all the safeguards it contains, is likely to prove in practice more or less prejudicial to the interests of house-owners. The Legislature, My Lord, may make the letter of the law as severely impartial as it can. The law itself has to be enforced through the medium of human beings, who are not free from prejudice. And in the present case it will be worked by military men, who are so accustomed to prompt and unquestioning obedience that they are often not likely to trouble themselves much about nice points of law in enforcing their wishes. The Bill provides for referring all important matters of disagreement between house-owners and tenants to Committees of Arbitration. It remains to be seen how far the safeguard of these committees proves to be effective in practice. Past experience of these bodies in cantonments is not very encouraging. On this point I need quote no other testimony than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Hardy, who has described his experience of these committees in the following terms:— 'I have been a member on these committees, and I am bound to say I thought their tendency was to be hard on the house-owner.' Let us hope that the Arbitration Committees that will be constituted under the proposed enactment will give greater satisfaction. In one respect the Bill is certain to cause loss to house-owners. Where a non-military tenant is ejected in favour of a military tenant under the coercive clauses of the Bill, the house is sure to be shunned by non-military tenants after that, and so, if at any time the house-owner fails to get a military tenant for it, it is likely to remain without a tenant. I have made these observations to emphasize respectfully the great need there is for exhausting all ordinary remedies before resorting to the somewhat violent disturbance of the normal relations between house-owners and tenants which this Bill authorizes, especially in the case of those cantonments in which the inconvenience complained of in the preamble of the Bill has not assumed serious dimensions and where the requirements of the Military are of a fixed character. I believe in such cantonments Government might, with advantage, try the plan of selecting themselves the required number of bungalows once for all, and requiring their officers to occupy them for fixed

rents. Such an arrangement, I submit, will be more equitable than that contemplated in the Bill, because there will be a reciprocity of obligations under it. For if house-owners will be thereby required to place their bungalows at the disposal of military officers, these latter, in their turn, will be bound to occupy them; and the chances of friction between house-owners and military officers will be minimised. Of course, where the evil mentioned in the preamble has grown so serious that such a simple plan will not be practicable, the proposed enactment will have to be enforced, for no one can question the fact, that cantonments exist primarily for the accommodation of military men and they must fulfil that purpose under any circumstances. But in regard to these cantonments, *i.e.*, where it will be found necessary to enforce the new law, I would venture to make one suggestion, and that is, that Government should publish every year a statement showing the number of cases in which the coercive clauses of the Bill have been enforced during the year. I think the mere fact that such a return will have to go up to Government will tend to sober the excess of zeal on the part of cantonment authorities and will prove a salutary addition to the safeguards which have been already provided in the Bill. My Lord, it was not possible for me to bring up these suggestions in the shape of amendments, and I thought I might submit them to the consideration of Government in the course of this discussion."

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—"My Lord, as one of the dissenting members of the Select Committee with respect to the provisions of clause 3 of the Bill, I consider it my duty to say a few words on the subject. But my task has been made easy by the action of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh's amendments and omitting the objectionable provisions in question. Their elimination will be a matter of the utmost significance in favour of the cantonment house-owners, who will, no doubt, hail this important alteration with feelings of gratitude towards Your Excellency's Government. The extent of uneasiness and alarm created in the minds of house-owners on their finding sub-clauses (*2*) to (*5*) retained in section 3 of the Bill presented by the Select Committee, may be gauged by the submission of so many memorials to Your Excellency from different places, praying for their withdrawal.

"My Lord, it is a matter for congratulation that these contentious provisions are now going to be taken away out of the measure. Had they been retained and allowed to pass into law, the inquiries necessitated by them would have raised a host of dormant claims involving the decision of thorny and intricate questions of title quite unnecessary and altogether foreign to the express scope of the Bill.

"I imagine that, when cantoments were formed, the Government, as represented by the cantonment authorities, were glad to get persons to build houses on almost any terms. The authority given to those persons in many cases must have been verbal. They spent large sums of money in building houses on the cantonment grounds. To have called upon them, after the lapse of such long periods, to show that their houses do come within the exemption, would have entailed great hardships on them. A legal right has now vested in those house-owners. 'It is immaterial'—to quote the remarks of the Hon'ble Judges of the Calcutta High Court,—'however legal rights may have sprung up, whether by grant, or by purchase, or by long enjoyment fostered by negligence or by favour in past times; once a legal right exists, it is sacred.' The actual working of the provisions now to be eliminated might have interfered with such rights. It is, therefore, a matter for satisfaction that these objectionable provisions are now to be omitted.

"My Lord, it appears that the question of placing, by means of statutory provisions, greater facilities in the hands of military officers to obtain house-accommodation in cantonments, has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time. One of the recommendations made by a Committee of Government Officers, appointed by the Government of India in 1884, was the desirability of legislation on this subject. In the year 1888, Sir George Chesney, the then Military Member, introduced in this Council a Bill which subsequently became

law as the Cantonments Act of 1889. Chapter V of that Bill contained substantially the same provisions as those of the Bill now before the Council. But the provisions of that chapter evoked such hostile criticism from the public as well as from some other quarters, and were considered to involve questions of such gravity and importance, that it was thought inadvisable to give them legislative sanction at that time. After the lapse of a decade the Bill before us was introduced by Sir Edwin Collen, the immediate predecessor of the present Hon'ble Military Member.

"My Lord, I, for my part, do not consider it of any avail at this stage of the proceedings to go into the question whether any necessity exists for placing such a piece of legislation in the Statute-book, nor into the cognate question whether, judged by strictly equitable principles, some of the provisions of this Bill, even in their present modified and altered form, are justifiable. I shall confine my remarks to other points than those mentioned above.

"The Bill as originally introduced contained many provisions which, looked at from the cantonment house-owner's point of view, were unnecessary and unduly severe. These provisions did naturally evoke unfavourable criticism, not only from the house-owners, but also from several Government Officers It is satisfactory that the Bill has undergone some very important modifications at the hands of the Select Committee. Many of its objectionable features have been removed, and the severity and harshness of several of its provisions have been softened. Some additions beneficial to the interests of house-owners have also been made. We are thankful to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and to other the Government Members for the due and favourable consideration shown by them to the amendments proposed and the suggestions made by their non-official colleagues on the Select Committee.

"With Your Lordship's permission, I shall briefly mention some of the most important changes made in the Bill by the Select Committee. The clauses rendering its provisions applicable to civil officers have been omitted. The restriction which it was proposed to place on transfers of house-property in cantonments, and the power of vetoing such transfers which was to be given to Commanding Officers, have also been withdrawn. Provision regarding imprisonment has been omitted. And an additional clause has been inserted to give greater facilities to house-owners in the matter of the recovery of arrears of rent from defaulting military tenants.

"My Lord, with the modifications and alterations noticed above and the amendments just now accepted by Your Excellency's Government, the Bill will, I hope, be more acceptable to the public, and specially to the cantonment house-owners, than it was in its original form."

The Hon'ble SIR ANDREW WINGATE said:—"My Lord, the cordial manner in which the Bill in its final form has been accepted makes it unnecessary for me to enter into any discussion respecting the contention set forth in some of the memorials that the land in cantonments has somehow or other ceased to be the property of the Government. I will, therefore, confine myself to stating that, so far as Poona is concerned, a very careful enquiry, recently made, has established two facts. One, that in 1817 and subsequent years, in accordance with the direction, eventually embodied in section 21 of the Regulation XXII of 1827, that no private land was to be included within the cantonment boundary, special care was taken to acquire any private land found on inquiry to be within the proposed boundary and to exclude any private land that, for reasons stated, it was not desirable to include. Accordingly, holders of *inám* lands were compensated by receiving other land of equal value on the same tenure in exchange and holders of ordinary lands by receiving an abatement of the assessment, this being at that date the only form of compensation recognised for this description of land, since cultivators had then no difficulty in finding fresh land.

"The other, that the land thus carefully acquired was as carefully preserved throughout the years that have since elapsed by a long series of Government Resolutions and by General Orders emanating from the military authorities. From first to last, it can be proved that no officer or other individual could acquire a

right of property in land situated within cantonment limits merely by reason of having received permission to erect a house. The grant of a building site was subject to the ordinary conditions of cantonment tenure, on which alone the military authorities had power to confer it on the original grantee.

"I would like very respectfully to add one word on my own account. I am approaching the end of my service, and, in the experience I have had of various Bills, I have found the attitude of Government as full of sympathy towards its critics as in the case of the Bill now before this Council. I shall carry into retirement the conviction that by its respect for fair criticism, by its desire to meet as far as may be possible the opinion of the minority, by its readiness to adopt any useful suggestion and by the pains which it takes to inquire when the shoe is alleged to pinch, the Government will continue to possess the confidence of the people."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in the definition of "house" in clause 2, sub-clause (*1*) (*e*), to be re-numbered and re-lettered sub-clause (*1*) (*d*), the words "erected on land occupied as aforesaid by a grantee" be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that at the end of the definition of "military officer" in clause 2, sub-clause (*1*) (*f*), to be re-numbered and re-lettered sub-clause (*1*) (*e*), the word "and" be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (*1*), after the definition of "military officer", the following be inserted, namely :—

'(*f*) "owner" includes the person who is receiving, or is entitled to receive, the rent of a house, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it, if the house were let to a tenant; and'.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 3, sub-clause (*2*), for the words "how the land in such cantonment or part of a cantonment is held" the following be substituted, namely :—

"whether it is expedient to issue such notification and what portion (if any) of the area proposed to be included therein should be excluded therefrom".

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 3, sub-clauses (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*) be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that in clause 4, the words "evidencing a disposition of immoveable property in a cantonment and", and the words and figures "before the first day of October, 1899", be omitted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH moved that for the word "grantee" or the words "a grantee", wherever it occurs or they occur in the said Bill, the word "owner" or the words "an owner", as the case may be, be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bugti moved that in clause 14, sub-clause (*f*), the words "stands on land which" be omitted, and that for the words "granted by or on behalf of the East India Company or the Government" the word "erected" be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"In putting this motion to the Council let me say that the Government of India cannot but be gratified at the general agreement amid which this Bill is being passed into law. It was a subject that raised many thorny and difficult questions respecting the rights, or the assumed rights, of individuals, and we all know how readily, when a question of property is concerned, the bristles of the Englishman—and I think I may say the Indian too, who has perhaps learned a good deal from him—are apt to rise. Nevertheless, as I listened this morning to the speeches of Honourable Members, a spirit of almost universal beatitude, marred by scarcely a discordant note, appeared to have settled upon the scene. For this result I think that we are largely indebted to the tactful and conciliatory manner in which my Honourable Colleague, Sir Edmond Elles, has conducted this measure; and I may say in passing that I listened with pleasure, and with gratitude, to the brief but eloquent tribute paid by the Hon'ble Sir A. Wingate, based perhaps upon a short experience of this Council, but upon a long experience of the administration of India, as to the spirit and manner in which the Government of India are anxious to meet their critics in legislative and other matters. Sir Edmond Elles has now the satisfaction of seeing this Bill, which he has conducted in the manner I have described, placed upon the Statute-book by what I anticipate will be the unanimous voice of this Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN STEAM-SHIPS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to apply the provisions of the Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895, to certain Tramway Companies be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATORS GENERAL AND OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Law relating to Administrators General and Official Trustees be taken into consideration. He said:—"My Lord, the alterations which have been proposed by the Select Committee in the original Bill were fully explained at the last meeting of the

Council by my Hon'ble Colleague, the Law Member, and I need not, therefore, now offer any further explanatory remarks.

"The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I share the regret, almost universally expressed, that this Bill has not been long enough before the public and that it has not been subjected to the scrutiny of High Courts other than the Calcutta High Court To me personally, it seems to be a matter of advantage that Bills such as this—Bills which relate to legal principles and to the practical working of laws enacted—should be referred to the several bodies of legal men in the country, whether associated or not, and more especially when associated, as is the Madras Vakils Association, which, speaking from intimate personal touch, contains not a few of eminent legal learning and keen legal acumen. A departure, such as this, will prove, not only a handsome compliment, where it is richly deserved, but also of considerable profit to the Legislature and the public, notwithstanding that there is a fair amount of legal element, always secured in the Legislature itself.

"An urgency is, however, pleaded to justify the exceptional course taken as regards this Bill, namely, that the retirement of the late incumbent of the office of the Administrator General and the occasion to appoint a successor were intended to be taken advantage of to make the office a salaried one and to introduce other modifications consequent upon that change. I am not sure that this reason is altogether adequate; but whether it is adequate or not, I am clear that the change of the office into a salaried one is not brought in, a day too soon. It will place a whole-time officer at the disposal of the public and will not only facilitate access to him but also prevent delays and congestion of work.

"As regards the Official Trusteeship, while I am fully in accord with the framers of the Bill that it should be a salaried office as well, I am not equally at one with them that it should be amalgamated with the office of the Administrator General. The facilities and relief conveyed to the public with one hand by making the Administrator General a salaried officer are more that whittled away with the other hand, by leaving the public still to wait till the officer doffs the one office and dons the other; for it is quite clear that he cannot be conveniently attending to both classes of his visitors promiscuously. The same remark would apply to the proposed Deputy. I am, therefore, not in favour of the fusion as an affair of public convenience. An influential committee has indeed expressed itself in favour of this fusion. But it will be found, on examination, that the committee in question had to face a proposal of quadruple alliance and their method appears to me to have been to apply the process of elimination, mainly on grounds of conflict of duties which would be entailed thereby and the special qualifications some of them called for. On that test, of course, nothing can be said against the amalgamation which is proposed in the Bill. But, as I said, it is open to objection on grounds of facility to the public. The Government have, however, resolved to try the experiment, and it has, at least, one merit, namely, that, when the offices are lumped together, the head and the deputy may be paid bigger salaries, and that fact may attract more capable men than would be otherwise available.

"Having regard to the shortness of notice and the diversity of views that seem to exist, representations have poured in from far and near, and the latest is from Burma early this morning. The last one, though latest, seems to me to deserve considerable attention. Almost all the facilities and advantages, meant by making the Administrator General a whole-time officer would seem to be lost, or mostly lost, to distant places, such as Burma. I am told, and I am sure I am rightly told, that, so far back or so recently as 1890, when the Act of 1874 was amended, the Authorities themselves, in a manner, felt the force of the complaint, and power was taken to divide the Presidency of Bengal into so many provinces as the Viceroy should think fit, when the then incumbent vacated office, a separate head being provided for each. This information came to me far too late to admit of my making further enquiries and of determining whether any and what change should be made in the law to give effect to the promise, if any such were made. But, as we are only engaged in remedying a

few out of the many shortcomings of the law in force and as I believe a more comprehensive Bill to amend the whole Act is in contemplation or must soon be brought on the anvil, I content myself with merely calling pointed attention to the demur from Burma. A like consideration has influenced me, to a great extent, in not moving any amendment on the question of relieving sureties of administrators, on a proper case being made out. The hardship is severe and is repeatedly felt by sureties. It even has the effect in many instances of increasing the difficulties of procuring solvent and almost life-long sureties, with the result that the cases are not inconsiderable in number, in which bogus sureties contrive to bamboozle or the original sureties have suffered reverses in their own affairs so as to be no longer as substantial as at first. I shall say no more on this point just at present, chiefly because the judicial authority on the law of jurisdiction on the subject is slight and because the conflict between the High Courts—as yet between two High Courts only—is as between a division Bench of one such Court and a single Judge of another. I have nothing more to say at this stage."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (*2*), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, after the word "attorney," the words "or a vakil of the High Court, admitted under the Letters Patent and the rules framed thereunder," be inserted, and that the words and figures "notwithstanding anything in the Administrator General's Act, 1874," be omitted. He said :—"In my minute of dissent I have briefly stated my reasons on this point. It is as follows :—

'My other amendments aim at getting rid of a gratuitous distinction. Class-legislation is always invidious and irritating. In this particular instance it has to be deprecated chiefly as giving the go-by entirely to the present conditions, which are wholly different from the conditions a quarter of a century ago, *i.e.*, in 1874. It only remains for me to add that I trust that my objection on the latter point will not be mistakenly viewed as of a sectional nature. It is, on the contrary and obviously, an opposition to what is, on the very face of it, sectional and narrow. My attitude would be precisely the same in the interest of common fairness, if I did not belong to the legal profession at all and if the exclusion from all chances of eligibility were levelled at the barrister or the attorney class'.

"To this passage I shall add a few words. As has been fairly admitted, the offices have been reserved to a barrister, not merely as a homage to one branch of the legal profession, but on the ground that, if the head of the office possesses the higher qualification, his opinion will be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. I am quite at one with this being the main, or even the sole, test. Applying that test, I cannot accept the sectional limitation contained in the Bill in its present form."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said :—"My Lord, I regret that I cannot accept the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu.

"Perhaps the most important, and certainly the most difficult, of the duties performed by the Administrator General are in relation to Europeans and their private concerns, and this naturally brings him, in circumstances often of peculiar delicacy, into the closest contact with people and affairs in England and other European countries. It is clearly desirable that the Administrator General should, by common origin and training, be able thoroughly to understand the mode of dealing with the cases of the persons affected. I do not for one moment wish to disparage the legal attainments of vakils, but here we have to consider something more. For the reasons, no doubt, which I have just indicated, the Act of 1874 made only barristers eligible for the appointment ; and I must remind the Hon'ble Mover that we have agreed to a considerable abridgment of the Bill in order to leave matters as far as possible alone."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that the word and figure "Section 6" be inserted at the beginning of clause 4, sub-clause (*1*), of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"I must oppose this amendment, My Lord, for the same reasons as have just been given in the case of the other amendment."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. TURNER moved that clause 9 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be re-numbered clause 10, and that before that clause the following be added, namely:—

Amendment of section 256, Act X, 1865.

'9. In section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as amended by section 6 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1889, after the word "administration", the words and figures "other than a grant under section 212" shall be inserted.'

He said:—"The very full statement made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill at our last meeting, followed by the observations and explanations of the Hon'ble Legal Member, have made the position of Government and the objects of the Bill perfectly plain and perfectly intelligible. Had this full information been vouchsafed to the public at an earlier stage of the proceedings, there would not have been the necessity for the criticisms levelled at the Bill as presented to the public. It must be remembered, My Lord, that those who administer the law have to be guided by common sense and a reasonable view of the provisions of an Act that cannot be got by the intentions of the framers of the Act, however excellent those intentions may be, and, therefore, I consider that the public and the Chamber of Commerce were perfectly justified in criticising in the most frank and open manner the provisions of the Bill as first proposed.

"The provisions of the Bill as first proposed were in some cases obscure, in some cases objectionable, but I am bound to say that the Bill as now amended is a vast improvement, and I do not think it can be reasonably objected to even on the score of hurried legislation. I have thought it right and necessary to append a Note to the Report of the Select Committee, not a Note of Dissent, but merely to record my strong view that it was not desirable to amalgamate the two offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. It may be considered presumption on my part to express such an opinion in view of the Committee's Report, which is entitled to the highest respect, the Committee being presided over by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal. My objection is stated entirely from a business point of view. I do not believe it will be found in practice that the work of Administrator General and of Official Trustee can be efficiently and beneficially performed by a chief officer who will be the Administrator and by his deputy, and I would respectfully urge upon the Government of India that they should, before this amalgamation is carried into effect, take the opinion of the present Administrator General himself, after an experience of say 6 or 12 months of the work of his office, as to whether he could recommend such an amalgamation. I would also urge, My Lord, that the matter of salaries should be very carefully considered. It is most desirable that the best and most efficient man should be obtained for these important posts, regardless of salary. As to the amendment which I am now about to propose, it is with the object of removing a grievance in connection with the working of the Indian Succession Act, which has been very fully dealt with by the Calcutta Trades' Association in their letter to the Government of Bengal, dated the 17th of May, 1901. It was pointed out in that letter that, whereas no security is required from an executor obtaining a grant of probate in person, in the case of an attorney of an absent executor a grant of Letters of Administration with will annexed is only made on security or sureties being provided. It is pointed out that the grant is made for the use and benefit of the absent executor. It is in reality a grant to the executor himself. Cases have been brought to our notice where a difficulty has been found in getting attorneys to act as executors because of their reluctance to provide security or the necessary sureties. The amendment which I have now the honour to propose will remove this unnecessary grievance and will be much appreciated by the public at large."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ said:—"My Lord, the addition now proposed is, of course, outside the scope of the measure before the Council, and the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, no doubt, remembers that it was on that account, and also because what was aimed at was the abridgment, rather than the amplification, of the Bill, that the Select Committee decided to take no notice of the recommendation regarding section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, made by the Calcutta Trades Association in their letter of the 17th May, 1901, which had been made one of the Papers to the Bill. On its merits, however, the amendment suggested is a very reasonable one, and, as we are assured that its acceptance will be a concession to a public desire, I am prepared, after having consulted my learned colleague, the Law Member, to agree to it."

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH said:—"With regard to this amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, I am extremely glad to find that the Government have accepted it. I felt the difficulty which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill pointed out in Select Committee, but I am well assured that it will be looked upon as a great boon by the community at large, and that it will also be an additional proof of the desire of Government to meet the views of the community, even when they are going, in a case like this, somewhat beyond the scope of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. PUGH said:—"I entirely support the proposal that this Bill, as amended, be passed. I do not think that, upon further consideration, even my honourable friend on my left (Mr Ananda Charlu) can doubt but that it was a necessity to bring in a Bill at the present time, and the Government could not properly have gone on with things in their present condition until some Bill of wider and more far reaching scope had been elaborated, if such a Bill is in contemplation. This Bill has no doubt caused a considerable amount of alarm on the part of the public—an amount of alarm which was unexpected in the earlier stages; but for myself, I am satisfied that that alarm will altogether disappear, and has indeed altogether disappeared owing to the changes made in the Bill in Committee, and also owing to what was said by the Hon'ble Members who addressed the Council on the last occasion in explanation of the Bill. The provisions of this Bill may not all be strictly within the scope of the Bill, but I would point out this, that every single provision which is not strictly within the scope of the Bill is in favour of those who are interested in estates which do not come into the hands of the Administrator General and are distinctly in their favour, and the last amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, which has just been accepted by the Government, is a signal example of this. Then there is another amendment which I want to say a word about, to which the same observation applies and which confers a very great boon upon all the people of this country who do not come under English law. As to those that come under English law, we have provisions with reference to them which enable them to go before the Courts when they require directions or advice, in a summary way without suit; but as regards those who do not come under English law, they, at present, under similar circumstances, have no means of obtaining relief except by filing a regular suit—a long and costly proceeding. Now they will have the same summary remedies which those under English law had before; and that, I venture to think, is a boon which will be very greatly appreciated by those whom it affects. I am very glad that the recommendations of the Committee over which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sale presided, and the former Committee over which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice presided, have been laid before this Council, but at the same time they do not remove from my mind the doubt, which I felt in Select Committee, as to the expediency of combining the two offices of the Administrator General and the Official Trustee. I cannot accept altogether what my learned friend, the Law Member, said on the last occasion with regard to the Select Committee having accepted this proposal. I understood that the view of the Select Committee was that it was not within their province to discuss this

matter, because the amalgamation had been provided for by the previous Act, and the question as to whether the amalgamation was to take place or not, would rest upon the Government and upon the Government solely, and I trust that the Government will take the matter into serious consideration before this amalgamation is carried into effect. I will say one word with regard to the recommendations of the Committee over which the Hon'ble the Chief Justice presided. Looking at the words of their recommendation, I am not sure that they considered the amount of work which there was in the Administrator General's office, or the amount of work which there was in the Official Trustee's office, but they say generally that there is no reason—and they further say that there is no legal reason—why the two offices should not be amalgamated. It does not seem to me, upon reading that report, that they have considered the question as to the amount of work which had to be done in each of these offices. The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sale's Committee, I understand, has come to the conclusion that the Administrator General as Administrator General will require, and ought to have, a Deputy. On the last occasion we heard that it was desirable that the person at the head of the office should possess the highest qualifications so that his opinion might be more readily accepted when legal questions arise in the course of administration. That applies equally as much, My Lord, to the case of the Official Trustee as to the case of the Administrator General, and I venture to think that, as beneficiaries whose estates are in the hands of the Administrator General are entitled to get the advice and the personal interference and intervention of a man of the highest qualifications, so are those interested in estates in the Official Trustee's office, and in the work of the Administrator General is now more than he can do and he requires a Deputy, it does not seem very clear how the further work can be thrown upon him, which would come upon him, supposing that the offices were amalgamated I hope that this Bill as it now stands altered will give satisfaction. I believe it will be accepted as a fair and necessary measure. There is nothing further that I would add except this: that upon the last occasion my honourable friend the Law Member, discussed the question whether the Administrator General was a corporation sole or whether he was not a corporation sole. That is a question My Lord, upon which I do not feel called upon to express any opinion; but I would point out that, as regards a corporation sole, the main point appears to be that there should be a perpetual succession, and in the case of the Administrator General, there undoubtedly was provided by the former Bill a perpetual succession, and we have accentuated that by clause 3, sub-clause (*4*), of the present Bill, which provides that he shall be sued by his name of office and that no suit shall abate by reason of his death, resignation, suspension or removal. I am not going further into that question, because it appears to me a purely academical question, and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Law Member in this: that, if the Administrator General was a corporation sole before, there is nothing in this Bill which prevents his still being a corporation sole. With these words I can only express my support of the motion of the Hon'ble Member in charge that this Bill be passed."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said:—"My honourable friends, Mr. Turner and Mr. Pugh, have both accepted this Bill. On some points they still entertain doubts, and before the Bill is passed I ought, perhaps, to make some reply to their observations. On the question whether it was right to deal with this as a matter more or less urgent and requiring immediate legislation, I think I may leave my honourable and learned friend, Mr. Pugh, to answer the Hon'ble Mr. Turner, but when the Hon'ble Mr. Turner tells us that the full explanations of the intentions of Government with regard to these offices were not given in time, I am disposed to say that there is a considerable measure of justice in the charge.

"It follows almost inevitably from the nature of government in this country and from the manner in which our proceedings are conducted, that there is not that timely and full explanation of the intentions of the Government with regard to a matter of this nature which is given in other countries with institutions of a different kind. So far as in the future we can provide against such misunderstandings as have arisen in the present case, I think we ought to use every effort to do so. Both my honourable friends maintain their objection to the

combination of the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee. On this point, of course, I have no right to speak for the Executive Department of Government with which the question of policy will lie, but I do not regard this Bill as making any final or irrevocable arrangement. But our position is this: we were fully aware that the law had already made provision for the combination of offices. Whether it will turn out that it will be expedient to bring them together or to keep them apart, I think only the experience of the new Administrator General can show. No doubt there is much to be said for the position, that the work of the Administrator General's office is already more than one man can undertake, but it has been represented to us that the labours of the Administrator General are greatly increased by the defective system under which he has to work; that it is a system under which every detail of the office business must be passed under his review, and that if in course of time the new Administrator General is able to introduce a better system it would greatly lessen the amount of his own work. Whether that is really so or not, time will show, and I think, that in time, the Government ought to be ready to reconsider the arrangement, and to do what at the time when the question comes up shall appear to be best for the proper conduct of both offices. I think, My Lord, that what my learned friend, Mr. Pugh, has said, dispenses me from saying anything more about a corporation sole. I have no hesitation in saying that the arguments addressed to us on this and other abstract points have contributed materially to the improvement of the Bill; and should indeed have said so a fortnight ago, if it had not been that a certain combative letter betrayed me into making a combative speech. The sages of the English law who evolved out of their inner consciousness large quantities of legal metaphysics with regard to corporations sole would, I think, have been surprised if they had known that their abstract doctrines were to be made the subject of debate in this Council. As Mr. Pugh is agreed with me on the practical point, that is to say, admitting for the sake of argument that the Administrator General is a corporation sole, there is nothing in this Bill, as amended, which deprives him of that character, I think I need not detain the Council longer with purely academic argument, but merely give my voice in favour of passing the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes. He said :—" My Lord, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for facilitating and regulating the supply and use of electrical energy for lighting and other purposes, I propose to say a few words to supplement the Statement of Objects and Reasons annexed to the draft.

" The Bill, which is based on the Electric Lighting Acts and rules in force in England and in Bengal, has been prepared largely in response to the wishes of a good many persons interested in electrical projects, and Messrs. Crampton and Company, an enterprising English firm, voluntarily undertook considerable trouble and expense in framing and forwarding to the Government of India a draft Bill which they considered suitable to the needs of India. Comprehensive legislation has also been pressed upon the Government of India by the Governments of Bombay and of Bengal, while other Local Governments have either expressed approval or have intimated that the actual need for legislation has not yet arisen.

" The Government of Bombay consider that legislation is urgently needed. They desire an Imperial Act which 'would secure continuity of principle and be a distinct economy of labour and time.' Failing an Imperial Act, they would reluctantly contemplate legislation for the Bombay Presidency alone.

" Bengal is the only province which possesses, in Bengal Act IX of 1895, a law at all competent to meet present requirements. While intended mainly for Calcutta, it is applicable to municipalities throughout the province, and, although it has so far been extended to Howrah and Dacca only, the Local

Government has already found that the tentative and cautious legislation of 1895 is insufficient, and desire further legislation, a principal object of which is to encourage the investment of capital in electrical enterprise by extending the term of a license from the present maximum of 21 years to a maximum of 42 years.

"The draft has already passed through a considerable amount of criticism, both official and unofficial, at the hands of very competent persons. I should like in particular to express my indebtedness to my honourable friend, Mr. Ashton, who last year was good enough to come to Simla and go through the Bill with me, clause by clause, making valuable suggestions. Mr. Ashton, I am sorry to say, is prevented by illness from being present to-day, or he would have been able to intimate the points—only a few I venture to hope—in which he is not in accord with the Bill as it stands and considers that it may be further improved. Mr. Meares, the Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bengal, has also rendered very great assistance in the preparation of the Bill.

"The Bill meets the wishes of the Government of Bengal and of the persons and firms interested in modifying the present Bengal Act, by providing that licenses for the supply of electrical energy may be given with or without a time-limit, and the restricted maximum of 21 years is thus removed. Following the Electric Lighting Clauses Act of 1899, it also provides that an undertaking may be purchased by a local authority or by the Local Government, after the lapse of 42 years and at subsequent intervals not exceeding 10 years during the currency of the license, at a price fixed on the value of the property at the time of purchase without any addition in respect of compulsory purchase or goodwill or profit. The object, of course, in this and like cases, is to secure to the community the eventual possession and profit of the undertaking, but only after allowing the company a lease of life sufficiently long to make it worth while for capitalists to invest in the undertaking.

"It is needless for me to go further into the provisions of the Bill, except to remark that in Part III provision is made to prevent interference with the electric installations of private persons and institutions, such as clubs. The ordinary provisions of the Bill will apply in such cases only if more than 100 persons are likely to assemble on the premises so provided with electric energy, and even then the Local Government may grant exemption from the provisions of the Bill on good cause being shown.

"After its introduction into this Council the Bill will, I trust, receive the benefit of public criticism, and I hope that at the next Legislative Session in Calcutta it may be referred to a Select Committee and be passed into law with such amendments as may be found necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th March, 1902.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

CALCUTTA:
The 18th February, 1902

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of two Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 20th February 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather during the week under review has been more disturbed over Northern India than during any week since that which included the 27th and 28th December 1901. As was the case then, so the origin of the disturbed weather of the present week has been a shallow cyclonic storm which formed over Gujarat at the close of last week on Friday. The depression was fairly well defined and well marked, but on Saturday it showed signs of filling up. It re-developed on Sunday and was shown over Gujarat until Tuesday, it then commenced a northerly movement which carried to the neighbourhood of Bikaner by Wednesday the 19th and to the neighbourhood of Sirsa by the 20th. In addition to the main depression, small local depressions appear to have passed from Gujarat north-eastward to the Gangetic Plain, and have helped to render the weather unsettled over the central parts of the country.

The rainfall occasioned by these depressions has been generally very light, but was moderate at some hill and central stations on the 20th. On the 15th and 16th Khandwa, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Sutna, Nowgong, Pachmarhi and Jhansi reported showers generally of less than 0·10″ in amount, and on the 19th and 20th Gaya, Benares, Umballa, Ludhiana, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Chakrata, Simla, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Kotah, Saugor, Sutna, Nowgong, Jhansi, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, and Jubbulpore received showers which, however, only amounted to or exceeded 0·25″ at Sutna, Nowgong, Mussooree, and Chakrata.

In addition to the rainfall from this source, local light showers were received in Burma and Assam on the 14th and 15th, in Southern India on the 14th and 15th, and in Ceylon on the 18th and 19th; of these the heaviest was a fall of 2·90″ at Colombo on the 19th.

The rainfall summary at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week in the following sub-divisions, *viz.*, Simla, Jubbulpore, Jhansi, Calicut, and Madura and in the East Coast (South) division, while trifling falls of rain were recorded in the Bhamo division, the Narayanganj sub division, the Sibsagar division, the Dinajpur sub-division, the Patna sub-division, the Ludhiana sub-division, the Cawnpore sub-division, the Quetta division and the Jaipur sub-division; thus, though generally, very light and unimportant rain has at least been more widely distributed than for several weeks past.

The above rainfall has occasioned no practical change in the second-half of the rainfall statement. During the period from November 29th, 1901, to February 20th, 1902 the total rainfall has exceeded the normal in the Dry division of Burma, the Ahmedabad sub-division, the Bellary sub-division, both sub-divisions of South India and the East Cost (South) division; in all other parts of the country rain has been more or less in considerable defect and in many places practically absent. The total deficiency of the period amounts to 5·77″ in the Simla sub-division, to 4·01″ in the Ludhiana sub division, to 3·95″ in Baluchistan, to 2·29″ in the Lahore sub-division and to 1·62″ in the North-West Area.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 20TH FEBRUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 20TH FEBRUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0·08	—0·08	0·59	0·94	— 0·35	— 37	— 31
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·04	0·07	—0·03	0·56	0·84	— 0·28	— 33	— 32
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·06	—0·06	0·67	0·62	+ 0·05	+ 8	+ 20
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·01	0·44	—0·43	0·08	1·77	— 1·69	— 95	— 95
	Calcutta	0	0·34	—0·34	0·01	1·25	— 1·24	— 99	— 99
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·04	0·34	—0·30	1·08	2·12	— 1·04	— 49	— 42
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·01	0·16	—0·15	0·21	1·12	— 0·91	— 81	— 79
	Darbhanga	0	0·14	—0·14	0·04	1·24	— 1·20	— 97	— 96
	Bahraich	0	0·15	—0·15	0·39	2·09	— 1·70	— 81	— 80
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0	0·30	—0·30	0	0·99	— 0·99	—100	—100
	Patna	0·02	0·18	—0·16	0·37	1·25	— 0·88	— 70	— 67
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·31	0·86	—0·55	1·34	7·11	— 5·77	— 81	— 84
	Ludhiana	0·03	0·52	—0·49	0·28	4·29	— 4·01	— 93	— 93
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·02	0·13	—0·11	0·30	1·67	— 1·37	— 82	— 82
	Lahore	0	0·23	—0·23	0·04	2·33	— 2·29	— 98	— 98
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·23	—0·23	0·03	1·05	— 1·02	— 98	— 98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0·04	0·37	—0·33	0·23	4·18	— 3·95	— 94	— 95
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·11	—0·11	0·15	1·39	— 1·24	— 89	— 88
	Cuttack	0	0·38	—0·38	0·24	1·35	— 1·11	— 82	— 75
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0	0·30	—0·30	0·08	1·15	— 1·07	— 93	— 90
	Raipur	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·88	— 0·88	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0·10	0·12	—0·02	0·45	1·43	— 0·98	— 69	— 73
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·42	0·11	+0·31	1·24	1·60	— 0·36	— 23	— 45
	Jaipur	0·02	0·03	—0·01	0·14	0·88	— 0·74	— 84	— 80
	Indore	0	0·07	—0·07	0·21	0·58	— 0·37	— 64	— 59
15. West Coast	Calicut	0·68	0·19	+0·49	3·18	3·53	— 0·35	— 10	— 25
	Bombay	0	0	0	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	— 94	— 94
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0·26	0·21	+ 0·05	+ 24	+ 24
	Rajkot	0	0	0	0·03	0·21	— 0·18	— 86	— 86
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·05	—0·05	0·27	0·92	— 0·65	— 71	— 69
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0	0	0·92	0·66	+ 0·26	+ 39	+ 39
	Bijapur	0	0·01	—0·01	0·15	0·41	— 0·26	— 63	— 63
	Hyderabad	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·23	— 0·23	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·07	—0·07	0·74	0·44	+ 0·30	+ 68	+100
	Madura	0·36	0·37	—0·01	5·62	3·80	+ 1·82	+ 48	+ 53
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·24	0·25	—0·01	14·11	11·29	+ 2·82	+ 25	+ 26

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,
The 20th February, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 15th February, 1902.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair in parts of the Central, Southern and the Nilgiris' districts. Water-supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Deccan, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are stationary or falling.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearly completed in Dharwar and Larkana and is in progress in parts of Khandesh. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Nasik and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Spring sowings are in progress in parts of Kanara. Standing crops have been damaged by frost or locusts in parts of Sindh, and by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Baroda, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has been commenced in parts of Thar and Parkar, Broach, Surat, Thana, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kanara. Preparation of lands for next season is in progress in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan, Belgaum and Rajkot. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking continues in parts of Broach, Surat Baroda and the Karnatak. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition except in parts of Bijapur and Karachi. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters—Ahmedabad, 32 ; Kaira, 29 ; Panchmahals, 30 ; Sholapur, $40\frac{7}{10}$; Ahmednagar, 35 ; Bijapur, $36\frac{1}{2}$; Belgaum, 42.

Daily average numbers on relief :—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on relief works, 146,767 ; dependants, 9,076 ; total on works, 155,842 In poor houses, 2,075 ; on village relief, 24,808 ; total on gratuitous relief, 26,883. Figures for Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 34,442 ; dependants, 72 ; total on works, 34 514. In poor houses, 4,078 ; on village relief, 679 ; total on gratuitous relief, 4,857. Figures for Palanpur and Mahi Kantha are incomplete. Grand total 222,096.

Bengal.—There has been no rain. Rain is wanted in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Threshing of winter rice and harvesting of early spring crops is going on. Pressing of sugarcane and cultivation of lands for early rice and jute continue. Lancing of poppy is in progress. Spring prospects are below average. There is no want of water. Fodder is sufficient except in the Sadar Sub-division of the Shahabad district. The price of common rice has risen in 10 districts, fallen in 12, and is stationary in the rest (24).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The weather has been cloudy in places and slight showers have fallen in Fyzabad and Jhansi. Rain is much needed in uplands, where irrigation is impracticable. The crops in twelve districts have been slightly injured by frost and rust Irrigation and cane pressing continue. Prospects are fair. Prices are stationary or rising slightly.

Punjab.—There was no rain during the week. Sugarcane pressing has been completed in Amritsar and continues in Jullundur and Sialkot. Sugarcane sowings have been commenced in Mooltan. Extra spring crops are being sown in parts of some districts. Standing irrigated spring crops are generally in an average condition. Crops on dry land have generally dried owing to want of rain. The outturn is expected to be average or below average. The irrigated crops are also reported to be withering in Karnal for want of sufficient water Crops have been damaged by frost in some districts and by rats in parts of Gujrat. Cattle are generally in good condition. They are getting weak owing to overwork on wells in Sialkot and Gujrat. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except in Imanwalli, and parts of Karnal, Mooltan and Shahpur where it is scarce. The test works started in the Hissar district have been closed. The average number of poor-house inmates and persons otherwise relieved is as follows :—Poor-house inmates, 152 ; otherwise

relieved, 2,378 [illegible] of food-grains generally show a tendency to rise. The [illegible] rising in Rohtak, Amballa, Jullundur, Mooltan, Amritsar, Gujrat and Shahpur, falling in Gurgaon, Delhi and Rawalpindi, and unchanged elsewhere. The price per rupee of the cheapest food-grain in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows:—Hissar, bijhar (mixed crop) 22, Rohtak, bijhar (mixed crop) 20, Gurgaon barley 26.

North-West Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. It is badly wanted. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar; of irrigated crops average, of unirrigated poor in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient in Peshawar but is procurable with difficulty in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are steady in Peshawar and rising in Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat sells for $13\frac{3}{4}$, *bajra* 15, gram $15\frac{5}{8}$ and maize 19, seers per rupee.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing are almost completed in six districts. Slight rain has fallen in Toungoo and Mergui. UPPER BURMA.—Sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy is progressing. Rain fell in Katha, Ruby Mines, Shwebo, and Northern and Southern Shan States. Crop prospects are unchanged except in Mandalay where miscellaneous crops are poor for want of rain and dew. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab and Thayetmyo, and fallen in Rangoon and Tavoy.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally cloudy. Thunderstorms have given very light rain in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul. Elsewhere the weather has continued rainless. Damage by frost to pulses is estimated from 30 to 60 per cent. in Saugor, from 15 to 30 per cent in Damoh, and about 30 per cent in the northern half of Jubbulpore. The damage in the Dindori tahsil of the Mandla district is reported to be slight. The crops continue to be damaged by rats in Nimar, by white ants in the Harda tahsil of the Hoshangabad district, and by insects in parts of Raipur. Elsewhere the spring crops are in fair to good condition, but clear weather is much desired. The general outturn of spring crops in the Nagpur district is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The lowest prices in seers per rupee being—wheat 17, gram 22, rice 20, and *juar* $21\frac{1}{4}$; the highest being—wheat $8\frac{3}{4}$, gram 12, rice 8, and *juar* 14

Assam.—The weather was seasonable. Slight rain fell in Upper Assam. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early rice are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair in other districts except in parts of Kamrup, where the prospects of mustard and sugarcane are reported to be bad. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished. The outturn is good in Sylhet, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Land is being prepared for late rice in Sylhet and Kamrup, for sugarcane in Darrang, and for Jute in Goalpara. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar, 17, Sylhet, $15\frac{3}{4}$, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar, 13, Dibrugarh, $11\frac{1}{2}$ and Dhubri, 11, seers per rupee

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy is being sown in parts and in other parts *ragi*, horse gram, Bengal gram and paddy are being harvested. Prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices are steady in Chitaldrug, have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Hassan and in parts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur, and have slightly risen in other parts of Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur and Kadur. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.—COORG.—The rainfall amounted to 23 cents. Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient

Berar.—The weather is getting warm. Picking of cotton and reaping of *juar* have been completed in two districts. Winter crops are still being damaged by rats. Reaping of wheat, gram and linseed has been commenced in Ellichpur. Field operations are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in Ellichpur and Wun but elsewhere they are stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring harvest continues. Winter rice sowings under wells are nearly completed. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. Scarcity of water is increasing in parts. Prices are almost stationary.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations are reported to be fair in Sirohi, Dholpur and Partabgarh, poor and unsatisfactory in Banswara and Dungarpur, and satisfactory in Kotah and Jhallawar. The state of crops is fair to good generally except in Kherwara, Banswara and Dungarpur where practically there are none. Damage by rats continues in many parts of Rajputana. Gram, opium and linseed have suffered from frost in Kotah and parts of Jhallawar, and Merwara. Opium is in good condition in Jaipur and Kishen-

garh. Agricultural stock and pasturage or fodder generally are in good condition and sufficient. Prices are rising in eight States, fluctuating in one, falling in two, and steady elsewhere. Prices in seers per rupee of cheapest staple food-grains in States or tracts threatened with distress:—Bikaner, 13 to 16½, Marwar, 13 to 16, Jaisalmer, 14½, Sirohi, 11 to 12, Kherwara, 11¾, Jaipur, 18¼, Kishengarh, 17½, Ajmer, 15 to 17, Merwara, 15½ to 16¾, Dungarpur, 11½, Partabgarh, 14½. Numbers on relief—works—Marwar, 2,348, Jaisalmer, 1,138, Merwara, 4,816, Kherwara, 5,879, Kotra 4,618, Dungarpur, 4,244 On test works—Kishengarh, 923. On gratuitous relief—Marwar, 559, Jaisalmer, 179, Kishengarh 934. On village relief—Merwara, 985, Kherwara, 119. In poor houses or orphanages, 1,252. Grand total, 27,894.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Baghelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost, rats, insects and want of rain in Gwalior and by rats in Malwa, Bhopawar, and Indore. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal; fair in Gwalior, Malwa and Indore Rats are attacking the crops in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally in good condition. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal and below average in Baghelkand. Average prices in seers per rupee of food grains—15-6 to 23-5 in Gwalior, 22½ to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15½ in Malwa and 7¾ to 15 in Indore. Prices in distressed areas:—Sehore, *juar*, 15 9; *bajra*, in Rutlam, 12¾; *makka*, in Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Barwani, 15; Jhabua, 14½; Alirajpur, 13¼; Jobat, 12. Numbers on relief—works, in Rutlam, 338; in Amjhera, 1,056; Alirajpur, 4,683; Barwani, 6,305; Jhabua, 10,802; Jobat, 1,658; total, 24,902. Gratuitously relieved:—Jaora, 55; Rutlam, 44; Barwani, 71; Jhabua 148; total, 318 Grand total, 25,220.

Baroda.—Standing crops are in fair condition, but the outturn will be poor owing to want of moisture and the ravages of rats Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi, Navsari and Baroda divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory Prices—*bajri*, 25; *juar*, 20, wheat, 23, rice, superior, 15, rice, inferior, 23, pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 22,578; gratuitous relief, 11,793; total, 34,371.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold. No snow has fallen up to date which state of the weather seriously threatens spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—No rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is poor, but not of those on irrigated tracts. Good rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising. Wheat sells from 10 to 30, and maize 18 to 46, seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is fine and not so cold as it should be. Rain is wanted for the wheat crop. The price of rice is 9 seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	151,909	34,452	189,361	155,842	26,883	182,725	−3,636
Punjab	608	2,325	2,933	...	2,530	2,530	−403
Ajmer-Merwara	3,995	898	4,893	4,810	985	5,801	+908
Total British Provinces	156,512	37,675	194,187	160,652	30,398	191,056	−3,131
Native States.							
Rajputana States	18,341	2,735	21,076	19,050	3,043	22,093	+1,017
Central India States	25,711	101	25,812	24,903	318	25,220	−652
Baroda	22,423	11,773	34,196	22,578	11,793	34,371	+175
Bombay Native States	30,804	4,771	35,575	34,442	4,857	39,299	+3,724
Total Native States	97,279	19,440	116,719	100,972	20,011	120,983	+4,264
GRAND TOTAL	253,791	57,115	310,906	261,630	50,409	312,039	+1,133

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

	Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 18th January 1902.			For the week ending the 25th January 1902.			For the week ending the 1st February 1902.			For the week ending the 8th February 1902.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	Bombay.													
	Ahmedabad	795,967	28,809	7,551	36,360	36,346	2,966	39,312	42,522	8,515	51,037	47,012	16,854	63,866
	Kaira	716,332	12,119	1,645	13,764	17,716	2,099	19,815	23,673	2,514	26,187	29,499	3,355	32,854
	Panch Mahals	261,020	46,714	1,286	48,000	52,275	1,818	54,093	54,498	2,274	56,772	57,584	2,685	60,269
	Broach	291,703	591	...	591	629	...	629	699	...	699	908	42	950
	Sholapur	720,977	1,241	972	2,213	1,207	994	2,201	1,114	1,001	2,115	1,074	1,045	2,119
	Ahmednagar	837,695	3,166	7,522	10,688	3,135	7,504	10,639	4,397	7,668	12,065	5,465	7,419	12,884
	Khandesh	1,427,382	1,421	...	1,421	2,420	...	2,420	2,057	...	2,057	2,088	...	2,088
	Bijapur	735,435	8,566	2,043	10,609	8,200	2,274	10,474	7,858	2,550	10,408	8,279	2,905	11,184
	Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	142	142	...	130	130	...	135	135	..	147	147
	TOTAL BOMBAY	6,150,465	102,627	21,161	123,788	121,928	17,845	139,773	136,818	24,657	161,475	151,909	34,452	186,361
	Punjab.													
	Hissar	781,575	553	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953	603	2,325	2,933
	TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	553	2,312	2,845	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953	608	2,325	2,933
	Ajmer-Merwara.													
1	Merwara	109,530	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893
	TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	109,530	2,352	1,424	3,776	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	7,041,570	106,032	25,053	131,085	125,501	21,612	147,113	140,826	27,867	168,693	156,512	37,675	194,187
	Rajputana States.													
1	Marwar	1,935,909	1,752	588	2,340	1,856	474	2,330	1,856	647	2,503	2,056	611	2,667
2	Jaisalmer	73,436	329	48	377	561	104	665	561	104	665	1,047	160	1,207
3	Kherwara	51,000	3,670	1,638	5,308	4,513	1,813	6,326	4,753	183	4,936	5,499	175	5,674
4	Kotra	21,000	3,072	...	3,072	2,207	577	2,784	4,916	500	5,416	4,986	530	5,516
5	Dungarpur	100,018	...	...	..	...	...	..	3,474	32	3,506	3 808	62	3,870
6	Sirohi	154,350	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	88	88
7	Banswara	105,276	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	104	104	...	115	115
8	Kishengarh	88,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	994	1,939
	TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,589,189	8,823	2,274	11,097	9,137	2,968	12,105	15,560	1,659	17,219	18,341	2,735	21,076
	Central India States.													
1	Jaora	84,000	...	56	56	...	54	54	...	53	53	...	56	56
2	Ratlam	83,000	151	48	199	209	45	254	18	49	67	295	47	342
3	Jhabua	81,000	3,890	...	3,890	4,082	...	4,082	11,638	6	11,644	11,855	...	11,855
4	Amarjpur	50,000	501	...	501	1,368	...	1,368	3,021	...	3,021	3,837	...	3,837
5	Jobat	14,336	105	...	105	...	...	*	1,109	...	1,109	1,385	...	1,385
6	Amjhera	55,000	970	...	970	...	...	*	..		*	1,295	...	1,295
7	Barwani	39,000	...	...	..	...	...	...	5,367	66	5,433	7,044	58	7,102
	TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	383,000	5,617	104	5,721	5,659	99	5,758	21,153	174	21,327	25.711	161	25,872
	Baroda	1,950,927	23,409	11,840	35,249	21,944	11,349	33,293	23,002	11,938	34,940	22,423	11,773	34,196
	Bombay Native States.													
1	Kathiawar	2,329,196	7,566	2,012	9,578	8,734	2,272	11,006	9,612	2,220	11,832	9,902	2,717	12,619
2	Palanpur	467,271	10,477	876	11,353	10,477	876	11,353	12,511	1,292	13,803	13,732	1,642	15,374
3	Rewa Kantha	479,005	4,200	123	4,323	5,919	116	6,035	6,611	203	6,844	6,753	138	6,891
4	Mahi Kantha	361,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136
5	Jamkhandi	105,307	284	317	601	249	279	528	153	278	431	129	274	403
6	Mudhol	63,001	239	...	239	232	...	232	173	...	173	152	...	152
	TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,805,435	22,766	3,328	26,094	25,611	3,543	29,154	29,060	3,993	33,083	30,804	4,771	35,575
	TOTAL NATIVE STATES	8,728,551	60,615	17,546	78,161	62,351	17,959	80,310	88,805	17,764	106,569	97,279	19,440	116,719
	GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	15,770,121	166,647	42,599	209,246	187,852	39,571	227,423	229,631	45,631	275,262	253,791	57,115	310,906

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. 44 R. Stat., Calcutta, the 15th February 1902.

Progress in the introduction of, and results of working, automatic vacuum brakes on railways in India, during the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, tables Nos. I and II.

Read again—

Government of India letter No. 62 R. Stat., dated the 19th October 1891.
Government of India letter No. 354 R. Stat., dated the 4th September 1894.
Government of India letter No. 424 R. Stat., dated the 21st October 1896.

Read also—

Government of India order No. 380 R. Stat., dated the 30th July 1901.

ORDER.—Ordered, that tables Nos. I and II be forwarded, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh the Punjab, and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for information of His Majesty's Government.

Further, that this order, with the tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Tables No. I and II, showing the railways on which automatic vacuum brakes were in use, the number and proportion of rolling stock fitted with the brakes, the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year, and the results of working the brakes during the six months ending with the 30th June 1901.

Statement showing, for [illegible] vacuum brakes were in use, the mileage run by trains fitted with the brakes, the number [illegible] portion of rolling stock fitted, and the progress made in fitting stock since the previous half-year.

Railways (including branch lines worked).	Period.	Locomotives.		Vehicles.			Number of miles run by trains fitted	Total number of instances in which the brakes failed to act or caused delay in the working of trains.	Proportion per cent		Number of failures as compared with mileage run by trains fitted.
		Fitted	Not fitted	Braked	Piped	Not fitted			Of vehicles braked or piped on total	Of mileage run by trains fitted or partially fitted on total train mileage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5' 6" GAUGE											
East Indian	2nd-half, 1900(a)	247	554	1,286	204	14,454	2,247,968	52	9 34	28 03	1 in 43,230
	1st-half, 1901(b)	254	547	1,318	198	15,450	2,181,519	70	8 93	25 79	1 in 31,164
Eastern Bengal	2nd-half, 1900	61	53	68	60	2,425	426,811	18	15'00	38 72	1 in 23,712
	1st half, 1901	63	51	383	66	2,405	437,440	18	15 73	48 48	1 in 24,302
Bengal Central	2nd-half 1900	5	22		1	608			0'16		..
	1st-half, 1901	5	22	..	1	608			0 16		.
Bengal-Nagpur	2nd half, 1900	56	100	405	34	4,260	280,283	18	9 34	21 26	1 in 16,071
	1st-half, 1901	60	116	489	49	4,055	446 209	12	9 79	23 91	1 in 37,192
East Coast	2nd-half, 1900	16	61	122	46	1,992	34,433		7 77	3 42	...
	1st half, 1901	Amalgamated partly with the Bengal-Nagpur and partly with the Madras railway									
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2nd-half, 1900	62	110	464	51	4,661	506,368	8	9 05	20 70	1 in 63,296
	1st half, 1901	62	110	491	53	4 637	600 080	10	10 50	20 74	1 in 60,008
North Western	2nd half, 1900	480	180	2,099	215	11,304	1,233,411	5	16 09	25 94	1 in 246,682
	1st half, 1901	485	175	2,121	215	11,282	1,240,183	5	17 15	26 64	1 in 248,036
Great Indian Peninsula	2nd half, 1900	244	361	1,284	..	8,294	1,953,623	2	13 41	45 00	1 in 97,681
	1st half, 1901	254	351	1,276		8,297	1,895,789	21	13 33	34 87	1 in 90,276
Indian Midland	2nd half, 1900	78	(d)64	135	24	2 5 7	212 678	6	5 77	(c) 16 33	1 in 35,613
	1st-half, 1901	78	64	135	24	2 537	202 566	8	5 77	13 08	1 in 25,321
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2nd-half, 1900	125	61	419	89	4,724	623,913	10	10 22	40 55	1 in 62,391
	1st-half, 1901	126	50	454	83	4,796	702 805	11	10 06	44 71	1 in 63,891
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	2nd-half, 1900	...	54	30		1,073			2 72		..
	1st-half, 1901		54	30	...	1,072			2 72		...
Madras	2nd-half, 1900	60	108	568	14	3,341	348,988	4	14 83	23 72	1 in 87,222
	1st-half, 1901	88	143	655	49	4,625	533,805	6	13 21	22 91	1 in 99,317
Total of all Railways (5' 6" gauge)	2nd-half 190 (a)	1 474	1,710	7,310	738	60,105	7,575,376	141	11'65	28 75	1 in 55,875
	1st half, 1901(b)	1 475	1 716	7,352	738	61,522	7,240,480	161	11 62	26 76	1 in 51,183
5' 3⅜" GAUGE.											
Eastern Bengal	2nd half, 1900	26	71	254	49	2,371	167,440	24	9 25	18 07	1 in 6,977
	1st-half, 1901	35	71	274	58	2,945	164,105	9	10 13	16 39	1 in 18,234
Nilgiri	2nd-half, 1900	4	..	28			18,588		100 00	100 00	.
	1st-half, 1901	4	.	28			21,368		100 00	100 00	...
Assam-Bengal	2nd half, 1900	44	9	164		1,158	(c)		12 41		...
	1st-half, 1901	44	9	167		1,178	(c)		12 42	...	..
South Indian	2nd-half, 1900	25	183	132	27	4,116	316,153	12	3 72	19 14	1 in 26,346
	1st-half, 1901	25	183	134	27	4,116	317,227	3	3'76	19 22	1 in 105,742
Burma	2nd-half, 1900	52	119	214	22	4,195	77,980	2	5 33	4 55	1 in 38,990
	1st-half, 1901	52	118	248	28	4 166	93,444	14	6 20	5 14	1 in 6,674
Total of all Railways (3' 3⅜" gauge)	2nd half, 1900	151	1,356	792	98	37 285	580,161	38	2 33	4 67	1 in 15,267
	1st half, 1901	190	1,352	851	113	37,741	596,144	26	2 49	4 38	1 in 22,925

Breakdown cranes.

(a) Excludes 17 locomotives and 439 vehicles used on lines under construction.

(b) Excludes 15 locomotives and 415 vehicles used on lines under construction.

(c) Brakes not brought into use

(d) Excludes 6 and 4 engines borrowed in November and December, respectively, from the Great Indian Peninsula railway.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains.

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between train being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE.				
East Indian	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—*Nil.*	
		5th February 1901.	(ii) Swan neck of train pipe of the rear brake van attached to No. 12 down passenger train broke on the bank near Simultala station, due to improper coupling of pilot engine.	
		17th May 1901	(ii) A rubber washer was found deficient on the universal pipe between 2 vehicles of No. 12 down passenger train from Asansol station, causing leakage.	
		20th June 1901.	(ii) No. 6 down passenger train worked non-vacuum from Cawnpore to Allahabad station, as vacuum could not be created, due to the train pipe near the ejector breaking.	
		2nd January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 31 minutes at Mokameh station, due to the release valve of the front brake van leaking.	
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 9 minutes at Howrah station, due to the valve in the front brake-van being defective.	
		8th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 10 minutes at Asansol station, due to the vacuum indicator pipe bursting.	See page
		13th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up passenger train lost 22 minutes between Tundla and Burhán stations, due to leakage of the hose pipes between a carriage and the rear brake-van which was caused by a piece of twine inserted between the washers.	
		24th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 11 minutes at Firozabad station, due to the rubber washers of the hose coupling of a 2nd class carriage being defective.	
		29th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 6 minutes at mile 86 (between Majhgawán and Jaitwár stations), due to the ball valve of an intermediate class carriage leaking.	
		2nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 5 minutes at mile 516 (between Bindháchal and Gaipura stations), due to the hose pipes opening out at coupling.	
		6th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 8 minutes at Etáwah station, due to the hose coupling of a 3rd class carriage being deficient of rubber washers.	

NOTE.—The pages in column 5 refer to the pages of the Statement as originally printed.

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect, or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*contd.*	Vacuum antomatic	6th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train lost 19 minutes between Howrah and Asansol stations, due to brake blocks binding on the wheels through a defect in the release valve of a 3rd class carriage.	
		7th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down passenger train detained 12 minutes at Madhupur station, due to the hose pipe of a carriage being deficient of rubber washers.	
		7th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No 7 up passenger train lost 40 minutes between Delhi and Umballa stations, due to the washer of the tender hose coupling pipe being cut and the rubber having perished.	
		8th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train lost 9 minutes between Mokameh and Dinapore stations, due to the release valve of the brake-van being defective and the piston leaking.	
		11th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 37 up local passenger train detained 18 minutes at Serampore station, due to a piece of straw having worked between the drip valve and seating.	
		11th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 26 down passenger train detained 19 minutes at Burdwan station, due to the hose coupling of a carriage truck leaking badly.	See page 6.
		13th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 9 minutes at Bindhachal station, due to the cylinder of the brake van and a horse box leaking and trailing and the rubber washer of the hose pipe of the brake-van being defective	
		14th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train lost 30 minutes between Tundla and Firozabad stations, due to the hose pipes between the tender and train pipe being improperly coupled.	
		15th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 6 minutes at Balgudor station, due to the lower part of vacuum cylinder piston of a 3rd class carriage and luggage-van leaking.	
		15th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 7 minutes at Asansol station, due to the hose pipe of a horse box not being properly coupled.	
		17th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 13 minutes at Tundla station, due to the hose pipe coupling of an officer's carriage and a 3rd class carriage not being properly closed.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing [illegible] 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum [illegible] caused delay in the working [illegible]—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	20th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train detained 8 minutes at Aligarh and 8 minutes at Páli stations, due to the disc valve of an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway composite carriage leaking.	
		21st February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 13 minutes at Buxar station, due to the hose pipe of an intermediate class carriage leaking.	
		23rd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 28 minutes at Buxar station, due to a leakage in the cylinder of a carriage truck.	
		26th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No 7 up passenger train detained 14 minutes near the down distant signal of Mokameh station, due to the hose pipe of a gas holder breaking	
		27th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 8 minutes at Bharwári station, due to a leak.	
		27th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 6 minutes at Howrah station, due to the elbow train pipe attached to the ejector being broken.	
		12th March 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train lost 5 minutes at Barh and 3 minutes between Mokameh and Buxar stations, due to the piston of the front brake-van leaking.	See page 6.
		13th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 26 down local passenger train lost 30 minutes between Howrah and Burdwan stations, due to the hose pipe between the engine and tender being defective.	
		13th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No 11 up passenger train detained 28 minutes at Asansol station, due to the train pipe in an officer's carriage breaking.	
		23rd March 1901.	iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 up Punjab mail train detained 4 minutes at Asansol station, due to the valve lever of the front brake-van being jammed.	
		25th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train detained 15 minutes at Tundla station, due to the piston gland of a third class carriage leaking.	
		1st April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at mile 242, between Gidhaur and Jamooee stations, due to the vacuum indicator pipe breaking.	

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the [illegible] cases in which the automa vacuum brakes failed to [illegible] in the worki of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles ru by trains fitted wi automatic vacuu brakes.
5'-6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	15th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 15 minutes at Mokameh and 15 minutes at Dinapore stations, due to the engine train pipe leaking.	
		19th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 7 minutes at Hathras station, due to the pipe on the rear brake van becoming detached from the dummy.	
		21st April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 11 minutes at Serampore, 6 minutes at Chandernagore, and 6 minutes at mile 45½, between Boinchee and Debipore stations, due to the junction pipe being badly cracked.	
		21st April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train lost ten minutes between Firozabad and Etáwah stations, due to a leak in the train pipe of a Nizam's Guaranteed State railway composite carriage.	
		26th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 24 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Khanyán station, due to a third class carriage being deficient of piston rod.	
		29th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 down passenger train lost 15 minutes between Naini and Karchana stations, due to the cylinder of a third class carriage leaking.	
		30th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up passenger train detajned 24 minutes at Jámtára station, due to the careless application of the brake by the guard while shunting.	
		30th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 7 minutes at Allahabad station, due to a leakage in the train which could not be discovered.	
		2nd May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 15 minutes at Tundla station, due to the train pipes not being properly coupled.	
		5th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up Bombay mail train detained 10 minutes at Tundla and 8 minutes at Barhan stations, due to a leak in an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway carriage.	
		10th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 16 down Bombay mail train detained 5 minutes outside platforms at Firozabad station, due to the brake cylinder piston of a 3rd class carriage leaking badly.	
		11th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 16 minutes at Malwa station, due to the universal hose pipe in a 1st class and 2nd class carriage leaking badly.	

See page 6

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing for the [illegible] 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum [illegible] or caused delay in the working of [illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent, (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required, (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
East Indian—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	14th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No 7 up passenger train detained 18 minutes at mile 49, beyond down distant signal of Chunar station, due to the train pipe at the flange next to the ejector having fractured.	
		14th May 1091	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 5 minutes at Bargarh station, due to the hose pipe of the rear brake-van (G. I. P. railway) not remaining properly on the dummy.	
		15th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 27 minutes at Burdwan station, said to have been caused by some one tampering with the vacuum gear in the rear brake-van.	
		17th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 11 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum hose pipe of two 3rd class carriages not having been properly coupled.	
		18th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Allahabad station, due to the pipes in the rear not having been properly coupled up.	
		18th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 10 down loop mail train detained 8 minutes at Ghogha station, due to the vacuum hose pipes parting between two 3rd class carriages.	See page 6.
		18th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 8 down passenger train detained 7 minutes at Rájbándh station, said to have been caused by the guard's valve having been tampered with.	
		19th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train detained 11 minutes at Howrah station, due to a defective washer on a 3rd class carriage.	
		21st May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train lost 32 minutes between mile 123 and Sutna station, due to the left hand injector flange joint being defective and suddenly giving way.	
		22nd May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 6 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Tundla station, due to some temporary defect in the train.	
		24th May 1901	iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 up passenger train detained 24 minutes at Gahmar station, due to some temporary defect.	
		25th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up Bom- mail train detained 17 minutes at Tundla station, due to the apparatus in the front brake-van leaking.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required, or otherwise caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with authomatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.*				
East Indian—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	26th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Buxar station, due to the small ejector being unable to maintain the usual vacuum.	2,181,519.
		28th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 3 up Bombay mail train lost 19 minutes between Asansol and Mokameh stations, due to the piston of a 1st class carriage being defective.	
		2nd June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 6 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum hose of an intermediate and a 3rd class carriage not having been properly coupled.	
		5th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 8 down passenger train detained 11 minutes at Patna station, due to the hose pipe coupling of a covered wagon being deficient of a rulber washer.	
		11th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 11 minutes at Taljhari station, due to the lug of tender hose coupling breaking.	
		11th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 8 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum pipe of the rear G. I. P. railway brake-van being defective.	
		11th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 20 minutes at Buxar station, due to the universal coupling between a 2nd and an intermediate class carriage being loose.	
		15th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 7 up passenger train lost 20 minutes between Allahabad and Siráthu stations, due to the universal hose pipes of two 3rd class carriages drawing air	
		16th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 49 up local passenger train detained 6 minutes at Paundoah and 5 minutes at Memári stations, due to the brakes not releasing and causing the train to drag heavily.	
		20th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 down Bombay mail train detained 6 minutes at Sutna station, due to the vacuum hose pipe on an intermediate and a 3rd class carriage being defective.	
		25th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 9 up loop mail train detained 8 minutes at Colgong station, due to the coupling hose of a 3rd class carriage being deficient of rubber washer.	
		30th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 11 up passenger train detained 5 minutes at Ahraura Road station, due to the joints of the universal coupling between a 3rd and an intermediate class carriage having opened.	

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Eastern Bengal	Vacuum automatic	..	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	
		6th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up passenger train lost 9 minutes between Dum Dum Junction and Kánchrapára stations, due to the pipe between the engine and the train having parted, as the coupling which was fitted to the tender was too long and therefore not properly coupled.	
		13th January 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 16 down passenger train lost 10 minutes at Barrackpore station, due to the pipe in the centre of the train having got off owing to the screw coupling of a carriage having been slack.	
		16th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 168 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Majherat station, due to a leakage in the train pipe of a 3rd class carriage screw coupling not being properly screwed up.	
		18th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 119 up mail train detained 16 minutes at Sonárpur Junction station, due to the neck rings of the brake pistons of 4 consecutive carriages leaking.	
		22nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 120 down mail train started 10 minutes late from Beliagháta station, due to the ball valve of a 3rd class carriage leaking	
		22nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 119 up mail train detained 20 minutes at Sonárpur Junction station, due to the neck rings of the pistons of 4 consecutive carriages leaking.	See page 8.
		3rd April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No 25 up passenger train detained 16 minutes at Kánkinára station, due to the brakes of 2 carriages not having released	
		9th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 28 down passenger train lost 5 minutes between Kánchrapára and Hálishahar stations, due to the steam pipe top nut having blown out.	
		10th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 22 down mail train detained 9 minutes at Ránaghat station, due to the neck rings of the pistons of the engine and tender leaking.	
		15th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No 116 down passenger train detained 5 minutes at Ballygunge and 5 minutes at Jádabpur stations, due to the neck rings of the pistons of a composite carriage leaking.	
		19th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 33 up passenger train started 8 minutes late from Sealdah station, due to the driver not being able to create vacuum owing to the disc nut of the ejector drawing air.	
		25th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 7 up mail train lost 14 minutes between Sealdah and Ránaghat stations, due to a leakage in the chamber pipe.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
5' 6" GAUGE.—*contd*				
Eastern Bengal—*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	26th April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No 119 up mail train detained 6 minutes at Sonárpur Junction station, due to the brake pipe not being properly coupled, after a portion of the Canning branch composition had been attached, which prevented the driver creating vacuum	437,440
		18th May 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 175 up passenger train lost 7 minutes between Básúldánga and Diamond Harbour stations, due to the neck ring of the piston of a 3rd class carriage leaking	
		18th May 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 13 up passenger train lost 6 minutes between Shámnagar and Kánchrapára stations, due to a leakage in the couplings of the pipe of two carriages.	
		1st June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 17 up passenger train lost 31 minutes between Dum-Dum Junction and Bogoola stations, due to the rolling ring of the piston of the tender having become twisted and the neck rings of the pistons of the engine and tender having become slack.	
		21st June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 116 down passenger train detained 3 minutes at Ballygunge station in destroying vacuum, due to the neck ring of the piston of the engine leaking and the rolling ring being twisted.	
		24th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 116 down passenger train detained 4 minutes at Hotur station in destroying vacuum, due to the train pipe nut having been stripped.	
Bengal-Nágpur ...	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—*Nil.*	
		13th April 1901.	(ii) No. 3 down mail train worked with hand brake, due to the vacuum fittings in a 3rd class carriage being out of order.	
		7th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up mail train detained 15 minutes at Drug station, due to one of the carriage pipes leaking.	
		19th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up mail train lost 17 minutes at Bilha and 9 minutes at Bhútapára stations, due to a leakage.	
		24th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 61 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Khargpur station, due to a leak which was caused through the main pipe not being placed on dummy plug at rear of train.	
		1st February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Gondia, 3 minutes at Amgaon, and 3 minutes at Drug stations, due to the valve of the brake-van leaking.	

See page 9.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to train, or collision between trains from any cause. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from want of or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5′ 6″ GAUGE—*contd.*				
Bengal-Nágpur—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	22nd February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 1 down mail train lost 18 minutes between Salékasa and Darekasa stations, due to a leakage.	446,299.
		26th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 8 up mail train detained 19 minutes at Gidni station to create vacuum, due to the piston rod gland in a Great Indian Peninsula railway road van leaking very badly.	
		18th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 down passenger train detained 10 minutes at Bhubaneswar station in creating vacuum, due to the rubbers on front and back hose couplings of a carriage missing.	
		23rd March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 4 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Sompéta station in releasing brakes on a 3rd class carriage and rear brake, due to the brake being defective.	
		21st April 1901.	(iii) Inexperience of servants.—No. 2 up mail train detained 8 minutes at Khargpur station, due to a leakage.	
		31st May 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Tirora station in releasing the brake blocks, due to a leakage of the train pipe.	
		16th June 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 1 down mail train lost 15 minutes at mile 244-4, due to the chamber hose pipe having struck the ballast and being damaged.	
Oudh and Rohilkhand .	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 10.
		6th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 6 down passenger train lost 14 minutes between Lhaksar and Najíbabad stations, due to a leakage of the front hose pipe of the brake-van.	
		7th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 20 minutes at Moradabad station, due to the hose pipe of the brake-van being deficient of the rubber washer and piston rod packing ring of a 3rd class carriage drawing air.	
		20th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Chandausi station, due to the coupling washer of the hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage leaking.	
		26th February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mail traid detained 7 minutes at Bijhoi station, due to the hose pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage leaking.	
		8th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up Dehra Dun mail train detained 27 minutes at mile 9, due to the hose pipes of a North-Western Railway 2nd class and an East Indian railway composite carriage leaking.	

TABLE No. 11—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Oudh and Rohilkhand—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	10th March 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 11 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Chandausi station, due to the cast iron elbow junction pipes leading to vacuum valve of brake-van having cracked.	600,080.
		15th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 6 minutes at Shájahánpur station, due to the piston packing ring of a 2nd class carriage having perished.	
		2nd June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 7 minutes at Sháhjahánpur station, due to the washer of the hose pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage having worn out.	
		7th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 11 up mail train detained 18 minutes at Chandausi station, due to the washer of the hose pipe coupling of a 3rd class carriage having worn out.	
		14th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 up passenger train detained 18 minutes at Mughalpur station, due to the brake blocks of a North-Western railway horse-box having jammed on the wheels.	
North Western	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	1,240,183.
		24th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 down mail train detained 20 minutes at Bostán station, due to the hose coupling of the engine having got frozen and not fastening properly.	
		12th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 17 up mixed train detained 9 minutes at Wazirabad station, due to the universal hose pipe of the rear brake-van being left uncoupled after shunting.	
		15th May 1901	iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 dawn Quetta mail train detained 12 minutes at Ruk station, due to the brake blocks of the brake-van becoming jammed on the wheels.	
		23rd May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 7 up mail train detained 10 minutes at Khánewal station, due to the universal hose pipes of 2 carriages becoming uncoupled on account of sudden application of the brake.	
		29th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 12 down passenger train detained 15 minutes near the Delhi station main signal, due to the violent application of the brake, which caused the hose pipe of the rear brake-van to jump off the dummy.	
Great Indian Peninsula.	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—*Nil.*	See page 12.
		15th March 1901.	(ii) No. 37 down Ráichúr mail train worked non-automatic from Victoria Terminus station to Kalyán station, due to the ejector being out of order owing to driver's neglect.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

tement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of: (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brake, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
GAUGE—*contd.* Great Indian Peninsula —*contd.*	Vacuum automatic	22nd April 1901.	(ii) No. 140 down Jubbulpore passenger train worked non-automatic from Victoria Terminus to Kására station, due to the steam pipe breaking.	
		16th June 1901	(ii) No. 282 up Dhond and Mánmád passenger train worked non-automatic from Visápur to Dhond station, due to the rubber washers having perished on the flexible pipes of two 3rd class carriages.	
		20th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 104 up Ráichúr mail train detained 15 minutes at Ráichúr Junction, due to the piston neck ring of a joint stock 3rd class carriage drawing air.	
		21st January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 137 down Jubbulpore mail train lost 13 minutes between Igatpuri and Devláli stations, due to the driver creating a higher vacuum than he could maintain.	
		25th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 47 down Nágpur mail detained 5 minutes at Devláli and 5 minutes at Nasik stations, due to the brake piston of a 3rd class carriage having jammed.	
		21st February 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 10 up Jubbulpore passenger train detained 7 minutes at Itársi station, due to the communication valve in an Oudh and Rohilkhand railway carriage being out of order.	See page 12.
		2nd March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 104 up Ráichúr mail train detained 10 minutes at Neral station, due to the brake gear of a 3rd class carriage becoming disconnected owing to a pin breaking.	
		7th March 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 104 up Ráichúr mail train detained 7 minutes at mile 380 between Nálvár and Wádi stations, and worked non-automatic to Sholápur station, due to the wrought-iron train pipe of a composite carriage breaking.	
		21st March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 113 down Poona passenger train detained 4 minutes at Dádar station, due to the flexible pipes being improperly coupled between two carriages.	
		18th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up Jubbulpore passenger train detained 27 minutes at Igatpuri station and worked non-automatic to Kására station, due to a leak which could not be located.	
		9th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 69 down Nágpur mail train detained 10 minutes at Igatpuri station, due to the flexible pipe on the front brake-van being improperly fitted.	

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed of c used delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date o f failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train, or a collision between trains being imminent. (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required. (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes, distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" Gauge—*contd.* **Great Indian Peninsula**—*concld.*	Vacuum automatic	9th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 up Jubbulpore mail train detained 10 minutes at Bhilákheri station, due to the release valve diaphragm of a 2nd class carriage being defective.	
		10th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 16 up Jubbulpore mail train detained 10 minutes at Jalgaon and 4 minutes at Nándgaon stations, due to the release valve diaphragm of a 2nd class carriage being defective.	
		10th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 107 down Jubbulpore passenger train detained 5 minutes at Kására station, due to a leak in the flexible pipe of a ghât brake-van.	
		30th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 143 down Poona passenger train detained 8 minutes at Victoria Terminus station, due to a rubber washer being deficient on the flexible pipe of a carriage truck.	
		12th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 63 down Poona passenger train detained 8 minutes at Victoria Terminus station, due to a rubber washer being deficient on the flexible pipe of a carriage truck.	1,895
		13th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 20 up Jubbulpore passenger train detained 5 minutes at Nándgaon station, due to the dummy plug of the rear brake-van being bent.	
		13th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 186 up Thana local train detained 20 minutes at Kurla station due to the truss bar of a 2nd class carriage becoming disconnected owing to a pin breaking.	
		24th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 37 down Poona passenger train detained 6 minutes at Victoria Terminus station, due to a rubber washer being deficient on the flexible pipe of a 3rd class carriage.	
		28th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 107 down Jubbulpore passenger train lost 15 minutes at mile 54 (between Ásangaon and Atgaon stations), due to the flexible pipes becoming disconnected between two carriages, owing to a screw coupling falling from its suspension hook and striking them.	
Indian Midland	Vacuum automatic	...	(i)—*Nil.*	
		14th February 1901.	(ii) No. 7 down mail train worked non-automatic from Jhánsi to Cawnpore stations, due to a leak in one of the hose couplings of an Oudh and Rohilkhandrailway 3rd class carriage.	
		22nd April 1901	(ii) No. 2 up mail train worked non-automatic from Tundla to Jhánsi stations, due to rubber washers having perished on the flexible pipes of a break-van and a Nizam's Guaranteed State railway composite carriage.	See page 13.

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway.	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4.	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of : (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of, the brakes distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd.*				
Indian Midland—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	23rd May 1901	(ii) No. 7 down mail train worked non-automatic from Ata to Cawnpore stations, due to a defect in the train pipe.	202,566.
		19th June 1901	(ii) No. 8 up mail train worked non-automatic from mile 297 (near Ait station) to Jhánsi station, due to the vacuum train pipe and chamber pipe joints on engine giving way.	
		5th April 1901	(iii) Failure of matertal.—No. 7 down mail train lost 15 minutes between Jhánsi and Cawnpore stations, due to a leak which could not be located.	
		25th May 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train lost 14 minutes on the journey and worked non-automatic from Lalitpur to Itársi station due to the brake ejector being out of order.	
		30th May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 2 up mail train lost 5 minutes on the journey and worked non-automatic from Babina to Bina station, due to the brake ejector being out of order.	
		15th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 2 up mail train worked non-automatic from Lalitpur to Itársi station, and detained 5 minutes at Bámora station, due to the train pipe joint on the engine giving way.	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii)—*Nil.*	See page 14.
		3rd January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 5 down ordinary train detained 7 minutes between Vishámitri and Baroda stations, in disconneeting the train pipe between the engine and carriages, as vacuum could not be created owing to the reducing valve being out of order.	
		7th January 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants.—No. 88 up local train detained 5 minutes at Borivli station, as the universal hose pipe of a 2nd class carriage was out order being deficient of a washer.	
		28th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 129 down local train lost 5 minutes between Church Gate and Marine Lines stations, as the two pair of wheels in the rear of the front compound brake-van jammed on account of a defective India-rubber rolling ring jamming and not allowing the piston to come down.	
		29th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 1 down mail train detained 45 minutes at Mehmadabad station, in disconnecting the brake gear of a bogie composite, as the cylinder piston jammed owing to piston packing being worn and leaky.	
		5th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 8 up ordinary train detained 5 minutes at Nadiád station, in disconnecting the junction pipe, as the cylinder diaphragm of a 3rd class carriage was defective.	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the cases specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defect in or improper action of, the brakes, disclosing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure or machinery or material	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE—*contd*				
Bombay, Baroda and Central India—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	24th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 5 down ordinary train detained 12 minutes at Chamárgám station, due to the ejector being defective	
		13th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No. 1 down mail train detained 8 minutes between Chamárgám and Páley stations, due to the couplings between a double first class and a luggage-van disconnecting, on account of the horn of one of them being broken	
		22nd April 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants.—Nos 164 up, 182 up, and 171 down local trains, lost 21 minutes, as sufficient vacuum could not be maintained, owing to the ball being taken away from the drip valve	
		2nd May 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants—No. 147 down local train lost 6 minutes between Mahálakshmi and Parel stations, as the spare coupling of a 2nd class carriage fell on the hose of the hose pipe and broke them due to the spare coupling not being placed on the hook or having slipped off, causing the hose pipes to get disconnected	702,805.
		7th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 3 down ordinary train detained 7 minutes at Anand station to renew an India-rubber washer end connection pipe of a 3rd class carriage which was worn and the pipe leaking	
		29th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 4 up ordinary train lost 3 minutes between Bujurea and Baroda stations, due to the coupling pipes of a mail van and an intermediate class carriage disconnecting.	
Madras	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii)—*Nil*	
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 31 train detained 3 minutes at Avadi station, due to the brake piston of a third class carriage drawing air	
		6th February 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 2 down mail train lost 41 minutes between Waltair and Duvvada stations, due to a leakage in the flexible hose pipe of a 1st class carriage.	See page 15.
		9th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 81 down mail train detained 9 minutes at mile 28 6, due to the piston of a luggage-van drawing air	
		11th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 87 down mail train detained 3 minutes at Wallajah Road station, due to the piston release valves of brake van and two bogie carriages drawing air.	

TABLE, No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances in the three following classes of failures are distinguished between (i) failure to act when required to be brought into action, (ii) delay in the working of trains, and (iii) defects in the working parts of the brake itself, or in the coupling pipe connecting the brake with the train pipe, or in the train pipe or reservoirs or fittings of the engine or tender	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
5' 6" GAUGE - *contd*				
Madras—*concld* .	Vacuum automatic	24th April 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 102 up mixed train detained 5 minutes at Cauvery station due to the flexible hose pipe drawing air	533,805,
		12th June 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery —No 49 up mail train detained 5 minutes at Tirupattur station, due to defects in the piston of a 1st class carriage	
3' 3¾ GAUGE				
Eastern Bengal .	Vacuum automatic		(i)—*Nil*	164,105,
		29th January 1901	(ii) Nos 72 down and 75 up trains worked without vacuum brake from Kathihar to Manihari Ghat station, due to the copper train pipe and the iron elbow pipe connecting with the drip trap of the engine having broken	
		6th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material —No. 72 down mail train detained 5 minutes at Parbatipur station, due to the coupling pipe of the tender having broken	
		25th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material —No 72 down mail train lost 29 minutes between Parbatipur and Kathihár stations, due to the train pipe of the engine under the foot plate and above the drip trap leaking	
		28th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material —No 75 up train lost 32 minutes between Kathihar and Párbatipur stations, due to the train pipe of the engine leaking	
		26th January 1901	(iii) Failure of material —No 15 up Assam mail train lost 37 minutes between Parbatipur and Kaunia stations, due to the train pipe of the engine leaking.	
		16th March 1901	(iii) Failure of material No. 15 up Assam mail train lost 13 minutes between Parbatipur and Badarganj stations, due to a defect in the brake cylinder of a fish van	
		26th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No 22 down mail train detained 25 minutes at Saidpur station due to the vacuum chamber pipe of the engine having broken which prevented the creation of the necessary vacuum	
		19th June 1901	(iii) Failure of material —No 21 up mail train detained 13 minutes at Sára Ghat station, due to the driver not having been able to create vacuum in consequence of the coupling pipe of a postal van and an intermediate class carriage leaking	
		22nd June 1901.	(iii) Failure of material —No 72 down mail train detained 10 minutes at Párbatipur station, due to the driver not having been able to create vacuum in consequence of some defect in the brake	

TABLE No. II—*contd.*

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brake with which fitted on the train specified in column 4	Date of failure	Instances under the three following heads respectively of (i) Failure to comply with requisitions for the use of the brake in cases of emergency between two stations. (ii) Failure to comply with requisitions for the use of the brake in cases of emergency at stations. (iii) Defective working from any cause not included under (i) or (ii), stating whether the defect was discovered by examination or by failure of the brake to act when required	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes
3' 3⅜" GAUGE—*contd.*				
South Indian	Vacuum automatic		(i) and (ii) *Nil*	317,227
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of material—No 38 mail train detained 20 minutes at Tanjore station, due to a leakage in the train pipe of a bogie 3rd class carriage	
		3rd March 1901.	(iii) Failure of material—No 19 mail train lost 10 minutes between Cuddalore and Alapákkam stations, due to the piston packing rings of a 3rd class carriage having perished through ordinary wear and tear.	
		7th May 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 19 mail train detained 5 minutes at mile 1 96 due to the rubber washers of the universal coupling having given way	
Burma . . .	Vacuum automatic	...	(i) and (ii) *Nil*	See page 17.
		5th January 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 127 up goods train lost 2 hours and 55 minutes between Sedaw and Kouth Reversing station, due to the packing ring of the piston rod of the brake van leaking	
		10th January 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 15 up mixed train lost 15 minutes between Myohaung and Maymyo stations, due to the piston rod of one of the vehicles jamming	
		13th February 1901	(iii) Failure of material—No 58 down local train detained 15 minutes at Pagoda Road station, due to the packing ring of the piston rod of a 2nd class carriage leaking	
		7th March 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 129 up goods train lost 54 minutes between Sedaw and Maymyo stations, due to the diaphragm of the ball valve of a covered goods bogie wagon leaking	
		12th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—A special train detained 13 minutes at Myohaung station, due to the horn of the universal coupling of a bogie 1st and 2nd class composite carriage breaking.	
		14th March 1901.	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 26 down local train detained 14 minutes near the facing points at Insein station, due to the large ejector disc not being air-tight on account of the driver slackening the nut on spindle.	
		14th March 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 58 down local train detained 5 minutes in destroying vacuum, owing to some pistons jamming	
		27th March 1901.	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 125 up goods train lost 10 minutes between Thôndaung and Maymyo stations, due to the train pipe of a covered goods bogie wagon leaking.	

Statement showing, for the six months ending with the 30th June 1901, all cases in which the automatic vacuum brakes failed to act, when required to be brought into action, or caused delay in the working of trains—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Railway	Name or description of brakes which failed or caused delay in the instances specified in column 4	Date of failure.	Instances under the three following heads separately, of (i) Failure or partial failure to act when required in case of an accident to a train or a collision between trains being imminent (ii) Failure or partial failure to act under ordinary circumstances to stop a train when required (iii) Delay in the working of trains in consequence of defects in, or improper action of the brakes (distinguishing whether they arose from neglect or inexperience of servants, or failure of machinery or material.	Number of miles run by trains fitted with automatic vacuum brakes.
3 3½" GAUGE—*concld.*				
Burma—*concld*	Vacuum automatic	4th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 15 up mixed train lost 45 minutes between Myohaung and Second Reversing station, due to both piston rods of a bogie brake and luggage-van jamming.	
		8th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery—No 62 down local train detained 1 hour, due to the piston rod of a 3rd class carriage jamming	
		25th April 1901	(iii) Failure of machinery.—No. 15 up mixed train lost 13 minutes between the Fourth Reversing station and distant signal, due to the piston rod of a bogie brake and luggage-van jamming.	
		28th April 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—No. 14 down mixed train detained 25 minutes at Mandalay station, due to the packing ring of the piston rod of a bogie 3rd class carriage leaking	93,444
		1st May 1901	(iii) Failure of material.—Nos 28 down and 41 up local trains lost 19 and 35 minutes, respectively, due to the hose pipe of a 3rd class carriage leaking and the piston rod slightly jamming.	
		30th June 1901	(iii) Neglect of servants—No 37 up local train lost 30 minutes between Thamaing and Rangoon stations, due to the driver not properly opening the steam cock before the train started from Insein station, and therefore being unable to maintain vacuum.	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year								Results of working for offici		
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.
	During 1st-half of 1901	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902	9th February 1901	8th February 1902	1901	1902.	9th February 1901	8th February 1902			9th February 1901	8th February 1902	
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.															
Indian	735	669	1,876	1,873	14,45,351	14,53,000	770	776	74,39,957	79,19,000	4,79,043	.	5,72,25,994	6,06,13,000	33,87,006
il Central	179	188	139	139	23 10 5	0 000	167	144	1,36,505	1 50 000	...	6,903	11,7-,623	12,09,000	30,377
-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2'6')	169	174	1,598	1,607	3,00,862	3,00,000	188	187	15,47,337	15,32,000		15,337	1,18,71,459	1 05,39,000	
Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,568	11,31,856	10,91,000	725	696	58,65,401	58,71,000	..	34,401	3,09,24,355	3,49,49 000	40,24,645
) Midland (incldg. Bhopal Itarsi)	234	215	8,2	8,1	2,-8,970	1,95,000	262	224	11,75,874	10,41,000		1,34,874	81,81,893	73,57,000	
ida extn (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	0,205	4,300	296	233	28,155	25,300	.	2,855	3,01,573	2,27,000	...
Western (incldg Nowshera-Dargai 2 6')	254	196	3,131	3,128	7,07,725	8,72,000	226	279	38,84,691	51,04,000	12,19,309	...	2,71,43,266	3,75,41,000	1,03,97,734
ead Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	209	1,115	,115	2,99,84-	2,34,000	215	210	12,82,172	13,13,000	30,528	.	96,92,695	1,12 92,000	15,99,305
n Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	343	390	853	8,4	3,99,478	3,37,000	398	395	17,28,436	18,12,000	83,564	...	1,50,54,680	1,45,04,000	...
ay, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	3,50,449	3,66,000	760	794	16,98,760	19,41,000	2,42,240	...	1,42,92,553	1,37,23,000	.
as	265	259	844	874	2,44,700	2,-9,000	290	262	12,59,107	12,18,000	.	41,107	96,74,088	97,45,000	70,912
North-East line	178	152	493	508	1,03,801	99,000	215	195	4,87,292	5,35,000	47,708	...	32,20,282	39,80,000	7,59,718
mar-Dehra	129	114	32	32	3,218	3,300	101	103	15,808	21,500	5,092	..	1,57,907	1,85,000	27,093
itana-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5'6")	337	295	1,786	1,786	6,80,574	5,81,000	381	325	30,02,222	30,48,000	45,778	...	2,33,93,223	2,37,58,000	3,64,777
pur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	670	500	39	29	3,146	2,700		446	36,443	31,600	.
Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,82,150	1,89,000	176	183	9,37,573	10,09,000	71,427		77,16,676	87,87,000	10,70,324
varam-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	4,613	4,600	85	85	24,409	26,100	1,691	.	2,06,029	2,54,000	47,971
ern Mahratta (incldg Gl.-M. Fron sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	1,43,524	1,05 000	123	90	7,57,019	5,71,000	...	1,86,019	58,66,858	50,85,000	.
e section (Southern Mahratta)	94	94	296	296	31,805	23,500	107	79	1,59,200	1 39,000	...	19,200	12,42,023	11,91,000	...
and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,227	1,262	1,98,285	2,06,000	163	163	9,75,202	11,47,000	1,71,798	...	67,89,030	83,89,000	15,99,970
ow-Bareilly	134	118	231	231	27,020	30,000	117	130	1,57,846	1,55,000	...	2,846	10,66,834	11,32,000	65,166
Bengal	72	74	578	589	38,333	45,400	96	77	2,13,435	2,12,000	...	1,435	14,71,021	17,53,000	2,81,979
	224	197	1,124	1,178	3,05,633	3,27,000	272	278	15,57,961	17,29,000	1,71,039	...	93,17,282	98,88,000	5,70,718
Saltapper	55	57	59	59	4,734	4,000	80	67	21,259	20,100	..	1,159	1,35,359	1,69,000	33,641
(British section)	62	29	124	124	6,719	12,100	54	97	35,271	65,000	29,729	...	1,72,464	3,86,000	2,13,536

[illegible] (Delhi-Saharanpur)	122	81	425	425	39,967	42,300	94	100	2,28,561	2,19,000	...	9,561	14,94,742	20,55,000	5,60,238
[illegible]inda	166	128	107	107	9,600	10,500	90	98	73,037	62,300	..	11,337	6,36,535	7,07,000	70,465
[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	..	2,700	...	34	...	10,300	16,300	..	...	(a) 1,67,000	1,67,000
[illegible]m's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	90,938	81,800	272	245	4,42,861	4,01,000	11,139	...	40,07,824	34,44,000	...
[illegible]ley	74	79	136	150	10,032	34,100	103	220	78,310	1,40,000	67,650	...	5,51,039	5,55,000	3,961
[illegible]ambay	149	131	13	33	1,615	2,200	124	69	7,229	11,800	4,571	...	75,849	97,100	21,251
[illegible]jjain	78	103	34	34	2,271	3,500	67	103	9,819	12,900	3,081	...	1,62,150	95,200	...
[illegible]ona-Bárán	38	53	148	148	3,862	6,700	26	46	20,755	32,800	12,045	...	3,59,412	2,16,000	...
Ujjain	114	133	114	114	17,510	26, 00	154	229	67,480	1,09,000	41,520	...	6,76,514	4,70,000	...
[illegible]old-fields	400	436	10	10	6,130	4,000	613	400	29,483	21,000	...	7,883	1,98,985	1,82,000	...
[illegible]nd and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	5,902	5,900	89	89	30,256	32,400	2,144	...	3,59,601	4,16,000	56,399
[illegible]-Razaul	42	30	18	18	940	500	53	28	4,320	3,300	.. 820		22,987	31,000	8,013
[illegible]ingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	3,755	3,600	70	65	19,188	20,000	812	..	1,39 098	1,42,000	2,902
[illegible]Dooars	124	178	36	36	4,742	3,200	132	89	27,046	17,500	...	9,546	3,00,484	2,62,000	...
Dooars Extensions	24	14	66	78	470	4,200	7	54	4,345	23,100	18,755	..	(b) 20,530	1,86,000	1,65,464
[illegible]dhya	242	226	78	78	19,327	20,300	248	200	1,03,803	90,700	...	7,163	7,81,714	8,44,000	62,286
[illegible]bad-Párantij	295	240	17	17	3,372	2,200	198	129	24,444	13,300	...	11,144	1,79,677	1,96 000	16,323
[illegible]kwar's Mehsána	75	85	55	55	4,854	3,300	88	60	21,770	18,100	...	3,070	2,12,934	1,43,000	...
[illegible]	101	89	93	93	9,591	6,700	107	72	44,177	36,000	...	7,577	3,58,911	3,09,000	...
[illegible]pur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	93	87	29	29	3,257	1,400	112	48	13,307	7,300	...	6,007	1,12,075	87,900	...
[illegible]imoga	67	66	67	67	4,137	3,800	63	57	21,025	21,200	175	...	1,91,138	1,89,000	...
	30	31	38	38	915	1,700	24	45	5,544	10,300	4,756	...	53,687	58,400	4,713
[illegible]ad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	33,566	40,100	87	102	1,30,312	2,06,000	25,688	...	10,94,436	17,39,000	6,44,564
[illegible]ar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	33,585	28,600	101	86	1,59,521	1,65,000	5,479	...	15,19,390	12,80,000	...
Rajkot	82	84	46	46	4,105	3,000	89	65	18,332	14 800	...	3,532	1,68,983	1,41,000	...
[illegible]	54	54	54	54	3,407	2,400	63	44	13,809	12,100	...	1,709	1,28 679	1,11,000	...
[illegible]dra	54	48	21	21	1,065	900	51	43	5,0,6	4,700	...	376	43,920	37,400	...
Bikaner	54	64	622	612	34,625	44, 00	56	73	1,62,238	2,58,000	95,762	...	14,43,414	16,24,000	1,80,586
Chitor	66	76	67	67	5,593	4,300	83	64	28,108	27,200	...	908	2,31,458	1,86,000	...
[illegible]ng-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	9,628	10,000	189	196	49,886	53,000	3,114	...	6,79,834	6,70,000	...
[illegible]ehar	88	57	34	34	1,967	2,000	58	59	10,167	10,500	333	...	81,725	1,13,000	31,275
[illegible]kwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	3,905	6,300	49	80	21,963	35,700	13,737	...	2,02,087	2,34,000	31,913
[illegible]	30	24	37	37	848	700	23	19	4,375	5,000	625	...	39,045	39,400	355
[illegible]	84	85	94	94	8,306	5,700	89	61	41,745	32,100	...	9,645	3,58,073	2,93,000	...
[illegible]	200	172	21	21	5,409	4,100	258	195	23,092	21,600	...	1,492	1,03,740	1,30,000	26,260
TOTAL	113	110	4,066	4,173	4,39,651	4,66,200	108	112	22,29,845	24,59,700	2,29,855	...	1,88,24,707	1,97,26,400	9,01,693
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,787	25,049	71,93,365	71,99,600	290	287	3,66,28,291	3,90,08,900	23,80,609	...	26,52,25,746	28,68,35,300	2,16,09,554

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 8th February, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 9th February, 1901.

[illegible]LCUTTA, the 20th February, 1902.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the ten months, April to January, of									
	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-01	1
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13	2,85	2,65	2,35	
Liquors:										
Spirit	44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62	52,41	53,49	52,97	
Other liquors	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96	5,41	4,91	4,91	
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96	4,68	5,40	6,09	6,67	
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21	2,20	2,09	2,55	
Cotton manufactures:										
Piece goods, grey	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26	38,33	40,97	39,76	
„ white	—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67	14,02	15,40	15 97	
„ coloured	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41	15,96	20,11	16,01	
Other goods	—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46	1,53	2,41	2,20	
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23	3,12	3 10	3,67	
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	2,59	2,31	3,05	3,49	3,56	3,46	2,74	
Glass and glassware	—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34	2,64	3,24	3,08	
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09	6,08	6,86	7,82	
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49	4,49	1,41	3,01	
Iron and steel	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44	2,88	2,81	3,73	
Silver	—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44	26,56	19,60	9,88	
Tin	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94	75	48	89	
Other metals	—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35	2,22	1,95	2,68	
Oils: Petroleum	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52	37,10	33,57	39,54	
Paints and colours	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,51	1,65	1,82	
Paper	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60	1,86	2,10	2,16	
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	8,61	7,64	8,39	7,20	7,86	9,28		
Spices	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19	8,77	7,28	10,82	
Stationery	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60	4,04	4,13	4,11	
Sugar { duty at 5 per cent	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02	1,05	1,13	1,18	
Sugar { additional duty	—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91	16,44	20,89	{ 24,39	
Tea	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93	85	73	{ 15,72	
Umbrellas	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33	94	1,07	1,17	
Wood and timber	—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95	66	95	1,06	
Woollen goods	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93	6,63	8,13	1,01	
Imports by post	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26	1,47	1,67	9,4	
All other articles	3	24	21,51	31,15	19,56	20,07	19,94	19,42	1,7	
TOTAL	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,26	2,98,93	3,01,41	20,6	
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)									3,25,5	
Rice and rice-flour	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14	70,64	61,77	58,7	
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42	3,69,57	3,63,18	3,84,2	
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78	3,62,86	3,56,33	3,76,41	
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal { Import	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08	1,11,01	1,20,99	1,27,19	
Bengal { Export	13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89	16,38	15,82	16,78	
Bombay { Import	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65	1,14,86	1,04,57	1,07,51	
Bombay { Export	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41	3,16	2,25	2,45	
Sind { Import	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44	17,	21,33	28,46	
Sind { Export	65	48	62	55	45	62	1,28	93	79	
Madras { Import	9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21	23,87	25,73	27,27	
Madras { Export	3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47	4,07	5,48	2,12	
Burma { Import	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22	23,86	23,56	28,93	
Burma { Export	24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79	48,93	35,67	34,2	

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

NTITY (in hundredweight) of **COTTON** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

hence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in December												
ail and River—												
am	2	..	..	...	...		...	...	.	2	...	...
gal	2,077	1,812	776	...			..	..	..	2,077	1,812	776
W. P. & Oudh	35,678	42, 11	59,989	179,874	130,993	1 , ,110	.	..		215,552	173,904	249,299
jab	15,548	6,445	3,603	67,131	32,477	45,728	82,401	57,928	59,653	165,080	96,750	108,869
	...	.	.	...	...	.	13,400	29,622	35,283	13,400	29,022	35,283
& C. India	2,951	594	1,040	58,454	3,917	21,777	.	.	25	61,405	4,511	22,842
bay	..	..		170,382	206,848	248,515	.	..	..	170,382	206,848	248,515
t. Provs.	471	244	2,205	87,458	90,263	10 ,345	...	..	..	87,929	90,507	111,050
ar	2,261	3,327	..	71,394	408,1	4 9 915	...	..	..	73 9 3	411,479	400,01
am's Territory	...	...		4,178	20,642	16,51	...	.	..	4,178	20,642	16,51
ras		..	..	1	17	19	..	..	..	1	173	199
ore	..	..	...	...	...	14		..		...	..	14
TOTAL	58,988	55,333	67,518	640,670	983,405	1,040,802	95,801	87,850	94,991	795,459	1,125,648	1,203,281
gal	879	683	841	...	...	340		..		879	683	1,187
bay	375	1,441	..	944	253	274		180	...	1,319	1,874	274
d	...	..		11,929	769	27,923			...	11,929	766	27,923
ras	2,502	.	...	647	184	191	..	...		3,149	184	191
ma	1,544	397	75	1,205	4,244	.		.		3,749	4,641	75
-Bt. Ports in India	..	...	...	42,558	4,051	35,803	.	..		42,558	4,051	35,803
ign countries	766	286	.	26,577	14,985	2,175	.	.		27,343	15,271	2,17
TOTAL	6,366	2,807	916	83,950	24,483	66,710		180	..	90,316	27,470	67,626
AL IMPORTS	65,354	58,140	68,434	724,620	1,007,948	1,107,512	95,801	87,030	94,991	885,775	1,153,118	1,270,907
Imports to end of December												
Rail and River—												
am	5,023	11,906	17,781	...	...		...	...	...	5,023	11,966	17,781
gal	45,995	92,901	88,554	...	..		..	..	...	45,995	92,901	88,554
W. P. & Oudh	208,173	123,752	269,563	526,781	441,031	607,875		...	5	734,954	564,783	877,443
jab	76,947	45,838	40,832	194,237	173,076	183 ,05	310,379	261,455	342 003	587,563	483,969	566,630
	...	4	..	..	..	303	105,221	98,650	213 015	105,221	98,654	213,388
& C. India	49,938	13,520	11,074	758,193	306,894	3 0,039	...	..	63	808,131	320,414	371,773
bay	..	44	31	2,737,120	839,854	2,44 ,800	...	.	...	2,737,1 9	839 898	2,440,837
t. Provs.	13,417	5,916	54,959	483,016	3 0,294	765,870	...	..	...	496,433	300,212	820,932
ar	99,118	14,793	20,202	1,437,231	618,85	2,305,195	...	..	..	1,530 349	633 652	2,391,400
am's Territory	...	...	..	30,586	74,695	153 051	.	..		30,586	74,695	153,081
ras	...	4	...	18,229	59,792	17,458	...	..	...	18,229	59,796	17,458
ore	..	...	...	250	717	41	..	.	..	250	717	41
TOTAL	558,611	311,740	509,593	6,191,658	2,815,812	6,894,932	484,600	360,105	555,243	7,234,809	3,487,657	7,959,818
	14,513	21,618	23,559	...	1,519	2,625	...	...	...	14,513	23,137	26,184
	23,251	7,891	3,500	25,200	3,833	2,97	350	2,446	177	48,801	14,170	7,062
	...	...	...	54,238	67,905	102,343	...	...	...	54,238	67,905	102,343
	25,834	10,693	319	10,442	12,600	4,423	..	...	.	36,270	23,299	4,741
	38,653	11,434	9,740	1,837	20,353	3 9	.	...	.	40,490	31,787	10,119
Ports in India	...	..	..	1,285,699	287,239	362,255	2	...	...	1,285,701	287,239	362,255
countries	3,194	6,644	1,773	75,602	289,464	79,524	...	148	201	78,796	296,156	281,498
TOTAL	105,445	58,280	39,297	1,453,018	682,939	554,727	352	2,594	378	1,558,815	743,813	794,402
IMPORTS	664,056	370,020	548,890	7,644,676	3,498,751	7,449,709	484,952	362,699	555,021	8,793,684	4,231,470	8,554,220

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of **WHEAT** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

Imported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	
Imports in December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	
Bengal	107,817	94,014	17,296	...	1	...	...	...	...	107,817	94,015	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	57,341	108,147	141,753	91	15,000	756	...	...	...	57,432	123,147	
Panjab	...	530	66,884	...	13,447	11,500	28,166	83,552	875,578	28,166	97,529	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,625	68,250	147,025	8,625	68,250	
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	4,041	3,892	4,012	...	...	...	4,041	3,892	
Bombay	...	...	...	4,570	1,320	5,111	...	...	...	4,570	1,320	
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	851	1,598	1,214	...	...	...	851	1,598	
Berar	...	320	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	320	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	165,311	203,011	225,933	9,570	35,258	22,720	36,791	151,802	1,022,603	211,672	390,071	
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	14,459	3,471	...	...	...	...	14,459	3,471	
Bombay	...	...	...	..	307	5,581	...	...	...	...	307	
Sind	...	...	...	...	150,916	105,589	44	1	...	44	150,917	
Madras	...	...	...	97,089	...	...	...	...	...	97,089	...	
Burma	...	...	...	...	6,627	...	...	...	...	...	6,627	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	272	295	2,855	...	...	...	272	295	
Foreign countries	42,133	20,264	15,013	7,696	5,164	...	...	412	138	49,829	25,840	
					166,780	114,025	44	413	138	161,693	187,457	
TOTAL IMPORTS	207,444	223,275	240,946	129,086	202,038	136,745	36,835	152,215	1,022,741	373,365	577,528	
Imports to end of December												
By Rail and River—												
Assam	1,794	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,794	513	
Bengal	1,599,435	889,425	377,517	112	2,071	10	...	...	...	1,599,547	891,496	
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,311,801	810,648	1,284,532	862,657	183,427	84,219	1,001,794	...	...	5,176,252	994,075	
Panjab	9,101	762	341,180	488,399	140,724	348,903	5,351,849	1,569,080	7,297,124	5,849,349	1,710,566	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	945,032	678,349	1,074,000	945,032	678,349	
Raj. & C. India	...	...	...	217,946	27,755	24,160	2	...	1,741	217,948	27,755	
Bombay	...	...	...	1,786,083	42,014	150,539	...	...	...	1,780,083	42,614	
Cent. Provs.	702	...	5,640	949,211	20,550	25,979	...	...	...	949,913	20,550	
Berar	...	320	984	305	128	51	...	...	...	305	448	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	16,254	177	212	...	...	...	16,254	177	
Madras	...	...	...	3,864	272	...	...	...	...	3,864	272	
Mysore	...	...	...	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	2,375	...	
TOTAL	4,922,833	1,701,668	2,009,853	4,327,206	417,718	634,073	7,298,677	2,247,429	8,376,231	16,548,716	4,366,81	
By Sea—												
Bengal	37	...	...	68,592	19,528	79	...	...	...	68,629	19,52	
Bombay	...	...	...	20,834	2,082	39,234	...	2	...	20,834	2,08	
Sind	...	...	...	710,873	1,610,177	1,445,841	46	1	151	710,919	1,610,17	
Madras	70	...	...	97,209	202	104,040	...	...	...	97,279	20	
Burma	..	7	...	...	47,102	848	...	...	...	...	47,10	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	343,037	6,803	254,445	...	...	8,852	343 037	6,80	
Foreign countries	62,781	275,522	35,706	23,745	370,960	277,625	1,109	22,458	7,989	87,935	668,04	
TOTAL	62,888	275,529	35,706	1,264,290	2,056,854	2,122,112	1,155	22,461	16,992	1,328,333	2,354,84	
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,985,721	1,977,197	2,045,559	5,591,496	2,474,572	3,756,185	7,299,832	2,269,890	8,393,223			

IY (in hundredweight) of **LINSEED** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City MBAY, and KARACHI, in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the sponding periods of 1899 and 1900

Exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karáchi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in December												
River	...	147	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	245
	67,418	28,485	127,653	234	...	...	...	...	...	67,652	28,485	127,653
Oudh	19,139	7,872	68,020	2,924	3,173	4,020	...	...	8	22,063	11,045	72,048
	...	..	...	202	15,856	3,829	4,446	7,847	23,244	4,648	23,703	27,073
	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...
India	285	...	495	4,912	2,449	5,852	...	...	...	5,197	2,449	6,347
	...	...	...	3,967	2,879	6,050	...	...	...	3,967	2,879	6,050
	...	...	...	5,596	5,287	4,790	...	...	...	5,596	5,287	4,790
	...	...	...	75	308	95	...	...	...	75	308	95
ritory	.	...	...	4,922	1,344	4,144	...	...	...	4,922	1,344	4,144
	...	...	106	149	205	171	...	...	...	149	205	1,477
	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
TAL	86,842	36,504	196,519	22,981	31,507	28,951	4,446	7,858	23,252	114,269	75,869	248,722
	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	..	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	150
	...	...	...	1,158	8,771	20,612	...	...	...	1,158	8,771	20,612
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rts in India	...	...	...	117	99	203	...	...	...	117	99	203
ntries	...	...	...	934	195	130	...	...	...	934	195	130
OTAL	...	...	...	2,209	9,065	21,095	...	...	...	2,209	9,065	21,095
NTS	86,842	36,504	196,519	25,190	40,572	50,046	4,446	7,858	23,252	116,478	84,934	269,817
Imports to end of December												
River—	99,381	42,492	41,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,381	42,492	41,004
	4,178,939	2,980,781	2,375,214	308	10,921	2,565	...	...	...	4,179,247	2,991,702	2,377,779
Oudh	1,663,781	1,102,099	1,825,630	290,265	511,478	418,854	4,056	..	640	1,958,102	1,613,577	2,245,124
	249	...	2,059	646	24,915	26,890	33,488	104,575	132,754	34,383	129,490	161,703
	...	...	...	...	..	...	688	37	138	688	37	138
ndia	26,357	...	60,439	339,537	46,652	320,793	...	...	...	365,894	46,652	381,232
	2	...	...	570,823	29,718	189,902	...	...	...	570,825	29,718	189,902
	39,223	248	19,335	480,859	69,527	322,110	...	...	...	520,082	69,775	341,445
	...	...	197	122,255	9,517	158,156	...	...	...	122,255	9,517	158,353
ritory	...	...	...	216,040	19,786	241,382	...	...	...	216,040	19,786	241,382
	...	...	106	30,025	2,751	20,104	...	...	...	30,025	2,751	20,210
	...	...	...	3,072	912	391	...	...	...	3,072	912	391
OTAL	6,007,932	4,125,620	4,323,884	2,067,036	726,177	1,701,153	38,232	104,612	133,532	8,113,200	4,956,409	6,158,569
	308	881	494	3	... 8	253	...	...	...	311	881	747
	...	...	...	1,733		1,911	...	...	...	1,733	8	1,911
	...	...	...	3,578	40,601	65,266	...	...	...	3,578	40,601	65,266
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rts in India	...	...	...	48,606	2,422	19,947	...	...	...	48,606	2,422	19,947
ntries	...	...	...	5,049	8,763	5,823	13	9	...	5,062	8,772	5,823
OTAL	308	881	494	58,969	51,794	93,200	13	9	..	59,290	52,684	93,694
NTS	6,008,240	4,126,501	4,324,378	2,126,005	777,971	1,794,353	38,245	104,621	133,532	8,172,490	5,009,093	6,252,263

NTITY (in hundredweight) of **INDIGO** imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI in December 190-, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the corresponding periods of 1899 and 1900

hence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			Total		
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901
Imports in December												
...all and River—												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	31,098	31,976	25,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,098	31,976	25,679
W. P. & Oudh	8,043	12,601	5,353	...	...	2	...	...	...	8,043	12,601	5,355
...jab	99	40	37	...	...	...	1,139	763	417	1,238	803	454
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	550	221	890	550	221
...j. & C. India	...	...	...	226	35	27	...	...	...	226	35	27
...mbay	...	...	...	169	21	26	...	...	...	169	21	26
...nt. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...am's Territory	...	...	...	258	422	156	...	...	...	258	422	156
...adras	...	...	...	14	...	13	...	...	...	14	...	13
...ysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	39,240	44,617	31,069	667	478	224	2,029	1,313	638	41,936	46,408	31,931
...Sea—												
...ngal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...mbay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ind	...	...	...	623	959	441	...	...	...	623	959	441
...adras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...rma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...on-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...reign countries	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL	...	2	...	623	959	441	...	...	...	623	961	441
...TAL IMPORTS	39,240	44,619	31,069	1,290	1,437	665	2,029	1,313	638	42,559	47,369	32,372
Imports to end of December												
...y Rail and River—												
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bengal	50,588	40,025	36,536	...	...	1	...	...	...	50,588	40,025	
N.W. P. & Oudh	22,116	14,516	13,270	40	35	39	...	...	...	22,156	14,551	
Punjab	241	57	92	2	...	18	6,815	8,532	6,329	7,058	8,589	
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,965	4,019	3,019	5,965	4,019	
Raj. & C. India	...	..	4	684	96	52	...	...	...	684	96	
Bombay	...	...	...	1,999	191	285	...	...	...	1,999	191	
Cent. Provs.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Berar	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	296	1,224	982	...	...	...	296	1,924	
Madras	...	...	...	427	239	340	...	...	...	427	288	
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	72,946	54,603	49,903	3,450	2,485	1,724	12,780	12,551	9,348	89,176	69,639	
...y Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	8	112	10	194	..	...	...	112	10	
Bombay	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	
Sind	...	...	...	7,606	7,717	5,282	...	...	1	7,606	7,717	
Madras	...	...	...	...	4	82	...	...	...	...	4	
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	6	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	3		
Foreign countries	6	5	11	35	3	157	...	...	...	41		
TOTAL	6	15	19	7,753	7,734	5,722	3	...	31	7,762	7,74	
...AL IMPORTS	72,952	54,618	49,927	11,203	10,219	7,446	12,783	12,551	9,379	96,938	77,38	

[For Jute, Tea, and Rice, see next page]

NTITY (in hundredweight) of **JUTE, TEA,** and **RICE** imported by rail and river and by sea CALCUTTA in December 1901, and from 1st January to 31st December 1901, and in the correspon periods of 1899 and 1900.

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE	
	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900	1901	1899	1900
	Imports in December							
Rail and River—								
Assam	20,092	37,653	21,762	123,868	120,331	80,189	1,070	...
Bengal	1,833,808	2,682,691	2,751,436	53,189	54,436	45,995	1,142,807	1,077,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	372	308	1,399	116	89	138	439	...
Punjab	...	...	...	128	203	146	11	
Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,854,293	2,720,712	2,774,602	177,313	175,059	125,468	1,144,327	1,078,0
Sea—								
Bengal	13,984	3,950	1,345	529	610	843	14,281	1,3
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	36	...	71	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	2,1
Non-British Ports in India	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	49	202	130	130	
TOTAL	13,984	3,986	1,345	649	812	973	14,752	3,5
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,868,277	2,724,698	2,775,947	177,962	175,871	127,441	1,159,079	1,081,5
	Imports to end of December							
nd River—								
	65,782	89,240	94,004	804,521	955,517	986,025	46,019	235,5
	14,486,553	17,460,905	18,859,632	375,227	405,295	391,143	11,224,872	12,219,9
rovinces and Oudh	637	3,305	2,325	3,533	1,533	2,797	1,330	1,9
	...	...	...	1,304	1,463	707	160	1
a and Central India	...	...	13	7	2	1	1	...
	...	...	...	1	15	9	...	...
Provinces	12	1,222	765	2	...	1	36,403	5
	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	14,552,993	17,554,672	18,956,739	1,275,268	1,363,825	1,380,733	11,308,791	12,458,2
	35,394	13,491	23,003	13,281	8,290	6,956	149,094	21
	...	...	...	2	16	53	5	...
	...	270	30	204	205	366	14	
	71	...	1,540	6	6	5	119,378	39
ish Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ountries	125	...	67	1,541	1,150	1,367	1,632	...
TOTAL	35,590	13,761	24,640	15,034	9,667	8,741	271,023	
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,588,583	17,568,433	18,981,379	1,290,302	1,373,492	1,389,474	11,579,814	

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1902.

No. 3.—In supersession of Notification No. 9, dated the 14th March, 1901, Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and five days, with effect from the 2nd April, 1901, under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, and furlough in combination therewith for ten months under article 600, rule 6, and article 605 (*a*), of the said Regulations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1902.

No. 102.—The Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., has obtained permission from His Excellency the Governor General of India to resign from the 5th March 1902 the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies. His Excellency is pleased to direct, as a mark of respect due to the character and services of Sir William Mackworth Young, that all the honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be continued to him from the 5th March until the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 103.—Under the authority conveyed by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased, with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies in succession to the Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I.

The 28th February 1902.

No. 131.—The services of Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

MEDICAL.

The 26th February 1902.

No. 258.—The Home Department Notification No. 1851, dated the 27th December 1901, placing the services of Captain Bhola Nauth, I.M.S. (Madras), temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, is hereby cancelled.

No. 259.—The services of Lieutenant T. S. Ross, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 27th February 1902.

No. 418.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 21st February 1902.

From—The Deputy Lieutenant-Governor.
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

With reference to bubonic plague in Sydney, my Minister advises me that following is summary of cases since first case of present outbreak on 14th November last to 8th February, namely, total number of cases 12, total number of deaths two, discharged recovered one.

The 28th February 1902.

No. 450.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Onkaram in the Nandyal taluq of the Kurnool District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival;

Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the station of Nandyal on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 11th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri festival at Onkaram.

No. 456.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Talakona in the Vayalpad taluq of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mangalampeta, Pulicherla and Piler, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 1st to the 9th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri festival at Talakona.

No. 462.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mahanandi in the Nandyal taluq of the Kurnool District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Nandyal and Gazulapalli on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 11th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Mahasivaratri festival at Mahanandi.

No. 468.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kadiri in the Kadiri taluq of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malaka Yemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nallacheruvu and Tanakallu on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 12th to the 31st March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Brahmotsavam festival at Kadiri.

No. 473.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Dehra Dun in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Delhi Divisions, and the Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha and Maler Kotla States in the Punjab, Bengal, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Jhanda fair :

Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Dehra Dun, Harrawala and Doiwala on the Hardwar-Dehra Railway shall be sold from the 19th to the 30th March 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Delhi Divisions, and the Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha and Maler Kotla States in the Punjab, Bengal, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Lingsagur Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Jhanda fair at Dehra Dun.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th February 1902.

No. 345.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Nedham, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch, is, with effect from the 15th March 1902, granted privilege leave for two months and three days, with leave out of India for eight months and fifteen days in continuation.

No. 346.—Captain C. B. Thornhill is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuch.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th February 1902.

No. 87.—The Reverend W. L. Clarke, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, with effect from the 18th February 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties at Saugor.

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1901.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1902.

The following Table giving the final results of the Census taken on the 1st March 190 is published below for general information. It shows the area of each Province, Agency o State, the number of towns, villages and occupied houses, and the total population of either sex classified as urban and rural.

The Census was taken on the night of the 1st March 1901. On the morning of th 2nd the returns were added up by blocks containing from 30 to 50 houses apiece, and the figure thus obtained for the smallest unit of Census operations were combined for a series of large units, circles, districts, provinces, and States, to make up the "first totals" brought out on th 15th March 1901. According to the first totals, the population of the Indian Empire wa 294,266,701 persons—149,906,349 males and 144,360,352 females. The statistics now published after a searching examination of the original returns and the application of a variety o tests show a population of 294,362,676 persons—149,953,765 males and 144,408,911 females The final return of the total population, therefore, exceeds the "first totals" by 95,975, a difference of three persons in every 10,000 or ·03 per cent.

H. H. RISLEY,
Census Commissioner for India.

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

Explanatory note.—The figures in this Table relate to the whole of the Indian Empire except West Möng Lun and those parts of the North Shan States situated on the east of the Salwin river, which were affected by the outbreak of the Wa tribe; Kharan, Western Sanjirani and parts of Makran, and certain areas on the external frontier of India where tribal disputes and the possibility of disturbances rendered it inexpedient to attempt to take a Census.

In the hills to the east of Manipur, in Karenni, in the Kachin districts of the North Shan States, in certain villages of the Myitkina, Bhamo and Upper Chindwin districts, and in the Pakokku Chin Hills the population was calculated by multiplying the number of houses by the average number of persons per house, the latter figure being ascertained by a careful enumeration of a number of typical villages.

In the case of the Andamanese and Nicobarese, and the Marris, Bugtis, and other more or less nomadic races of Baluchistan, the standard form of Schedule was modified to suit the simpler conditions of tribal life and the intelligence of the persons enumerated.

Andamans and Nicobars, columns 8—10 of the Table, include 1,882 Andamanese (1,036 males and 846 females) and 6,310 Nicobarese (3,336 males and 2,974 females), enumerated for the first time in 1901.

Assam includes South Lushai and the Native State of Manipur now under British management during the minority of the Chief.

Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories) includes Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob, Bolan and Chagai.

Burma includes the Shan States, the Chin Hills and Karenni, enumerated for the first time in 1901.

Madras. The figures include the five Laccadive islands, containing 1,854 houses with a population of 10,274 persons—4,971 males and 5,303 females. There are no towns in the Laccadives, and each island has been treated as a village for Census purposes.

The statistics for the newly formed North-West Frontier Province include the Punjab Districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, the Kurram Valley and the Shirani country, and the troops stationed in Chitral and Dir, the Swat Valley, and the Malakand. The area and population of the Punjab (No. 14) have been reduced in proportion.

Baluchistan Agency includes the Marri and Bugti country, Kalat, and Las Bela.

Central India includes the figures for Gwalior State, which is also shown separately.

Madras States include Banganapalle, Pudukkottai, and Sandur, as well as Cochin and Travancore, but the two latter are also shown separately by reason of their importance and historical interest.

Province, State or Agency.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages	Occupied Houses.	
				Total.	In towns
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA.	**1,786,254**	**2,147**	**729,803**	**55,841,315**	**5,590,859**
Provinces.	**1,106,861**	**1,453**	**551,151**	**43,444,070**	**4,080,936**
1. Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	4	740	107,401	25,145
2. Andamans and Nicobars	3,188	...	63	2,530	...
3. Assam	56,243	19	22,326	1,309,190	37,621
4. Baluchistan (*District and Administered Territories*)	45,804	6	1,274	68,503	11,111
5. Bengal	151,185	182	203,476	14,329,110	805,147
6. Berar	17,710	44	5,710	567,910	86,744
7. Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,064	202	25,699	3,490,715	567,921
Bombay	75,918	173	21,296	2,896,068	474,840
Sindh	47,066	26	4,403	587,769	86,203
Aden	80	3	...	6,878	6,878
8. Burma	256,195	52	61,518	2,092,811	168,508
9. Central Provinces	86,614	59	34,179	2,069,817	187,606
10. Coorg	1,582	5	479	30,560	3,077
11. Madras	141,726	234	54,610	7,127,011	735,577
12. North-West Frontier Province	16,466	20	3,848	350,895	45,692
13. North-West Provinces and Oudh	107,164	455	105,066	8,684,860	997,451
North-West Provinces	83,198	375	80,938	6,300,000	803,963
Oudh	23,966	80	24,128	2,384,860	193,488
14. Punjab	97,209	171	32,663	3,212,734	409,336
States and Agencies.	**679,393**	**694**	**178,652**	**12,397,245**	**1,509,923**
15. Baluchistan Agency	86,511	...	780	109,817	...
16. Baroda State	8,099	47	3,035	489,955	128,783
17. Bengal States	38,652	9	19,188	706,579	10,095
18. Bombay States	65,761	129	14,995	1,513,380	279,771
19. Central India Agency	78,772	80	33,282	1,697,850	213,873
Gwalior State	25,041	25	9,538	553,958	73,798
20. Central Provinces States	29,435	16	11,983	389,034	16,291
21. Hyderabad State	82,698	78	20,011	2,283,447	239,494
22. Kashmir State	80,900	2	8,946	464,635	25,055
23. Madras States	9,969	17	4,997	807,732	51,682
Cochin State	1,362	7	652	145,885	13,948
Travancore State	7,091	9	3,885	580,899	33,997
24. Mysore State	29,444	125	16,961	1,110,687	149,814
25. North-West Provinces States	5,079	6	3,576	150,089	20,192
26. Punjab States	86,532	57	10,997	762,557	86,177

Area, Houses and Population.

	POPULATION							
	Persons		Males			Females.		
	Urban	Rural	Total.	Urban.	Rural	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
294,362,676	29,226,314	265,136,362	149,953,765	15,488,071	134,465,694	144,408,911	13,738,243	130,620,668
121,901,127	22,124,350	209,776,777	117,806,883	11,829,076	105,977,807	111,094,244	10,295,274	103,798,970
476,912	125 314	351,598	251,026	66,146	184,880	225,886	59,168	166,718
24,649		24,649	18,695		18,695	5,954	...	5,954
8,126,343	180 764	5,945,579	3,143,692	104,579	3,039,113	2,982,651	76,185	2,906,466
308,246	40 033	268,213	178,526	31,757	146,769	129 720	8,276	121,444
74,744,866	3,8.,0,268	70 874,598	37,376,782	2,198,889	35,177,893	37,368,084	1,671,379	35,696,705
3,764 016	419,451	2,334,565	1,394 200	216,991	1,177,306	1,359,716	202,457	1,157,259
18,559,561	3 536 299	15,023 262	9,583,109	1,914,445	7,668 664	8,976 152	1,621,854	7,354,298
15,204,677	3,091,970	12,20).707	7,791 089	1 664,171	6 126,918	7,513,588	1,130,799	6,082,789
3,210,910	397 355	2,813,555	1,761,710	219,714	1,542,016	1,449,120	177,611	1,271,509
48,974	48,974	.	30 530	30,530	...	13,444	13,444	...
10,492,244	989,928	9,502,316	5,313,974	578,218	4,765,756	5,148,270	411,710	4,736,560
9,876,646	820,818	9,055,823	4,855 984	417,542	4,438,442	5 020,662	403,276	4,617,386
180,607	15,249	165,358	100 258	8,630	91.628	80,349	6,619	73,730
38,209.436	4,275,178	33,934,258	18 841 284	2,097,692	16,743,592	19,368,152	2,177,486	17,190,666
2,125,480	269,905	1.855 575	1,159,306	170 269	989 037	966,174	99,636	866,538.
47,691,782	5,2 5.676	42,436,106	24 616,942	2,740,622	21,876,320	23,074,840	2,515 054	20,559,786
34,858,705	4 320 155	30 538,550	18 048,785	2,254,100	15,794,685	16,809 920	2,066,055	14,743,865
12,833,077	935,521	11,897,556	6,568,157	486,522	6,081.635	6,264,920	448,999	5,815,921
20,280,339	2,325.467	18,004,872	10 942 705	1,283,293	9,659,412	9,387 634	1,042,174	8,345,460
62,461,549	7,101,964	55,359,585	32,146,882	3,658.995	28,487,887	30,314.667	3,442,969	26,871,698
	...	502.500	266,994	...	266 994	235 506	...	235,506
	468,850	1,483,842	1,008 634	242,257	766,377	944,058	226.593	717,465
	46 115	3,702,429	1,901,404	26,609	1,874,795	1,847,140	19 506	1,827,634
	1,251,980	5,656,668	3 513,003	630,268	2,882 735	3,335,645	621,712	2,773,933
	981,318	7,647,463	4,428,790	510,962	3,917,828	4,199,991	470 356	3,729,635
	325 120	2,607,881	1,538,858	169,874	1,368,984	1,394,143	155,246	1,238,897
	76,264	1,920,119	988.830	39,174	949,656	1,007.553	37,090	970,463
	1,126 948	10,014 194	5,679,629	574,787	5,098,842	5,467,513	552,161	4,915,352
	158,748	2,746,830	1,542,057	87,763	1.454 294	1,363,521	70 985	1,292,536
	291,660	3,896,426	2,098,048	148,967	1,949,081	2 090,038	142,693	1,947,345
	87,478	724,547	405,200	45,389	359 811	406,825	42,089	364,736
	183,835	2,768,322	1,490,165	93,629	1,396,536	1,461 992	90,206	1,371,786
	722,103	4,817,296	2,797,024	367,877	2,429,147	2,742,375	354,226	2,388,149
	103,880	698,217	414,414	53,039	361,375	387,683	50,841	336,842
	463 906	3,960,492	2,409,809	254,765	2,155,044	2 014,589	209,141	1,805,448
	1,410,192	8,313,109	5,104,246	722,527	4,381,719	4,619,055	687,665	3,931,390

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1902.

No. 456—10-3.—Veterinary Major W. D. Gunn, M.R.C.V.S., Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to be Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras Presidency, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

No. 457—10-3.—Veterinary Lieutenant J. Farmer, M.R.C.V.S., Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to be Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment, *vice* Veterinary Major W. D. Gunn, transferred.

The 28th February, 1902.

No. 472—33-2.—Privilege leave for three months combined with three months' furlough is granted under article 264A of the Civil Service Regulations to Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sindh, with effect from the 10th April, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

No. 473—33-2.—Veterinary Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan and Sindh, during the absence on leave of Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell or until further orders.

EMIGRATION.

The 1st March, 1902.

No. 424—85-4.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st April, 1902.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886, and subsequently amended, namely:—

In the diet scale prescribed in No. 2 (*c*) of Schedule G, after the words "Half to be Anglo-Swiss brand," the words "or Nestle's condensed Swiss milk, at the option of the Surgeon Superintendent" shall be inserted.

FAMINE.

The 28th February, 1902.

No. 470.—With reference to rule 3, clause (*a*), of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616 F., dated the 25th July, 1900, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the said Department, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., who has ceased to be a member.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 25th February, 1902.

No. 300-*G.*—Mr. E H. Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 301-*G.*—Mr. R. C. H. M. King, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 303-*G.*— Mr. A L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted as Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

No. 304-*G.*—Captain H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

No. 306-*G.*—Mr. A. F. de Lressoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st (officiating Resident of the 2nd) class, is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

The 26th February, 1902.

No. 309-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1827-G., dated the 12th November 1901, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. G. Bendien as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 28th February, 1902.

No. 328-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Macdonald as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. J. H. Harperink.

No. 850-*I.A.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entries shall be substituted for entries 11 to 13, under the heading "Pudukota" in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3095-I.A., dated the 10th August, 1901, namely :—

"11. " " " " Arimalam.
12. The Court of the Registrar of Assurances, Pudukota.
13. " " " Sub-Registrar, Keraiyur."

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 28th February, 1902

No. 1262-*S.R.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (*a*), the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Austro-Hungarian sugar imported into India which were shipped from Austria-Hungary or from ports of other countries, from the 1st of August, 1900, to the 31st July, 1901, inclusive, and (*b*) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid on application to the Collector

1 KINDS OF SUGAR.	(a) RATES OF ADDITIONAL DUTY ACTUALLY CHARGED.		(b) RATES NOW ASCERTAINED TO BE CHARGEABLE.	DIFFERENCE TO BE REFUNDED.	
	2 From the 1st August, 1900, to the 31st February, 1901	3 From the 2nd February, 1901, to the 31st July, 1901.	4 From the 1st August, 1900, to the 31st July, 1901.	5 On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	6 On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.
	Per cwt. ₹ a. p.	Per cwt. ₹ a. p.	Per cwt. ₹ a. p.	Per cwt. ₹ a. p.	Per cwt. ₹ a. p.
Sugar under 99·3 per cent and of at least 90 per cent polarization.	0 15 0	1 0 3	0 12 6	0 2 6	0 3 9
Sugar of at least 99·3 per cent polarization.	1 5 0	1 7 4	1 2 0	0 3 0	0 5 4

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 28th February, 1902.

No. 1266-P.—Mr. G. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days with effect from the 19th of February, 1902.

J. F FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 28th February, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 179.—The appointment of Colonel J. F. Supple, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, as officiating Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will have effect from the 17th and not 18th December, 1901, as notified in G. G. O. No. 119 of 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 180.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Fixott, Royal Artillery, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, is re-appointed as an Inspector-General of Ordnance;

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. T. Fowle, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance;

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. M. Turner, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, to be an officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance;

Major C. G. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, officiating 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class;

Major N. S. Ogilvie, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, officiating 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class,—

with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Colonel W. M. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, whose tenure has expired.

with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Arthur Charles Ogg, Dorsetshire Regiment, Double Company Officer 7th Rajput Infantry. Dated 16th January, 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Wood, 15th Hussars, Squadron Officer, 9th Benga, Lancers (Hodson's Horse). Dated 10th January, 1902.

Supply and Transport Corps.

No. 182.—Captain H. J. Thacker, Indian Staff Corps, to be Supply and Transpor Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 27th February, 1902.

Native Army.

8th Rajput Infantry.

No. 183.—Jemadar Jaskaram Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1360 of 1899, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 29th January, 1900.

Commands.

District.

No. 184.—Major-General Sir G. T. Pretyman, K.C.M.G., C.B., British Service, to command a first class district in India, *vice* Major-General Sir G. deC. Morton, K.C.I.E., C.B., vacated. Dated 7th February, 1902.

London Gazette.

No. 185.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 31st January, 1902, pages 649 and 650.

War Office,
Pall Mall, 31st January, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Staff.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—

Captain W. B. James, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, *vice* Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Walker, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). Dated 11th November, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Memoranda.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. M. Lawford, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Colonel whilst officiating as Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon. Dated 1st September, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Captain A. S. Cobbe, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed as Commandant of the 1st (Central Africa) Battalion, the King's African Rifles. Dated 1st January, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Captain H. M. Hornby, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Major whilst employed as Commandant of the 5th (Uganda, Indian) Battalion, the King's African Rifles. Dated 17th April, 1901.

nt C. McG. Withers, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th July, 1901.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 4th February, 1902, page 718.*

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 4th February, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice C. Cooke-Collis, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel Dated 30th December, 1901

* * * * * * * * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 186.—The name of Conductor Samuel Frederick William Matthews is as now stated, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 150 of 1902.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 187.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

23rd February, 1902.

George Arthur Gott.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

25th February, 1902.

Edmond John Arthur.

Edward Havelock Oliphant.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 188.—Store-Sergeant Edward O'Donald to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 25th November, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor Thomas James Slay, officiating Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, confirmed in that appointment and *seconded*.

Southern Circle.

No. 189.—Sub Conductor James Robert Hunter, Assistant Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub Conductor John Hilton, Assistant Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Richard John Montgomery to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant Ernest Henry Hewitt to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 22nd October, 1901, *vice* Conductor J. W. Marquis, deceased.

(*This cancels the promotion of the above Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officer published in G. G. O. No. 1158 of 1901.*)

No. 190.—Sub-Conductor Henry John Pay, officiating Assistant Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, temporarily *seconded*, to be Conductor, temporarily *seconded*;

Store Sergeant Robert Henry Burke, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 8th November, 1901, *vice* Conductor Alexander Sidney Dawson-Moray, promoted.

ct from the 18th November, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor M. Sinnott, appointed sistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, and *seconded*.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 192.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

24th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Alah-Ditta, from the 19th Punjab Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Mir Alam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date of transfer.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Man Sing Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Birbahadur Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Umed Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th November, 1901.

1st Madras Pioneers.

Jemadar Narasimhulu to be Subadar, and Havildar Manikkam to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Major Sharafuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th August, 1901.

33rd Burma Infantry.

Havildar Jiwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maya Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th December, 1901.

19th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Sumer Singh to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Nawab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arjun Bhagat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

Jemadar Bhairo Gujar to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Futteh Shah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokaran, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd January, 1902.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 103.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick George Pollock, Indian Staff Corps, second-in-command, 7th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 194.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions of the under-mentioned Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and warrant officers of the Indian Ordnance Department, under the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume VI, paragraph 262, and Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, paragraph 1513, respectively, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa in 1899-1900, with effect (except where otherwise specified) from the 29th November, 1900.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

BENGAL.

3rd class Assistant Surgeon Reginald Henry Willick Hart to be 2nd class Assistant Surgeon, subject to his passing the prescribed departmental examination within twelve months from the date of his landing in India from South Africa.

Indian Ordnance Department.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Conductor Robert Wilmsley to be Deputy Assistant Commissary (supernumerary) and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Indian Ordnance Department.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Conductor George Cox.

SPECIAL.

No. 195.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Nedham, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach Dated 25th December, 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 196.—*Allahabad Light Horse*—

Lockhart Boileau Goad, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th February, 1902, *vice* Reid, resigned.

No. 197.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant William Duncan Stewart resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd January, 1902.

No. 198.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

John Hewan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, *vice* Vaughan, resigned.

No. 199.—*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

Francis Alexander Slacke, Esquire, to be Major and Commandant, with effect from the 1st March, 1902, *vice* Streatfeild, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 200.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Captain Grierson William Mitchell resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th January, 1902.

No. 201.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Andrew Buchanan resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th January, 1902.

No. 202.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur D'Orville Smithe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 203.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hearsey Bathe, V.D., resigns his commission.

No. 204.—*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Louis Margary, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* White, transferred to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

No. 205.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant William Reginald Partridge resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th January, 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant Arthur Trethowan Goodfellow resigns his commission.

No. 207.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Francis Thomas Millard to be Captain, *vice* Bean, transferred to the supernumerary list;

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Devon to be Lieutenant, *vice* Millard, promoted

Edward Burton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Devon, promoted,—

with effect from the 27th January, 1902.

No. 208.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles* —

Lieutenant Alfred James Cross to be Captain, *vice* Crighton, promoted;

Second-Lieutenant Allan Herbert Storer Campbell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cross, promoted;

Second-Lieutenant Frank Forbes Tweedie to be Lieutenant, on augmentation—

with effect from the 1st October, 1901

No. 209.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Maylor resigns his commission, with effect from the 13th June, 1901, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps

No. 210.—*Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles*—

William Axel Hertz, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Hartnoll, transferred to the supernumerary list

No. 211.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Harvey Dodd, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th January, 1902, *vice* Otto, transferred to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS

No. 212.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force —

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Maunsel MacLaughlin:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 9.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer J. J. Walmsley, Royal Indian Marine (m c) for six months

PROMOTIONS.

No. 10.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 3rd February, 1902:—

To be Engineer

Assistant Engineer G. F Wood.

No. 11.—Lieutenant R. Acheson-Gray is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 18th February, 1902

RETIREMENTS.

No. 12.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to retire permanently from the service, with effect from the 28th February 1902 —

Assistant Engineer W Madge, Royal Indian Marine

(G G O No 8 of 1900 is hereby cancelled)

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th February, 1902.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 15th and the 28th February, 1902:—

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS.
Royal Garrison Artillery	Captain Charles Francis Lukin Mulliken	16th February, 1902	Calcutta .		...
Royal Army Medical Corps	Captain Edmund George Forrest, M B	20th February 1902	Aden .	.	..
Essex Regiment (attached, 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment)	2nd Lieutenant Albert Charles Ernest Knightley.	23rd February, 1902	Rangoon		.
Ordnance Department.	Sub-Conductor William James	24th November, 1901	Dum Dum .	Intestate	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and 28th February, 1902.

On whose account	Rank	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
John Patrick Walter Spankie (a)	Lieutenant-Colonel	Indian Staff Corps	8th December, 1901	Testate .	₹ a p 592 12 7	Assets paid to the Executor.

(a) *Widow* Mrs. Catherine Margaret Spankie.
Children Dorothy Margaret.
Charles George
Catherine Violet.
Montague Douglas.
Hugh Vernon.
Sylvia Helen.
Ruby Mary.
Executor —George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law*, Lucknow.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1902.

No. 62.—Rai Bahadur Preo Nath Ghose, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th November, 1901.

The 27th February, 1902

No. 64.—Mr. H. M. Cardew, Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th March, 1902, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 65.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 64, dated 27th February, 1902, Mr. A. Peyton, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Cardew on leave, or until further orders.

No. 66.—Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for four months, under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1902, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 67.—Mr. P. Rainier, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3 (temporary), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of that Railway, during the absence of Mr. Pope on leave, or until further orders.

No. 68.—Mr. T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. Rainier, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, or until further orders.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated 27th February, 1902, Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

No. 73.—Major C. S. Rose, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

No. 74.—Mr. F. D. Fowler, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with temporary rank in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1902.

No. 59.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Irrigation Branch during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. R. B. Buckley, C.S.I., on leave, or until further orders.

No. 60.—Mr. E. Penny, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of article 712(*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd February, 1902.

The 26th February, 1902

No. 63.—Mr. Bejoy Nath Sarkar, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 12th August, 1901.

The 27th February, 1902

No. 70.—Mr. M K Mitra, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, class II, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

No. 71.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 47, dated 11th February, 1901, Mr. N. C. McLeod is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Examiner, 1st grade.

No. 72.—Messrs. R A. O'Connor and A. W. Smart, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch, and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 1st January, 1902.

TELEGRAPH.

The 26th February, 1902.

No. 61.—Mr. J. C. Shields, Assistant Superintendent, Class VII, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to Superintendent, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 20th February, 1902.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th February 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 813 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd February 1902:—

No. 66 of 1902.—Henry Braithwaite Ashton, salesman, of 153 Adams street, Medford, in the state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements relating to spinning frames.*

No. 67 of 1902.—William Griffith Williams, mechanic, of Waterworks road, Ashgrove, and Herbert Henry Edwards, mechanic, of 3 mile Scrub road, Enoggera, both of Brisbane, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *An electric self-registering target.*

No. 68 of 1902.—Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 709, Whitney avenue, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in instruments for indicating the phase relation or the difference in frequency of two alternating or polyphase current circuits.*

No. 69 of 1902.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg, landowner, Uranienborgveien 2, Christiania, Norway. *An improved excavator.*

No. 70 of 1902.—Sreemant Balwant Rao Bhayya Sahib Scindhia, member of the Board of Revenue, Gwalior state, Central India, in British India. *Improvements in road vehicles.*

No. 71 of 1902.—Charles Lewis Pullman, president of The Pullman Automatic Ventilator Company, of Washington, in the district of Columbia, United States of America. *An improved ventilating device.*

No. 72 of 1902.—Frank Marion Pratt, grain dealer, residing at No. 515, West Prairie avenue, in the city of Decatur, state of Illinois, United States of America. *A tank and means for discharging contents thereof.*

No. 73 of 1902.—Frank Marion Pratt, grain dealer, residing at No. 515, West Prairie avenue, in the city of Decatur, state of Illinois, United States of America. *A tank and means for discharging contents thereof.*

No. 74 of 1902.—John Wesley Hyatt, engineer, 141, Commerce street, Newark New Jersey, United States of America. *A machine for the production of fabric consisting of parallel threads of material, particularly suitable for use as lamp wick.*

No. 75 of 1902.—The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Westinghouse building, Norfolk street, in the county of London. *Improved collector rings for electrical machines.*

No. 76 of 1902.—The Inverted Incandescent Gas Lamp Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, having their registered offices at 9, New Broad street, in the city of London. *Improvements in or connected with gas burners.*

No. 77 of 1902.—J. N. Johannes, mechanical engineer and proprietor of Johannes & Co., C. road, Mandalay. *A lift for heavy weights.*

No. 78 of 1902.—Fazulbhoy Janmahomed, merchant, of No. 203—205, Khoja Mohalla, Bombay, British India. *A new or improved fibre decorticating and separating machine.*

No. 814 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras,

ombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, orth-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to ublic inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, overnment Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified opy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 210 of 1901.—Frank Lemont Dodgson, engineer, of Rochester, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America. *Improvements in pneumatic railway signalling.* (Specification filed 10 January 1902.)

No. 228 of 1901.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in car couplings.* (Specification filed 19 February 1902.)

No. 285 of 1901.—John Breedon, brickmaker, of John street, Granville, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved method, with apparatus therefor, for treating kaolin, shines, saponaceous earthy matter and the like, preparatory to the extraction by either amalgamation, chlorination, leaching or such like processes of the precious metals contained therein.* (Specification filed 11 February 1902.)

No. 294 of 1901.—John Roger, late a tea planter, in Ceylon, 6, Coningsby road, Finsbury park, London, and Montague Kelway Bamber, agricultural chemist, the Laboratory, Hyde Park corner, Cinnamon gardens, Colombo, Ceylon. *Improvements in producing a pure soluble extract of tea.* (Specification filed 15 February 1902.)

No. 295 of 1901.—John Francis O'Rourke, engineer, of 53, West 35th street, borough of Manhattan, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in subterranean or sub-aqueous dam or foundation construction.* (Specification filed 11 February 1902.)

No. 298 of 1901.—Francis Arthur Rich mining engineer, of Karangahake, in the provincial district of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in speed changing gear for bicycles and other cycles and the like vehicles.* (Specification filed 11 February 1902.)

No. 413 of 1901.—Arthur Kitson, mechanical engineer, of 1, Victoria embankment, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in vapour-burning apparatus.* (Specification filed 11 February 1902.)

No. 414 of 1901.—Richard Kändler, manufacturer, of 22, Stephanien Strasse, Dresden, in the German empire. *Process for the manufacture of a safety explosive resembling dynamite.* (Specification filed 11 February, 1902.)

No. 459 of 1901.—Arthur Hoare, civil engineer, of 8, Elphinstone circle, Bombay. *Improvements in methods of pulling mechanical punkahs.* (Specification filed 18 February 1902.)

No. 467 of 1901.—Balfour Fraser McTear, engineer, of Brook cottage, Rainhill, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of steel or hard metal tubes or tubular bodies.* (Specification filed 17 February 1902.)

No. 484 of 1901.—Henry James Sydney Gilbert-Stringer, gentleman, of 37, Tavistock crescent, Westbourne park, in the county of London, England. *An improvement in the justifying of lines of type, and apparatus for that purpose.* (Specification filed 17 February 1902.)

No. 494 of 1901.—Joseph Lee, caterer, of No. 410, Boylston street, Boston, county of Suffolk, and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Machines for mixing and kneading dough or analogous materials.* (Specification filed 18 February 1902.)

No. 815 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 33 of 1892.—George Perfect. *Improvements in sugar-cane crushing mill rollers.* (From 17 April 1902 to 17 April 1903.)

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield. *Improvements in sight feed lubricators for steam engines.* (From 9 May 1902 to 9 May 1903.)

No. 280 of 1893.—George Batchelder. *A combined traffic and dump car.* (From 20 August 1901 to 20 August 1902.)

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 7 April 1902 to 7 April 1903.)

No. 354 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain and other substances, to the drying or other action of air, vapour or gases.* (From 20 March 1902 to 20 March 1903.)

No. 232 of 1895.—Robert Rickie. *Improvements in sugarcane crushing mills.* (From 25 March 1902 to 25 March 1903.)

No. 408 of 1895.—The Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. *The manufacture and production of new azo-colouring matters.* (From 22 February 1902 to 22 February 1903.)

No. 405 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances.* (From 17 March 1902 to 17 March 1903.)

No. 295 of 1897.—Ernest Auguste George Street. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of explosives and explosive substances.* (From 5 March 1902 to 5 March 1903.)

No. 296 of 1897.—Frederick William Selley and William Holmes Nisbet. *Improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling stock.* (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)

No. 297 of 1897.—Frederick William Selley and William Holmes Nisbet. *Improvements in slack adjusters for brake gears of railway rolling stock.* (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)

No. 348 of 1897.—John Dempster Whyte. *Improvements in spinning mules.* (From 24 February 1902 to 24 February 1903.)

No. 466 of 1897.—Roland H. Gahagan. *An improved night soil cart.* (From 22 March 1902 to 22 March 1903.)

No. 490 of 1897.—The American Railway Electric Light Company. *Improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity, and for regulating the current for the same.* (From 10 March 1902 to 10 March 1903.)

No. 816 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 73 of 1897.—William John Sharland. *An automatic carriage door lock.* (Specification filed 29 October 1897.)

No. 103 of 1897.—John Norman Collie. *An improved portable barometer.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 108 of 1897.—Cooverji Muncherji Mistry. *Improvement of the gully-traps made of earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, or any other sort of clay or metal, applied to drainage works.* (Specification filed 29 October 1897.)

No. 136 of 1897.—William Owen. *Improvements in boots and shoes for the purpose of ventilation.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 146 of 1897.—Samuel Robinson. *Improvements in steam and other fluid pressure engines.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 160 of 1897.—Richard Stachow. *Improvements in and relating to boots and shoes.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 171 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly. *Improved means for preventing the fraudulent refilling of bottles and other containers and verifying the genuineness of their contents.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 172 of 1897.—André Braly and Louis Braly. *Labels and vouchers for guaranteeing authenticity and origin.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

No. 245 of 1897.—Bernhard Hoffmann. *Improvements in and relating to telegraphic transmitting and receiving apparatus.* (Specification filed 1 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 263 of 1893.—Frederic Eliot Duckham. *Improvements in apparatus for the pneumatic conveyance of grain and other matters, and for separating dust from air laden therewith.* (Specification filed 28 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bangalore, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 13.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year, 1902, by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore Railways:—

Month.	Date.	Day of Week.	Festival.	REMARKS.
January	1st	Wednesday	Christmas	General holiday.
Do.	13th and 14th	Monday and Tuesday	Pongal	Hindu holiday.
February	12th	Wednesday	Ash-Wednesday	General holiday.
March	8th	Saturday	Sivaratri	Hindu holiday.
Do.	20th and 21st	Thursday and Friday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	24th	Monday	Holi Feast	Hindu holiday.
Do.	28th to 31st	Friday to Monday both days inclusive.	Easter	General holidays.
April	9th	Wednesday	Gentu New Year's day	Hindu holiday.
Do.	*14th*	*Monday*	*Tamil New Year's day*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*16th*	*Wednesday*	*Sreerama Navami*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	16th to 19th	Wednesday to	Moharam	Muhammadan holiday.
	19th	Saturday	Last day of Moharam	General holiday.
May	8th	Thursday	Ascension day	Do.
Do.	*14th*	*Monday*	*Ramanujacharyara Tirunakshatram.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*14th*	*Monday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	24th	Saturday	Birthday of Her late Majesty.	General holiday.
June	4th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
[illegible]	16th	Monday	H. H. the Maharaja's birthday.	General holiday.
July	*25th*	*Friday*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
August	18th	Monday	Asvalayana Sravani	Hindu holiday.
Do.	19th	Tuesday	Apastamba Sravani	Do.
September	5th	Friday	Gauri	Do.
Do.	6th	Saturday	Ganesha	Do.
Do.	16th	Tuesday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Do.
October	1st	Wednesday	Mahalaya Amavasya	Do.
Do.	2nd	Thursday	Commencement of Dasara	Do.
Do.	10th and 11th	Friday and Saturday	Maha Navami and Vijaya Dasami.	Do.
Do.	30th	Thursday	Dipavali	Do.
November	1st	Saturday	Balipadyami	Do.
Do.	14th and 15th	Friday and Saturday	Shabé Barat	Muhammadan holiday.
December	24th to 31st	Wednesday to Wednesday.	Christmas	General holidays.

2. The last Saturday in the month may be generally allowed if the state of work permits, but not otherwise. All Sundays in the year.

3. The following holidays are omitted in the above list as they fall on Sunday:—
Ramzan, Madhavanavami and Emperor's birthday.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or presiding officer only to the special classes named if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Courts abovementioned will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 1st April to the 12th May, 1902, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	84,10,155	10,51,22,545	11,35,32,700	3,68,05,192	2,20,98,449	...	..	5,89,03,641
Allahabad	...	1,46,38,510	1,46,38,510	1,80,03,704	16,08,090	...	..	1,96,72,694
Lahore	...	2,07,55,735	2,07,55,735	64,58,065	21,17,085	...	...	85,75,750
Bombay	63,35,560	6,99,30,115	7,62,65,675	82,13,241	3,19,23,968	...	.	4,01,37,209
Karachi	...	79,55,675	79,55,675	14,68,675	22,93,050	...	..	37,61,725
Madras	6,25,750	2,93,28,870	2,99,54,620	1,46,00,275	65,32,815	...		2,11,39,090
Calicut	...	11,00,040	11,00,640	5,59,385	9,000		...	5,68,385
Rangoon	...	93,13,720	93,13,720	1,80,10,995	30,76,680	...	...	2,10,87,675
	1,53,71,465	25,81,75,810	27,35,47,475					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			6,11,160					
Total ₹ .			27,29,36,115	10,42,75,532	6,96,60,637	...	..	17,39,36,169
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								10,00,000
							Net Total ₹ .	17,29,36,169
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,94,946
							Grand Total .	27,29,36,115

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th February, 1902.

No. 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S. (Madras), Medical Store-keeper to Government, Madras Command, is granted privilege leave for two months and 16 days, and furlough on medical certificate in continuation thereof out of India for nine months and 14 days, with effect from the 15th January, 1902.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 8.—First class Military Assistant Surgeon W. D. Bartley, Manager, Medical Store Depôt, Madras Command, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the depôt, with effect from the 15th January, 1902, until further orders consequent on the grant of leave to Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. C. Carruthers, I.M.S., Medical Store-keeper to Government, Madras Command.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, I.M.S.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th February, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	81,53,814	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,34,551	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,99,24,948	8	0
	₹ a. p.			Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,92,01,575	12	2
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,57,218 0 2			Bills discounted and purchased	2,37,78,745	13	4
		1,50,40,285	14 4	Balances with other Banks	5,60,690	14	8
Public Deposits at Branches	79,83,067 14 2			Bullion	.....		
				Dead Stock	16,22,305	8	8
				Stamps	12,039	11	8
				Sundries	9,43,175	2	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,98,66,969	15	9		9,17,31,846	6	6
				₹ a. p.			
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,83,572	12	10	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,03,99,557 6 5			
Sundries	14,17,119	7	10	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,54,76,544 5 10	2,58,76,101	12	3
RUPEES	11,76,07,948	2	9	RUPEES	11,76,07,948	2	9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 6,40,425 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 91,057 8 0
₹ 7,31,482 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 27th February, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·87.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 15th February, 1902.

No. 532-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st April, 1902.

1. The Civil Surgeon, Ajmer.
2. Mr. A. D. Rollo, Assistant Auditor, R. M. Railway.
3. Munshi Wazir Buksh.
4. Babu Sukhraj Singh.
5. Munshi Bishamber Nath, Vakil.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 18th February 1902.

No. 14.—Mr. E. C. J. Bond, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1902, or any subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 344-*Ap.*—Mr. J. C. Caddy, Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days, with effect from the 16th January 1902.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. N W. Vaughan, Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, to officiate as Deputy Postmaster, Rangoon.

Mr C. T. F. Lane, to officiate as Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon.

The 24th February, 1902.

No. 364-*Ap.*—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days combined with leave on private affairs for four months and twenty-five days, with effect from the 1st March 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders:—

Mr A. Wilson, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Mr. Sufder Hussain, B A., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Home, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Bower, to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

The 25th February, 1902

No. 376-*Ap.*—The following permanent appointments are made in consequence of the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. E. A. Pereira, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade:—

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Mr. J. M. Gorman, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade;

Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

No. 382-*Ap.*—Mr. O. Rulach, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 26th January, 1902.

Mr. C. E Hearne is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. O. Rulach, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1902.

No. 45.—The Post Master General of the United Kingdom on behalf of the British and Indian Administrations announces that, with the co-operation of the other Administrations and of the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, arrangements have been concluded with the object of reducing the charges for telegrams between Europe (except Russia and Turkey), including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, on the one side, and India on the other and *vice versâ* from 4*s.* or R3 to 2*s.* 6*d.* or R1-14 0 per word on and from the 1st March, 1902, *viâ* the Teheran and Suez routes only.

2. The rate per word for telegrams between Burma and the abovementioned places will be the same as for India, *viz.*, R1-14-0 *viâ* Teheran or Suez from the same date, the usual extra charge of two annas per word being abolished.

3. The rates for telegrams from India or Burma to places in Africa, America (North, Central and South) and the West Indies which *transit* Europe *viâ* Teheran or Suez, will in consequence be reduced by R1-2-0 (one rupee, two annas) per word in each case from the same date.

4. The reduced rates to Europe and beyond *viâ* Turkey have not yet been notified.

5. The rates for Press telegrams (page 2 of the Indian Telegraph Guide) for the United Kingdom, France, New York, Chicago, California and San Francisco will be reduced by four annas per word in each case from India or Burma, by the routes named against each.

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th February, 1902.

No. 66.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. R. Burgess, I.S.C., Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted six months' leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty. Pension service 34th year commenced 8th July, 1901.

J. A. MILEY, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Abu, 18th February 1902.

No. 746-*G*—39.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Ram Gopal, attached to the Sikar Dispensary in Jaipur, who passed his professional examination for the First Class with English on the 15th October, 1901, is promoted to the First Class of Hospital Assistants, with effect from that date.

No. .—The undermentioned Third Class Hospital Assistants who passed their professional examination for the Second Class, the first two with English and the last

(1) Luxmishanker Oza attached to the Kapasin Dispensary in Mewar, 7th August, 1901.

(2) Jadunath Sircar attached to the Chomu Dispensary in Jaipur, 15th October, 1901.

(3) Sada Ram attached to the Chirawa Dispensary in Jaipur, 15th October, 1901.

The 19th February, 1902.

No. 762-*G*.—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286 I and 287 I, dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692 I.A., dated the 30th April, 1901, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is pleased to appoint Mr. R. C H. M. King, I.C.S., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice*, Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., I.S.C., with effect from the 17th February, 1902.

The 24th February, 1902.

No. 828-*G*.—Major P. J. Lumsden, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhallawar, is granted privilege leave for three months (two months' famine concession and one month's ordinary privilege leave), with effect from the 30th April, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

By order,

E. H. BLAKESLEY,
First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1902.

No. 4.—Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh, District Locomotive Superintendent, in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 26th February, 1902.

No. 5.—Mr. G. Hales, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, during the absence of Captain H. A. Cameron, R.E., on leave, or until further orders.

The 27th February, 1902.

No. 6.—Mr. E. S. Strong, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 24th February, 1902.

No. 240-*M.I.*.—The services of 4th grade Hospital Assistant No 589 Amir-ud-din, doing general duty at Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, were placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment with the Khyber Rifles Corps from the forenoon of the 26th January, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 1st February, 1902

Number.	Districts	Towns	Population according to Census of 1901	Births			Deaths			Cases of death							Infants under one year of age			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
				Males	Females	Total	Total	Males	Females	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Diarrhœa and Dysentery	Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	All other causes	Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12		14	15	16	17	18	19		21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7704	..																		...
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	1	2	4	2		2				1				1		2	2	51	25
3	Hazara	Burra	7,629	3	3	6	4										1	1	..	1	50	30
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,558	1	1	2	2		2				2								28	19
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	54,147	24	19	43	42	23	19				24		14		6	4	1	5	19	25
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	6	1	7	4	3	1				3				4		1	1	12	12
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	1	4	5	5	4	1				3			..	2		1	1	18	18
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	2		2	3	2	1				2	..			1				20	30
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,717	11	9	20	44	14	10		2		14	2			6	7	1	8	33	39
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	3	2	5	2	1	1				..				2	1	1	2	29	11
		TOTAL	210,795	49	39	88	95	51	44		2		51	2	14		26	13	7	20	22	24

Dated Peshawar, the 21st February, 1902

W. A. SYKES Major I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer North-West Frontier Province

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 10th February, 1902.

No. 45-*b*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District.

No. 45-*c*.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (*1*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, *vice* Captain D. B. Blakeway.

No. 45-*d*.—Under the provisions of section 4 (*1*) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation No. III of 1901, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does hereby appoint, Mr. F P Rennie, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be Additional District Magistrate in the District of Peshawar, and under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, invests Mr F. P. Rennie with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 45-*e*.—Mr. F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 45-*f*.—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation No VII of 1901, Mr. F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and under the provisions of section 56 (*1*) of the said Regulation, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 703-S., dated 15th October, 1884), with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, which the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (*1*) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Mardan Sub-Division.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. F. P. Rennie shall be deemed, for the purpose of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 45-*g*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (*2*), 12, 18 (*1*) (*b*), 31 and 36.

This Notification supersedes all previous Notifications concerning the powers of the abovenamed officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 47-*a*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to specially empower, and hereby so empowers, Munshi Feroz Din, Assistant Collector of the 1st grade, to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the first group in sub-section (3) of section 77 of the said Act, within the limits of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

APPOINTMENT.

The 19th February, 1902.

No. 47.—Mr. F. P. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner, is placed in charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th February, 1902, on which date he assumed charge of his duties, *vice* Captain D B. Blakeway.

By order,

A. H GRANT,

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 28.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Khushalgurh-Kohat-Thal Railway, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat . .	Kohat . .	Sherkote	0·07	East to West	As per plan .	In the Court of Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.
		Usterzai . }	0·96			
		Payan . }				
			1·03			

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

The 24th February, 1902.

No. 29.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land permanently required for Border Military Police lines, Bannu.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
					North.	
Bannu . .	Bnanu .	Kote Beli .	0·143	North-East of Bannu.	Irrigated land of Mauzah Kote Beli.	Kohat Office of Executive Engineer.
					East.	
					Irrigated land of Mauzah Dharmakhel.	
					South.	
					Irrigated land of Mauzah Dharmakhel.	
					West.	
					Irrigated land of Mauzah Kote Beli.	

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu district, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Secy. to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
Public Works Department.

NOTICE.

Peshawar, the 27th February, 1902.

It is hereby notified that the Dera Ismail Khan Horse Show, which was fixed for 7th and 8th March, 1902, has been abandoned owing to the severe drought and scarcity of fodder in the district.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1902.

No. 179.—Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 20th February, 1902, prior to his proceeding to join the Chatham Course, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 21st February, 1902 :—

Captain A. H. B. Hume, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

F. B. LONGE, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	₹	₹	Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
½ „	5	6	8
¼ „	2-8	3	4

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1	pound tin,	R17, or post-free,	R17-12.
½	,,	R8-8, ,,	R9.
¼	,,	R4-4, ,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XX, Part I, of the Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries, the following monuments in the Military Cemetery at Bhawanipur, Calcutta, having become ruinous, will be treated at the next repairs in such manner as the officer-in-charge of the Cemetery may decide to be necessary for the maintenance of the Cemetery in decent order, unless any person will undertake to bear the cost of repairs:—

Name.	Year.	Plot.
S. I. R. Boezam	1845	A
F. J. Lestrange	1873	A
A. V. W Lestrange	1890	A
W. Cole	1835	B
W. Henry	1850	B
I. Blair	1850	B
I. D. Hope	1858	B
Dr. A. Webb	1855	D
I. Kingsley	1853	D
S. Clayton	1850	D
I. Schoefield	1861	E
C. Worwick	1860	E
I. P. Crawley	1830	E
A. M. Anderson	1857	F
T. Carter	1847	F
A. Keating	1851	F
I. B. Edgeworth	1818	F
I. Cleghorn	1850	I
B. C. Cudmore	1817	I
A Ross	1820	I
C. S. Murphy	?	I
A Cox	1837	I
H. Herrold	1832	I
H. Hamilton	1820	I
I. Roland	1841	I
W. G. Ogilvie	1841	L
I. Reid	1830	L
A. Shaw	1858	L
H. D. Kiecough	1871	L
W. B. Huggins	1869	O
H. Allen	1867	O
C. Steond	1875	O
E. Henbietta	1865	O
E. L. Firth	1872	O
F. A Darley	1873	O
W. Keates	1869	O
Lt. F. A. Gordon (60th Rifles)	1808	O
Lt. I. N. Fitzgerald, 37th M. N. I.	1866	O
S. T. Riley	1866	O
M. Hayes	1866	O
C. Hayes	1866	O

T. E. F. COLE,
Garrison Chaplain.

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Mr. B Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs H. S. King & Co, 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
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Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
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* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables for 1902, embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India prescribing holidays during the year with corresponding dates in English, Bengali, Velati, Fusli, etc Royal 8vo Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a*)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1900, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year. F'cap Boards. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d* (8*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November and December, 1901, and January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d* (2*a.*) each

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, October, and November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d* (2*a.*) each

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap Boards. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. F'cap Paper cover R1 or 1*s* 6*d* (2*a*)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878) of 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to December, 1901, and January 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, Foreign Department Corrected to 1st July 1901 Royal 8vo [illegible]

Warfare, Extracts from, in Gurmukhi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*d.* or (1*a.*)

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January and February, 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. F'cap. Stiff cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901 Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st January 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. F'cap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (7*a.*)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7*a.* 6*p.* or 9*a.* (1*a.*)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19*s* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1*a.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1*a.* 3*p.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to pro-vide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7*a.* 6*p.* or 9*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1*a.* 9*p.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1*a.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1*s.* 11*d.* (5*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. R1-5 (5*a.*).

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Hindi. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1 F'cap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (2*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F Cloth. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for **Forest** By A. P. GRENFELL, ESQ. Royal 8vo. Cloth. 6*s.* (8*a.*)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth or 15*s.* 6*d.* (R1-2*a.*)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B.A. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8*a.* or 9*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (3*a.*)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R1-8*a.* or 2*s* 3*d.* (6*a.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a*) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (2*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*a.*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891—1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or [illegible] (12*a.*)

Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3*s.* [illegible]

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6*s.* (12*a.*)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (2*a.*).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*a.*) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8*a.* or 11*s.* 3*d.* (7*a.*)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6*a.* 9*p.* or 7*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*) Part B. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (4*a.*) Complete R1-12*a.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* (8*a.*)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorised Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. In Urdu, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (9*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (3*a.*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B A., L C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4 8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a*.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases. Price 8*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4*a*. per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12*a*.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900 By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901. By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901. By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901. By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.

LIST OF BOOK PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd FEBRUARY 1902.

Monthly Weather Review of India for October 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings Nos. 8 to 10 of 1901 @ 8*a*.
Journal, Part I, Nos. 1 and 2 and Extra No. 2 @ R2.
„ Part II, No. 1 of 1901, @ R2.
„ Part III, No 2 of 1901, @ R2
„ Part III of 1900, @ R2

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnamah. (English) Vol I, Fasc. 6 @ R1
Nityacarapaddhati. (Text) Fasc 1-3 @ 6*a*
Bhatta Dipika. (Text) Fasc. 3 @ 6*a*.
Gadadharapaddhati kalasara. (Text) Fasc. 3 @ 6*a*.
Upamitibhavaprapanca katha. (Text.) Fasc 4 @ 6*a*.
Catapatha Brahmana (Text) Vol. I, Fasc 5 @ 6*a*.
Varsakri,a kaumudi. (Text) Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6*a*.
Crauta sutra of Apastamba. (Text) Vol. III, Fasc 16 @ 6*a*.
Mahabhasyapradipodyata. (Text.) Vol. II, Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6*a*.
Al-Muqaddasai. (English) Vol I, Fasc. 3 @ 12*a*.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B092198, B007173, B007392 and B007462 of the 3½ per cent of the years 1854-55, for R1,000, R1,000, R1,000 and R500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kharas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,—MEHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY KHARAS,
Residence—Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 057220 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees 100, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to J. Carson, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Name of the Proprietor—J. CARSON,
Residence—Engine-driver, S. M. R., Ghotpuri, Poona.

POONA;
The 19th January, 1902.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that one certificate No C 244 for two Muir Mill shares Nos. 1730 and 1731 standing in the name of Oprokush Chander Mookerji has been lost, application is accordingly now being made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate.

OPROKUSH CHANDER MOOKERJI,
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld., Canalwest Road, Narikeldanga.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th February, 1902.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th February 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The feebly unsettled showery weather which prevailed over part of Northern and Central India on the closing day of last week, passed slowly eastward during the first three days of the week under review, disappearing over Burma and Assam during the 23rd. Thus on the 21st showers were reported from Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Patna, Gaya, Benares, Bahraich, Bareilly, Sialkot, Ranikhet, Dehra Dun, Mussooree, Simla, Murree, Allahabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Saugor, Sutna and Ranchi; on the 22nd from Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Burdwan, Jubbulpore, Sambalpur, Chaibassa, Ranchi and Hazaribagh, and on the 23rd from Silchar, Calcutta, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Burdwan and Ranchi. These showers were generally light, seldom exceeding 0·10″ in 24 hours, but 0·25″ or more in 24 hours was registered at Sibsagar, Ranikhet, Mussooree and Simla on the 21st, at Ranchi and Hazaribagh on the 22nd and at Dibrugarh and Tezpur on the 23rd. After the latter date the weather cleared, and beyond trifling showers at Dibrugarh and Sibsagar on the 26th and 27th there was no rain over India from the 24th to the end of the week. A slight barometric depression appeared over North-West India on the 26th, but no rain fell over India, though the sky became cloudy in the north-west and some snow was received over Kashmir.

The rainfall summary at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week in the following division and sub-divisions, *viz.*, the Brahmaputra Valley, Simla and Ranchi, and that trifling unimportant rain was received in the Burma Coast and Wet divisions, the Narayanganj sub-division, the Bahraich sub-division, the East Gangetic Plain division, the Ludhiana sub-division, the West Gangetic Plain division, the Jubbulpore sub-division and the Jhansi sub-division. Thus the Brahmaputra Valley and the

Ranchi and Simla sub-divisions received useful rain and the whole of the remainder of India was absolutely or practically rainless throughout the week.

The anticipated rainfall at this season of the year is very light, so that its absence does not occasion any important change in the seasonal variations The total average rainfall deficiency for the three months amounts to 6·03″ in the Simla sub-division, to 4·37″ in the Ludhiana sub-division and the Baluchistan division, to over 2″ in the Narayanganj and Lahore sub-divisions and to over 1 50″ in the Calcutta and Bahraich sub-divisions and the North-West Dry division.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 27TH FEBRUARY 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 29TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 27TH FEBRUARY 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0 01	0 18	—0 17	0 60	1 12	— 0 52	— 46	— 37
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0 01	0 11	—0 10	0 57	0 95	— 0 38	— 40	— 33
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0 04	—0 04	0 67	0 66	+ 0 01	+ 2	+ 8
4. Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	0·01	0 45	—0 44	0·09	2 22	— 2 13	— 96	— 95
	Calcutta	0	0 32	—0 32	0 1	1 57	— 1 56	— 99	— 99
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0 40	0 33	+ 0 07	1 48	2 45	— 0 97	— 40	— 49
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0	0 16	—0 16	0 21	1 28	— 1 07	— 84	— 81
	Darbhanga	0	0·07	—0 07	0 04	1·31	— 1 27	— 97	— 97
	Bahraich	0·06	0·12	—0 06	0 45	2 21	— 1·76	— 80	— 81
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0 07	0 30	—0 23	0·07	1 29	— 1 22	— 95	—100
	Patna	0 06	0 10	—0 04	0·43	1 35	— 0 92	— 68	— 70
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0 38	0 64	—0 26	1·72	7 75	— 6 03	— 78	— 81
	Ludhiana	0 05	0 41	—0 36	0 33	4 70	— 4 37	— 93	— 93
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0·01	0 08	—0 07	0 31	1 75	— 1 44	— 82	— 82
	Lahore	0·02	0 21	—0 19	0 06	2 54	— 2 48	— 98	— 98
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0 10	—0 10	0 03	1 75	— 1 72	— 98	— 98
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0 42	—0 42	0 23	4 60	— 4 37	— 95	— 94
12. East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0 07	—0 07	0 15	1 46	— 1 31	— 90	— 89
	Cuttack	0	0 18	—0 18	0 24	1 53	— 1 29	— 84	— 82
13. East Satpuras	Ranchi	0 40	0 29	+ 0 11	0·48	1 44	— 0 96	— 67	— 93
	Raipur	0	0 10	—0 10	0	0 98	— 0 98	—100	—100
	Jubbulpore	0 01	0 12	—0 11	0·40	1 55	— 1 09	— 70	— 69
14. Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0·05	0·09	—0 04	1 29	1 69	— 0 40	— 24	— 23
	Jaipur	0	0 06	—0 06	0 14	0 94	— 0 80	— 85	— 84
	Indore	0	0 07	—0 07	0 21	0 65	— 0 44	— 68	— 64
15. West Coast	Calicut	0	0·22	—0·22	3 18	3 75	— 0·57	— 15	— 10
	Bombay	0	0·01	—0·01	0 01	0 17	— 0 16	— 94	— 94
16. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·01	—0 01	0·26	0 22	+ 0 04	+ 18	+ 24
	Rajkot	0	0 01	—0·01	0 03	0 22	— 0 19	— 86	— 86
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0 04	— 0·04	0·27	0 96	— 0 69	— 72	— 71
18. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·02	—0·02	0·92	0 68	+ 0·24	+ 35	+ 39
	Bijapur	0	0 10	—0 10	0·15	0 51	— 0 36	— 71	— 63
	Hyderabad	0	0 04	—0·04	0	0 27	— 0 27	—100	—100
19. South India	Mysore	0	0·15	—0·15	0·74	0 59	+ 0 15	+ 25	+ 68
	Madura	0	0·05	—0·05	5 62	3 85	+ 1 77	+ 46	+ 48
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0	0 05	—0 05	14 11	11 34	+ 2 77	+ 24	+ 25

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,
The 27th February, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd February, 1902.

Madras.—There was practically no rain Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan, Salem and Madura Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts Standing crops are thriving generally, but some are fading in parts of the Deccan. Harvests are progressing with fair outturn. Pasture is insufficient in Godavari and parts of the Deccan, Salem and South Canara, but fodder is generally obtainable The condition of cattle is good. Prices generally are stationary or falling.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Larkana, is nearly over in Dharwar and continues in parts of Khandesh Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is progressing in parts of Nasik and Poona. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Standing spring crops have been slightly damaged by locusts or frost in parts of Sindh and by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, Sholapur, Gujarat and Baroda and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Rajkot. Preparation of lands for next season is in progress in parts of the Deccan, the Konkan, the Karnatak and Rajkot Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere Picking continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, the Karnatak and Baroda The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition except in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in five districts and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 29; Panchmahals, 30; Sholapur, 30¼; Ahmednagar, 35, Bijapur, 34½; Belgaum, 42. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on test works, 142. On relief works 172,117; dependants, 9,369; total on works, 181,628. In poor-houses, 1,840; on village relief, 35,710; total on gratuitous relief, 37,550 Figures for Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 33,606; dependants, 219; total on works, 33,825. In poor houses, 4,242; on village relief, 657; total on gratuitous relief, 4,899. Figures for Palanpur and Mahi Kantha are incomplete. Grand total, 257,902.

Bengal.—The weather has been cloudy in places and slight showers have fallen in Chota Nagpur, in a few districts of the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, and also in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Tippera, and Monghyr. Several districts are still in need of rain, particularly the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Faridpur. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for early rice and jute are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane and lancing of poppy are going on. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 4 districts, fallen in 18, and is stationary in the rest (24).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Slight rain has fallen in more than half the Provinces, Bareilly and Bijnor each receiving over an inch. It was accompanied with hail in two districts but no damage has been done. Irrigation where necessary and pressing of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of peas, gram, linseed and pulse have been commenced in places. The poppy crop promises well. Slight damage from frost and rust is reported in Bareilly, Farukhabad and Cawnpore and from rats in Budaun. Fodder is sufficient and prices are stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Slight rain fell in parts of the Hissar, Karnal, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Gujrat and Rawalpindi districts. Sowings of extra spring crops have been commenced in most districts and sugarcane is also being sown in Multan. The condition of standing irrigated crops is generally fair to average. Crops on dry land are generally withering for want of rain. Recent slight rain in some districts has partly benefited the standing irrigated crops, but more rain is badly needed. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of Karnal, by locusts in parts of Mianwali and by severe dry cold in Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, but they are getting weak owing to overwork on wells in Ferozepore, Sialkot and Gujrat. Fodder is said to be

sufficient in all districts except in the Sialkot, Mianwali, parts of the Karnal, Multan and Shahpur districts where it is getting scarce. The price of wheat generally is rising except in Rawal Pindi where it is falling somewhat. The prices of other food grains are also tending to rise. The price per rupee of the cheapest food grain in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows:—Hissar, *bijhar*, (mixed crop), 21; Rohtak, *bijhar*, (mixed crop), 20; Gurgaon, barley, 25. The average number of persons in poor-houses, etc., in Hissar is as follows:—Poor-house inmates, 159; otherwise relieved, 2,509; total 2,668.

North-West Frontier.—No rain fell during the week. It is badly wanted. Prospects of crops generally are good in Peshawar, of irrigated crops average, of unirrigated poor in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains and fodder is sufficient in Peshawar. Fodder is procurable with difficulty in Dera Ismail Khan. The price of wheat is rising. Prices:—Wheat 14, maize 23, gram 16, seers per rupee in Peshawar; and wheat 13½, gram 16½, *bajra* 15, and maize 16, seers in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing and winnowing have been completed in Prome, Thaton and Amherst, and are approaching completion in four districts. Thaton reports that the damage done to paddy by late rain is ascertained to be inappreciable. UPPER BURMA.—Agricultural operations are the same as reported last week. Hill side clearings have been commenced in Bhamo and Myitkyina. The tobacco crop has been destroyed by insects in the latter district. The price of paddy has risen in Amherst and Kyaukse and fallen in the Rangoon, Myaungmya and Thayetmyo districts.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally unsettled. Thunderstorms occasioning light showers of rain have occurred in the northern and eastern districts of the province. Crop prospects continue generally fair to good. Slight damage through frost is reported from Damoh and Mandla, and by rats from Nimar and Chanda. A hail-storm passed over Pendra Zamindari in the Bilaspur district, but no damage is reported. Wheat is deteriorating in Hoshangabad. Harvesting and threshing operations are in full swing. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress in places. Prices are generally steady. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 18, gram 22, rice 18 and *juar* 21¼. The highest prices are wheat 8¾, gram 11, rice 8 and *juar* 14.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight rain fell in Cachar and Upper Assam. Rain is wanted in Goalpara. Pruning of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early rice are in progress. The prospects of sugarcane and mustard are good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair in other districts except in Kamrup where the prospects of sugarcane and mustard are reported to be bad in places. Gathering of pulse is nearly finished: its outturn is good in Sylhet, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair elsewhere. Land is being prepared for late rice in Sylhet and Kamrup, for sugarcane in Darrang and for jute in Goalpara. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar, 17; Sylhet, 15¾; Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar, 13; Dibrugarh, 11½; and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. *Ragi*, paddy, horsegram and Bengal gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices have slightly risen in Chitaldrug and in parts of Kadur, and slightly fallen in other places. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are available.—COORG.—Rice threshing continues. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is warm. Picking of cotton is approaching completion. Harvesting of winter crops is in progress. Rats are still causing damage. Breaking up of land for the ensuing crop is in progress. Fodder and water are adequate to wants. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The state of standing crops is fairly good. The spring harvest has been completed in parts. Water scarcity is increasing. There is a scarcity of fodder in Nalgundah. Prices are fairly stationary: they are:—wheat 6½, coarse rice 8½, and *juar* 18¼, seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was four cents in Jhalawar and 21 cents in Kotah. Agricultural operations where there are any are generally satisfactory. Standing crops are in fair to good condition but need rain in Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Damage by rats continues in many parts of Rajputana. Some damage from frost is also reported from Kotah, Kishengarh and Merwara. Opium is doing well in Jaipur and Kishengarh. An eight anna crop is expected in Kotah. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in nine States and in Merwara, falling in four and are steady elsewhere. The cheapest price of common staples is 22½ seers per

upee in Karauli and the highest 22½ seers in Sirohi. Numbers on relief—works :—Marwar, 1,856; Jaisalmere, 1,285; Kherwara, 5,346; Kotra, 4,967; Dungarpur, 4,849; Kishengarh, 822; Sirohi, 557; Merwara, 6,163; total, 25,845. On gratuitous relief—Marwar, 742; Jaisalmere, 10; Sirohi, 1,133; Kherwara, 646; Kotra, 818; Dungarpur, 165; Kishengarh, 794; Merwara, 1,024; Ajmer, 10. Total 5,342. Grand total, 31,187.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The state of standing crops is good in Baghelkhand, average in Bundelkhand and fair elsewhere. Crops have been damaged by frost and want of rain in Gwalior and by rats in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. The condition of the opium crop is good in Bhopal, and fair in Gwalior, Malwa and Bhopawar. It has been damaged by rats in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally in good condition. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Indore, high in Bhopal and average in Baghelkhand. Average prices 15·5 to 23·5 in Gwalior, 15·8 in Bhopal, 22½ to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15½ in Malwa and 8 to 16 in Indore. Prices of cheapest food grain in distressed areas in seers per rupee :—*Bajra*, Rutlam, 12¾; *makka* in the Nimar portion of Dhar, 14; Jhabua, 15; Alirajpur, 13½; Barwani, 14; Jobat and Bikaner, 12. Numbers on relief—works :—in Rutlam, 265; in Amjhera, 1,007; Alirajpur, 6,518; Barwani, 7,187; Jhabua, 13,821; Jobat, 1,816; total, 30,614. Gratuitously relieved, Jaora, 96; Rutlam, 46; Barwani, 62; Jhabua, 295; total 499, grand total 31,113.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops though in fair condition will give a poor outturn owing to want of moisture and ravages of rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi Navsari and Baroda divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 25, *juar* 26, wheat 23, rice, superior, 14, rice, inferior, 23, pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 23,713; gratuitous relief, 12,279; total, 35,992.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold except one day when there was a slight fall of rain and snow. The state of the weather threatens the spring crops. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was no rain. The condition of standing crops is poor, but of those on irrigated areas good. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Locusts appeared in the Jasrota district, but did no appreciable damage to the crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 16 to 30, and maize 18 to 46, seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is bright and clear. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	158,024	26,832	184,906	181,628	37,550	219,178	+34,272
Punjab	...	2,530	2,530	...	2,068	2,068	+138
Ajmer Merwara	4,816	985	5,801	6,163	1,034	7,197	+1,396
Total British Provinces	162,840	30,397	193,237	187,791	41,252	229,043	+35,806
Native States.							
Rajputana States	19,050	3,043	22,093	19,682	4,308	23,990	+1,897
Central India States	24,902	318	25,220	30,014	499	31,113	+5,393
Baroda	22,578	11,793	34,371	23,713	12,279	35,992	+1,021
Bombay Native States	29,831	4,780	34,611	33,825	4,899	38,724	+4,113
Total Native States	96,361	19,934	116,295	107,834	21,985	129,819	+13,524
GRAND TOTAL	259,201	50,331	309,532	295,625	63,237	358,862	+49,330

J. B FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

Note.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*. Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their own homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 25th January 1902			For the week ending the 1st February 1902			For the week ending the 8th February 1902.			For the week ending the 15th February	
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief
	Bombay.												
1	Ahmedabad .	795,967	36,346	2,966	39,312	42,522	8,515	51,037	47,012	16,854	63,866	46,043	8,8
2	Kaira . .	716,332	17,716	2,099	19,815	23,673	2,514	26,187	29,499	3,355	32,854	35,829	2,8
3	Panch Mahals	261,020	52,275	1,818	54,093	54,498	2,274	56,772	57,584	2,985	60,569	58,638	3,4
4	Broach .	291,703	629	...	629	699	...	699	908	42	950	1,437	
5	Sholapur .	720,967	1,207	994	2,201	1,114	1001	2,115	1,674	1,945	2,119	1,130	1,0
6	Ahmednagar .	837,696	3,135	7,004	10 699	4,397	7,668	12,065	5,465	7,419	12,884	5,000	7,3
7	Khandesh .	1,4-7,382	2,120	.	2,420	2,057	...	2 057	2,088	...	2,088	1,929	...
8	Bijapur .	735,435	8,200	2,274	10,474	7,858	2,550	10,408	8,-79	2,905	11,984	7,368	3,1
9	Belgaum .	993,976	..		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	...
10	Thar and Parkar	303,894	..	130	130	...	135	135	...	147	147	...	1
	Total Bombay	7,144,441	121,928	17 845	139,773	136,818	24,657	161,475	151,909	34,452	186,361	158,024	26,8
	Punjab.												
	Hissar .	781,575	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2,953	608	2 325	2,933	...	2,5
	Total Punjab	781,575	553	2,887	3,440	591	2,362	2 953	668	2,325	2,993	...	2,5
	Ajmer-Merwara.												
1	Merwara .	109,530	2,795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893	4,816	9
	Total Ajmer-Merwara	109,530	2.795	880	3,675	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893	4 816	9
	Total British Provinces .	8 035,546	125,501	21 612	147.113	140,826	27,867	168,693	156,512	37,075	194,187	162,840	30,8
	Rajputana States.												
1	Marwar .	1,935,909	1,856	471	2,330	1,856	647	2,503	2,056	611	2.667	2,248	6
2	Jaisalmer .	73,436	561	104	665	561	104	665	1 047	160	1.207	1,138	1
3	Kherwara .	51,000	4,513	1,813	6,326	4,753	183	4,936	5,499	175	5,674	5,879	3
4	Kotra . .	21,000	2,207	577	2,784	4,916	500	5 416	4 986	530	5,516	4,618	7
5	Dungarpur .	100,018	...	...	...	3,474	32	3,506	3 808	62	3,870	4,244	1
6	Sirohi . .	151,350	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	88	88	...	
7	Banswara .	105,276	...	...	...	...	104	104	...	115	115	...	...
8	Kishengarh .	88,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	945	994	1,939	923	9
	Total Rajputana States	2,589,189	9,137	2 968	12,105	15,560	1,659	17,219	18,341	2,735	21,076	19,050	3,0
	Central India States												
1	Jaora .	84,000	...	54	54	...	53	53	...	56	56	...	
2	Ratlam .	83,000	209	45	254	18	49	67	295	47	342	338	
3	Jhabua .	81,000	4,082	...	4,082	11,638	6	11,644	11,855	...	11.855	10,802	1
4	Alirajpur .	50,000	1,368	...	1,368	3,021	...	3,021	3,837	...	3,837	4,683	...
5	Jobat .	14,336	...	...	*	1,109	...	1,109	1,385	...	1,385	1,658	...
6	Amjhera .	55,000	...	...	*	...	...	*	1,295	...	1.295	1,056	...
7	Barwani .	39,000	...	...	...	5,367	66	5,433	7,044	58	7,102	6,365	
	Total Central India States	383,000	5,659	99	5,758	21,153	174	21,327	25 711	161	25,872	24,902	3
	Baroda .	1,950,927	21,944	11,349	33,293	23,002	11,938	34,940	22,423	1,173	34,196	22,578	11,7
	Bombay Native States.												
1	Kathiawar .	2,329,196	8,734	2,272	11,006	9,612	2,220	11,832	9,902	2,717	12,619	10,926	2,8
2	Palanpur .	467,271	10,477	876	11,353	12,511	1,293	13,803	13,732	1,642	15 374	9,049	1,5
3	Rewa Kantha .	479,066	5,919	116	6,035	6,641	203	6,844	6,753	138	6,891	8,267	1
4	Mahi Kantha .	361,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	136	1,256	...
5	Jamkhandi .	105,307	249	279	528	153	278	431	129	274	403	149	2
6	Mudhol .	63,001	252	...	252	173	...	173	152	...	152	184	...
	Total Bombay Native States	3,805,435	25,611	3,543	29,154	29,090	3,993	33,083	30,804	4,771	35,575	29,831	4,7
	Total Native States .	8,728,551	62,351	17,959	80,310	88,805	17,764	106,569	97,279	19,440	116,719	96,361	19,9
	Grand Total British Provinces and Native States .	16,764,097	187,852	39,571	227,423	229,631	45,631	275,262	253,791	57,115	310,906	259,201	50,8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1900 and 1901

Districts	Average Monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
Burma—						
Tenasserim—						
Mergui	15	15	15	15	30	30
Tavoy	10	10	15	15	25	25
Moulmein and Amherst	15	15	12 to 10	12 to 16	15 to 30	15 to 30
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	13	21 02	12	12	30	31·87
Rangoon	15	15	12	12	45	45
Thôngwa	25	30	10	12	25	30
Bassein	25	25	13	12	35	30
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15 to 20	15 to 20	12 to 15	12 to 15	30 to 45	30 to 45
Henzada	15	15	12	12	22	22
Prome	7 to 12	7 to 12	10 to 15	10 to 15	30 to 40	30 to 40
Toungoo	25	15	14	13	30	25
Thayetmyo	15	15	12	12	30	30
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	12	12	15	15	24	30
Bamo	12	12	12 to 14	12 to 14	40 to 50	40 to 50
Pakôkku	15	15	12	12	15	15
Meiktila	12	12	15	15	30	30
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15	15	12	12	30	30
Kyaukpyu	8 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 12	10 to 12	30	30
Akyab	15 „ 20	15 „ 20	10 „ 12	10 „ 12	15 to 20	15 to 20
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	7	7	7 to 10	7 to 10	13 to 30	13 to 30
Cachar	6	9	8	7	14 „ 16	14 „ 16
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	10 to 15	10 to 1	8 to 12	8 to 12	20 to 60	18 to 50
Gáro Hills	7 5	7 5	9 „ 12	9 „ 12	15 „ 30	18 „ 30
Manipur	7 to 10	7 to 10	8 „ 10	8 „ 10	15 „ 25	15 „ 25
Brahmaputra—						
Goálpara	7·5 to 11	7 5 to 15	8 to 10	8 to 10	15 to 30	15 to 30
Kámrup	10	9	12	11	35	30
Darrang	5 to 8	5 to 8	8 to 10	8 to 10	10 to 45	10 to 30
Nowgong	9 „ 15	10 31	10 „ 12	10	18 „ 30	24·37 „ 30
Sibsagar	8 „ 15·12	10 to 12	8 „ 14	8 to 15	15 „ 45	15 „ 45
Lakhimpur	8 „ 11	9 „ 12	10 „ 12	10 „ 12	12 „ 60	12 „ 45
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Nágá Hills	10 to 15	8 to 15	10 to 15	10 to 15	21 to 40	21 to 40

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER, 1900 and 1901 —*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse keeper		Common Mason Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
Bengal—*continued*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	10 to 15	8	7	8	12 to 20	12 to 15
Noakhali	7 5	10 75	7 to 8	7 to 8	10 „ 20	15 „ 20
Chittagong	8 to 10	7 to 10	8	7 „ 9	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Tippera	8	8	7 to 8	7 „ 8	12 „ 20	15
Dacca	5 to 7	6 to 7 5	5 „ 7	6 „ 9	10 „ 15	9 to 18
Maimensingh	7	7	8	8	12 „ 14	12 „ 14
Deltaic—						
Khulna	9 37 to 11	9 37 to 11	7 to 10	7 to 10	10 to 20	10 to 28
24 Parganas	10	10	7	5	15 „ 25	15 „ 25
Midnapur	8 5	8 5	7 5	7 5	12	12 „ 18
Howrah	12	10 5	10 to 11	5	0 to 30	15
Calcutta			9	8	18 „ 20	15 to 20
Hooghly	11 25	10	7	7	14 „ 40	10 „ 20
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	7 5	7 5	6 to 7	6	10 „ 20	10 „ 15
Jessore	9 37	10	7 5	7 5	11 25 „ 18 75	15 „ 19
Faridpur	7 5 to 8	11 25 to 13 12	8 to 10	8 to 10	15 „ 20	15 „ 20
Central—						
Bankura	6 to 7 5	6 to 7 5	5 to 7 5	5 to 7 5	8 to 12	5 to 12
Barcwan	7 5	7 5	6	7	15	15
Birbhum	7	6 to 7 5	5	4 to 6	15 to 18	7 5 to 15
Murshidabad	5	5 5	5 to 6	5 „ 6	14 „ 15	14 „ 16
Santhal Parganas	3 75 to 4 25	3 75 to 4 5	4 „ 6	4 „ 6	7 5 „ 18 75	7 5 „ 15
Pabna	4 „ 8	5 „ 7 5	6 „ 8	6 „ 8	7 „ 20	7 „ 20
Bogra	7 5	7 5	5 „ 8	5 „ 8	10 „ 20	10 „ 20
Rajshahi	3 to 7 5	7 5	4 „ 7	6	5 „ 20	7 „ 15
Malda	6	7	6	6	10 „ 15	10 „ 15
Northern—						
Rangpur	8 5	7 5	7	7 5	15	15
Dinajpur	7	7	6	6	12 to 22	12 to 22
Jalpaiguri	7 5	7 5	8	5	15 „ 20	15 „ 20
Hills—						
Darjeeling	7 to	7 to 10	8 to 11	8 to 10	12 to 25	12 to 25
Orissa—						
Puri	6	6	6	6	9 to 11	9 to 11
Cuttack	5 62	5 62	5	5	7 5 „ 18 75	7 5 „ 18 75
Balasore	5 62 to 6 56	4 69 to 5	4 to 7	4 to 5	9 37 „ 15	11 25
Chota Nagpur—						
Singhbhum	4	4	7	7	12	12
Manbhum	2 1 to 5 62	2'81 to 5'62	5 to 8	5 to 8	10 to 15	10 to 15
Ranchi	3	3	5	5	8	8
Palamau	6 09	6 09	4 to 5	4 to 5	7 5 to 9 37	10 to 12
Hazaribagh	4 75 to 5 62	4 to 5	5 „ 6	5 „ 7	7 5 „ 15	6 „ 12
Behar, South—						
Monghyr	7 5	4 to 5	4 to 6	4 to 6	10 to 12	8 to 10
Gaya	5 to 6	3 5 „ 5	3 „ 4 5	3 „ 5	7 „ 12	6 „ 12
Patna	4 „ 5	4 „ 5	4 5 „ 5	4 5 „ 5	6 „ 7	6 „ 7
Shahabad	4 69	4 69	5 „ 6	5 5 „ 6	7 5 „ 9 37	5 5 „ 9 37
Behar, North—						
Purnea	4 69 to 7 5	4 69 to 7 5	4 to 6	4 to 6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Bhagalpur	5 62	6 5	5	5	7 5 „ 18 75	6 „ 10
Darbhanga	3 75 to 5	3 75 to 5	5 to 5	3 to 5	3 75 „ 12	5 „ 12
Muzaffarpur	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	3 „ 4	6 „ 8	6 „ 8
Saran	3 75 „ 5 62	3 75 „ 5 62	5 „ 8	5 „ 8	7 5 „ 11 25	7 5 „ 11 25
Champaran	4	4	4 5	4	7	6

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1900 and 1901—*continued*

Districts	Average Monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4	4	5	5	8	8
Benares	3 5	3 75	3 5	3 5	5 62	5 62
Ghazipur	3 50	3 50	4	4	7 97	7 5
Jaunpur	3 5	3 5	4	4	7 5	7 5
Allahabad	3 75	3 19	4 25	4	8 15	7
Central—						
Banda	3	3	4	4	7	7
Fatehpur	3 33	3 36	4	4 25	5 62 to 7 37	5 62 to 7 37
Hamirpur	3 19	3 31	4	4 22	6 75	6 72
Jalaun	3 35	3 61	4 62	4 5	7 37	7 14
Cawnpore	3 50 and 5	3 59 and 5	4 19 and 6	4 44 and 6	7 52 and 9 37	7 52 and 13
Jhánsi	3 5	3 5	5	5	7 81	7 81
Etáwah	5	5	5	5	10	10
Farukhabad	4 to 5	4 5 to 5	4 25 to 5	4 5 to 5 25	8 to 9 25	8 25 to 10
Mainpuri	5	5	5	5	8	8
Etah	5	5	5	5	9 to 10 5	9 and 10 5
Western—						
Meerut	4 5	4 5	4 75	4 75	10 37	10 5
Agra	4 to 5	4 to 5	5 to 6	5 to 6	8 to 10	8 to 10
Muttra	5 02	5 62	5	5	9 25	9 37
Aligarh	4 or 5	5	5	5	10 to 15	10 to 15
Bulandshahr	5	5 5	5	5	10	10
Submontane East—						
Ballia	3 75	4 19	4	4	7 5	8 12
Azamgarh	3 03	3 13	3 03	3 07	7 07	7 03
Gorakhpur	3 12	3 12	3 56	3 56	7 44 to 7 62	7 44 to 7 69
Basti	3 75	3 75	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 „ 12	8 „ 12
Submontane West—						
Shahjahanpur	3 25 to 4 25	5 to 6	5 to 6	4 to 7	7 5 to 10	8 to 15
Budaun	4	5	5	5	7 5	9
Pilibit	3 87	3 75	4	4 10	7 5	7 94
Bareli	3 4	3 4	4 5	4 30	8 02	8 4
Moradabad	5	5 62	5 25	5 25	10	10
Bijnor	2 5 to 4 5	2 5 to 4 75	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 9	8 to 9 5
Muzaffarnagar	4 and 4 5	4 and 4 5	4 and 5	4 and 5	11 and 12	11 and 12
Saharanpur	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	10 „ 12	10 „ 12
Dehra-Dun	6 to 7	6 „ 7	5 to 7	5 to 7	12 to 15	12 „ 15
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5	5	6	6	10	10
Almora	4 to 8	4 to 8	5 to 6	5 to 6	10 to 12	10 to 12
Garhwál	4 69 „ 5 62	4 69 „ 5 62	5 „ 6	5 „ 6	7 5 „ 15	7 5 „ 15
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3	3	3 5	3 5	6	6
Sultanpur	3	3 25	4	4	7 25	7 25
Rae-Bareli	4 10	4	4 5	4 37	8	7 84
Unao	3 and 4	4 to 4 5	4 and 4 5	4 22 to 4 69	7 5 and 8 5	7 5 to 9 37
Lucknow	3 5	3 5	4	4	7 5	7 5
Hardoi	4	5 17	4 25	4 56	8 25	9 5
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1 87 to 4	1 87 to 4	4	4	5 62 to 7 5	5 62 to 7 5
Barabanki	3 75	3,75	4	4	7 8	7 5
Gonda	2 75	2 75	3 5	3 5	8 06	8 06
Bahraich	3	3	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 10	8 to 10
Sitapur	3	3 19	3 5	3 75	6 37	6 44
Kheri	3 25	3 20	4	4 25	8 48	8 33
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 5	7 5	5 62	5 62	15 to 16 87	15 to 16 87
Banswara	5	5	5	5	8 75 „ 18 75	11 25 „ 18 75
Mewar (Udaipur)	4 to 6	4 to 6	5 5 to 8	5 5 to 7	22 „ 30	22 „ 25
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Durgapur)	3 80	3 22	4 45	4 45	4 77 „ 7 12	5 17 „ 9 04

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1900 and 1901—*continued*

DISTRICTS	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
Rajputana—*continued*						
Eastern—continued						
Sirohi	5 and 6	4 and 6	5 and 6	5 and 6	10	15
Erinpura	5·62	5 6	6	5	12	11 25
Ajmer	4 69 to 7 5	4 69 to 7 5	7 5 to 15	5 to 8	7 5 to 15	7 5 to 15
Abu	7	6 and 7	6 and 7	6 and 7	7 and 22 5	15 and 22·5
Kishangarh	5 to 6	5 to 6	6 to 8	6 to 8	8 to 30	8 to 30
Bundi	5 62	5 62	5 62	5 62	7 5 „ 11 5	7 5 „ 15
Kotah	4	4	4	4	7 5 „ 8	7 5 „ 8
Jhalawar	5	4	4	4	8	7 5 „ 10
Tonk	3·75 to 5 62	3·75	3 75 to 5 62	3 75	7 5 to 11 25	3 75 „ 7 5
Jaipur	2 81 „ 3 75	2 81 to 3·75	3 5 „ 6	5 to 6	7 5 „ 11 25	7 5 „ 11 25
Karauli	2 5	2 5	...	...	6 „ 8	6 „ 8
Dholpur	1 87 to 4 6	1 87 to 4 6	...	...	5 62 „ 20	5 62 „ 20
Bharatpur	3 „ 5	3 „ 5	..		5 „ 17	5 „ 17
Alwar	5 „ 5 62	3 75 „ 5 62	..	.	5 62 „ 15	5 62 „ 15
Deoli	..	..	.		7 5 „ 9 37	7 5 „ 9 37
Nasirabad	7 5	7 5	7 to 9	8	10 „ 15	12 „ 15
Bálmer	5 62	4 69	5 62 and 9 37	5 62	11 25 and 13 12	15
Anáira	7	7	6	6	...	...
Shahpura	5 62	5 62	5 62	5 62	9 37 to 11 25	7 5 to 11·25
Western—						
Jodhpur	5 62	4 69	5 62 and 9·3	5 62	11 25 and 15·12	15
Jaisalmer	6 and 14	8 and 14	6	6	15	15
Bikaner	2 81	2 81	4 22	4 22	9 37 to 11 25	9 37 to 11·25
Central India—						
Indore	5	5	7	7	5 to 15	15
Nimach	5	5	7	7	15 „ 15	12 to 13 5
Gwalior	5 62 and 9 37	7 5 to 8·44	4 to 6	4 to 6	11 25 „ 16 8	11 25 „ 15
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	6	5	6	6	12	10
Ferozpur	8	7	7	7	17	15
Central—						
Lahore	6	6	6 5	7	17 44	17 44
Gujránwála	5 5	5·5	6 5	6·5	13 5	13 5
Gujrat	5	6	6	6	15	15
Jhelam	5	5	6	6	15	15
South-eastern—						
Gurgaon	5	5	5	5	15	15
Delhi	7 75	7 5	5 81	6	15 5	15
Rohtak	6	6	6	6	12	9 33
Karnál	7 5	7·5	6	7	15	15
Submontane—						
Ambala	6	7·5	5	5 5	11	17 19
Ludhiána	7 5	7 5	7 5	7	15	15
Jalandhar	6	6	6	6	15	13
Hoshiarpur	5	5	6	6	10	10
Gurdáspur	7 5	7·5	6	6	15	15
Amritsar	8	8	6	6	15	15
Siálkot	6	6	6	6	15	15
Hills—						
Simla	7 5	7·5	7·5	7·5	20	20
Kángra	8	8	6	6	15	15
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	7	7	7	7	21 5	20

WAGES (in RUPEES of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1900 and 1901—*continued*

Districts	Average monthly Wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
Panjab—*continued*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	7	5	7	6	12	12
Jhang	8	6	8	8	18 5	18 5
Multan	12	12	7	7	26	26
Montgomery	8	8	6	6 5	18 33	17 5
Muzaffargarh	5	5	6	6	22 5	19 37
Dera Ghazi Khan	6	6	7	7	22	22
N.-W Frontier Province—						
Hazara	6 56	6 56	8	10	18 75	22 5
Peshawar	6 5	6 5	7 5	7 5	22 5	22 5
Kohat	8	10	9 5	9 5	25	25
Bannu	8	8	7	7	23	22 5
Dera Ismail Khan	7 75	8 44	7	7	25 19	18 75
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karachi	10 to 16	10 to 16	12 to 15	12 to 15	20 to 35	20 to 35
Hyderabad	9	10	9	10	30	30
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12	7 5	8	8	30	22 5 to 30
Shikarpur	12	8	8	10	20 to 30	11 „ 30
Upper Sind Frontier	9	9	9	9	2- 5 „ 30	22 5 „ 30
Quetta	15	10 to 15	10 to 15	12 to 15	30 „ 40	30 „ 40
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	8	7 5	10	10	18 to 20	25
Ratnagiri	5 62	6	8	8	11 25 „ 15	12 to 15
Alibág	6	5 62	8	7 5	11 „ 20	15 „ 22·5
Bombay	11	11	9 5	9 5	27 5 „ 42	7 5 „ 42
Tanna	7·5	7 5	10	10	15 „ 22 5	18 75 „ 22·5
Deccan—						
Dharwar	7	8	8	8	15 to 25	16 to 20
Belgaum	6	6	7 75	7·75	14	14
Satara	7 5	6	9	8	15 to 20	15 to 22·5
Sholapur	6	7	8	9	20	18 „ 20
Bijapur	4	4	7	7	15 „ 20	15
Poona	6 to 7	6 to 7	8 to 12	8 to 11	15 „ 28	15 to 25
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	5 62	3·75	9·37	9	15 to 22 5	22 5 to 30
Násik	7 5	7 5	10	9	15 „ 22 5	15 „ 22 5
Dhulia	5 62	5 62	9	9	11·25 „ 15	15 „ 22·5
Gujarat—						
Surat	5 to 8	8	6 to 10	11	15 to 25	16 to 20
Broach	5 62	5 62	5	7	15 „ 18 75	15 „ 30
Kaira	3 75	3 7	8	8	9 „ 18 75	9 „ 18
Bardoli	7 5	7 5	7	7	18·75 „ 22 5	18 75 „ 22
Ahmadabad	5	7	8	8	15 „ 25	13 „ 15
Godhra	4	2 81	5	5	11 25 „ 16 87	11 25 „ 15
Disa	5 81	5 81	8	8	19 37	19 37
Káthiawar—						
Rajkot	8	8	7	7	15 to 22 5	18 75 to 20
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	6	6	6	6	15	15
Khandwa	6	6	...	...	15	15
Hoshangabad	4	5	6	6	10 to 15	15
Betul	5	4	6	6	15	15
Chhindwára	4	4	8	8	15	15
Nagpur	5	5	7	7	15	15
Wardha	5·62	5 62	7	6	15	15

Districts	Average monthly wages					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
Central Provinces —*continued*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	4	4	6	6	12	12
Saugor	5	5	7 5	7·5	12·5	12 5
Damoh	5	5	6	6	12	12
Jubbulpore	3 5	3·5	6	6	12·31	12·31
Mandla	4	4	6	6	12 to 15	12 to 15
Seoni	4	4	7	7	12 „ 20	12
Bálaghát	3 75	3 75	6	6	10 „ 12	12 to 15
Bhandára	4	4	6	6	15	15
Chanda	3·75	3 75	7	7	11·25 to 13·12	11·25 to 15
Eastern—						
Bilaspur	4	4	4	5	16	16
Raipur	4	4	5	4	8 to 10	8 to 10
Sambalpur	3	2·75	4	4	12	12
Berar—						
Buldána	5	5	7	7	15	15
Basim	5 62	5 62	5	5	16	18·75
Akola	7 5	7·5	7 5	7·5	20	22·5
Ellichpur	5	6	6	7	14	16
Amraoti	7	7 5	7	7	19	18 67
Wun	5·5	5 5	7·5	7 5	18	18
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	9 to 10	7·7 to 8 55	8 to 9	6 84 to 7 7	20 to 25	18 81 to 21·38
Bolaram	6	6	6 „ 10	7 „ 10	22 5	22 5
Chadarghát	7·12	7·12	8	8·12	15	15
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	6 31	6·31	6·87	6 87	14 56 to 16·06	14 56 to 16·06
S. Canara	6·87	6·06	6 75	6 75	16·87 „ 18 75	16 87 „ 18·75
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	4·19	4·37	6·19	6 19	16 25 to 18·75	16 25 to 18·75
Nilgiris	6·75	6 75	8 75	8 75	23 75	23·75
Salem	3·44	3 5	5	5	13 5 to 15·94	13 5 to 15
Central—						
Bellary	4·69	4·75	8	8	15 to 16 87	15 to 16 87
Anantapur	4·56	4·50	7·5	7·5	15	15
Cuddapah	4 62	4 5	7·5	7 5	15	15
Karnul	4 12	4 31	5·5	5 5	15	15
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	4·12	4	6	6	9·62 to 11 87	9 62 to 11 87
Vizagapatam	3·37	3 37	5·37	5·37	11 25 „ 13	10 31 „ 10·81
Godávari	5 00	5 00	6 31	6 31	16 69 „ 17	10·63 „ 17
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	5 62	5·5	7 5	7·5	16·69 to 17 25	16·69 to 17 25
Nellore	4 62	4 5	6	5 5	15	15
East Coast, south—						
Madras	...	...	6·5	6·5	13 to 16	13 to 16
Chingleput	4 62	4·5	5 5	5 5	13·37 „ 14 69	13·37 „ 14·69
N. Arcot	4 87	5	6 19	6 12	15 „ 17·25	15 „ 17·44
S. Arcot	4 5	4·69	6 09	6 09	13·12	13·12
Tanjore	5·06	5·12	6 62	6·62	15·37 to 16 87	15·37 to 16·87
Trichinopoly	4 56	4·5	7	7	13·12 „ 15	13·12 „ 15

WAGES (in RUPEES) of SKILLED and UNSKILLED LABOUR for the HALF-YEARS ending

Districts	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer		Syce or Horse-keeper		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith	
	1900	1901	1900	1901	1900	1901
Madras—*continued*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	4·75	4·81	7	7	14·56 to 15·5	14·56 to 15·5
Madura	7·06	...	6·09		14·87 „ 15	..
Mysore—						
Mysore	7·5	7·5	8	8	15	15
Bangalore	11·25	22·5 to 30	8	12 to 14	15 to 22·5	15 to 22·5
Kolar	6 to 7	6 „ 7	8 to 10	8 „ 10	20 „ 30	20 „ 30
Tumkur	7·5	7·5	6	6	15 „ 25	15 „ 25
Hassan	3·12 to 5·62	3·75 to 7·5	8	8	22·5 „ 30	22·5 „ 30
Kadur	7·5	7·5 „ 15	8	12 to 15	22·5	22·5 „ 30
Shimoga	3	3 „ 6	3	3 „ 10	10	10 „ 25
Chitaldrug	5	10 „ 15	7	12 „ 15	20 to 22	20 „ 40
Coorg—						
Coorg	7·5 to 10	7·5 to 10	9 to 10	9 to 10	22·5	22·5 to 30
Aden	...	...	10 to 15	10 to 15	30 to 37	30 to 37

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 27, 1902

STATEMENT OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS AND CERTAIN STAPLE ARTICLES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUA

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	190
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	.	35·36	36·57	.	.	...	.	.	.	..	..
Tavoy	..	..	27·59	27·59	...	...						..
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	28·32	28·07	55·65	55 17						..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	21·33	25·81	33·33	33·68						
Thôngwa	..	..	23·36	28·44		..						
Bassein	...	.	29·49	29·49	.	.					...	.
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	..	25·6	20·32	...	..	..				...	.
Toungoo	...	.	25·91	21·55		.					...	..
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	33 86	36·56	34·22	21·53					12·96	18
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	..					...	..
Pakôkku	...	...	25	31·37	..	...					...	25
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	...	...	..	...	.					..	...
Akyab	...	..	30·77	27·59	..	...					.	
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	15	15	27·5	28·12	...	...		...			..	...
Gauhati	...	...	29·37	26·25	.	..		...				..
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.	.	32·5	32·5	...	...					...	...
Dacca	.	..	32·5	35·62	37·5	38·75			27·5	25	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	.	...	27·5	30	...							...
Calcutta	..	.	40	37·5	35	40	..		25	22·5	23·75	22·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...		33·12	31·87	...	...	..		.	.	...	...
Pabna	...	.	35·31	33·28	26·56	28·44			.	..	.	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	.	35	40	37·5	35	.	..	.		...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·91	27·5	33·75	33·75	..	..	.	...		...
Bihár, south—												
Patna			29·37	25	26·25	27·5	..	.	17·5	14·37	13·75 and 21·87	13·12
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	..	...	31·25	26 25	31·25	29·37	.	...	19 69	17·5	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	.	...	27·5	31·87	31·87	..	..	20·91	19·06	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·84	22·24	33·59	40 78	27·97	40·78	36·67	41·93	20·1	25·47	18·85	18·28
Central—												
Cawnpore	18·79	20	33·33	33·33	27·6	37·19	31·35	39·01	17 76	18·7	17 76	15·62
Jhánsi	21·87	15·99	42·08	43·28	29·58	43·28	...	50·73	20·78	27·08	20·26	19·08
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	36·35	25	39·01	28·59	44·43	17·03	23·49	..	16·92
Agra	22·19	25	50	50	28·12	41·72	32·6	42·08	20·21	21·61	20·21	17·01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15·62	14·79	31·87	30·78	25·47	34·79	...	...	15·94	16·67	17·81	16·67
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	18·59	18·18	33·33	33·33	27·6	37·19	33·33	42·08	17·03	20·42	16·67	
Northern—												
Fyzabad	20	19·37	40	42·5	30	33·28	...	...	..	23·75	16·67	

(*The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds*)

Bajra		Ragi		Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Ghi		Districts
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	Mergui
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
..		...	...	...	..	40·76	32·16	50	49·23	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	.	...	...	...	...	25·6	25·81	29·36	31·37	...	...	Rangoon
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
		...	..	..	...	47·06	53·33	.	...	.		Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
	..	.	.	...	17·53	..	..	49·23	49·23	..	...	Henzada
		..	...	...	...	38·1	38·1	...	...	...	..	Toungoo
												Upper Burma—
...	.		..	11·72	9·86	31·53	31·53	55·17	55·65	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo
...	.	.	...	...	.	33·33	33·33	52·89	31·68	...	...	Pakôkku
												Arakan—
...	..		..	...	...			...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	.		.	..	...	42·11	42·11	61·54	61·54	...	..	Akyab
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...		.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Goálpára
		.	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	Gauhati
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
..	..		...	...	...	32·5	36·25	53·75	52·5	420	450	Chittagong
..		.	...	...	..	32·5	32·5	35·62	45	500	420	Dacca
												Deltaic—
..		..	...	...	...	31·25	...	3·75 to 45	...	337·5 to 347·5	380 to 420	Midnapur
26·25	21·25	.	...	22·5	22·5	27·5	32·5	35	47·5	370	400	Calcutta
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	32·5	37·5	43·75	320	410	Bardwan
	..	..	...	..	...	33·28	31·41	46·25	50	520	530	Pabna
												Northern—
	...	...	...	32·5	27·5	32·5	32·5	55	50	340	450	Rangpur
												Orissa—
	...	...	...	...	...	23·91	29·37	23·91	31·87	412·5	382·5	Cuttack
												Bihár, south—
	...	...	...	16·87	16·25	22·19	20·62	24·37	32·5	300	330	Patna
												Bihár, north—
	...	...	...	19·06	20·62	25	26·25	35	44·37	320	416·25	Bhágalpur
	...	18·12	16·56	19·06	16·56	23·41	26·56	29·53	40	304·69	355·62	Muzaffarpur
												N.-W. Provinces—
	19·58	..	...	18·33	21·15	20·62	28·75	28·49	44·43	345·21	401·58	*Eastern—* Benares
	17·76	...	...	17·4	15·1	15·68	27·6	...	...	304·74	376·46	*Central—* Cawnpore
	21·04	...	...	19·79	18·8	18·59	31·98	...	34·79	279·22	355·57	Jhánsi
	16·93	...	...	...	18·18	19·06	34·79	25	...	336·87	337·86	*Western—* Meerut
	19·53	...	...	19·79	18·59	21·09	35·57	34·43	42·13	316·25	376·46	Agra
	15·99	...	...	16·56	15·42	17·81	28·59	16·87	...	335	360	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
												Oudh—
	17·34	...	...	15·99	17·76	13·59	29·58	...	...	330	390	*Southern—* Lucknow
	21·56	...	...	16·67	17·5	16·67	26·72	..	...	340	380	*Northern—* Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*contd.*

Districts	Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	19
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	17·33	15·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Tavoy	...	..	22·54	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	...	.	18·77	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	..	.	18·18	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thôngwa	..	..	20·38	17·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bassein	...	..	22·61	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...		24·71	23·7	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	
Toungoo	..		24·81	24·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	..	...	24·34	26·89	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Bamo		.	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pakôkku	...	...	28·19	24·71	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Akyab	...	...	28·57	26·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	10	65	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
Gauhati	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	43 75	32·5	36·25	37·5	102·5	126·25	..	..	...	...	...	
Dacca	57·5	57·5	36 75	36 25	70	100	...	...	2·5	3·12	...	
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	32·5 to 37·5	45 to 50	35·62	35·62	55 and 72 5	75 and 110	...	.	...	...	2·4	
Calcutta	40	42·5	33·75	33·75	70	90	..	..	10	11·25	7·5	
Central—												
Bardwan	40	11 25	33·12	33·12		...	...	...	...	...	3·75	
Pabna	33·75	48·75	37·5	36 12	72 5	110	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	62·5	67·5	40	42·5	90	75	...	...	1·56	1·56	4·37	
Orissa—												
Cuttack	47·81	45	30	30	45	45	...	...	5·62	5·62	5·62	
Bihár, south—												
Patna	80	35	36·25	36 87	80	30	...	...	3 12	3·12	3·12	
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	10	55	36·25	38·12	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Muzaffarpur	33 44	36·25	40	35·12	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31·53	34·9	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central—												
Cawnpore	44 79	40	..	...	67·5	60	100	135	...	...	...	
Jhansi	12·5	50	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	
Western—												
Meerut	.	44·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agra	38·01	53·38	...	...	133·33	133·33	87·5	150	5·73	3·33	5	
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	37·5	42·19	...	...	...	...	100 and 110	130 and 160	...	...	...	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	28·59	40	...	...	70	70	...	...	4·01	3·33	...	
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

AWÁR STALKS		MEHSÁ		PER SCORE		PER SCORE.		PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...		...	...	...		...	.	Rangoon
...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	..	Bassein
										Pegu (inland)—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Toungoo
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Bamo
...	...	...	..	..	...	...		.	...	Pakôkku
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	Akyab
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	.	..	...	..	..	...			...	Goálpára
...	...	...	.		..	...		...	..	Gauhati
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...		Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...			...	.	Dacca
										Deltaic—
...	...	..	...	.	..	.		...	..	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Calcutta
										Central—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	Bardwan
...	...	..	...	...	...	...		.	..	Pabna
										Northern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Patna
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	Muzaffarpur
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Benares
										Central—
...	...	...	...	70	60	...	...	...	..	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Jhánsi
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
6·67	2·5	...	...	40 and 60	35 and 60	...	...	26·25	15	Agra
...	...	...	...	50 and 60	50 and 100	...	...	40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
										Oudh—
...	1·56	...	...	40	40	...	..	...	...	*Southern—* Lucknow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	*Northern—* Fyzabad

Districts	Unhusked (Rice)		Husked (Rice)		(Wheat)							
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	20			33·33	50			26·25	28·59	28·59	19·06
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	19·06	18·18	44·37	50	23·59	38·07	28 59	42 08	15 31	20	20	18·18
Central—												
Lahore	22 92	21 67	44·13	45·1	22·81	35·16	27·13	40	13·96	22·5	18·54	18·59
South-eastern—												
Delhi	22·19	25	38·07	40	25 78	38·07	30·78	42·08	17·76	21 67	19·06	15·68
Submontane—												
Amritsar	22 86	23 54	41·04	42·08	22·24	31·79	25	38·54	...	...	...	18·34
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	20	53·02	49·79	23·44	35	25·94	38·12	15·31	22·19	15·31	15·31
Western—												
Multan	16 67	18·12	26·67	27·5	25·78	40	31·98	44·37	15 63	24·37	15·99	20·94
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi			33·75	38·12	30	42·5		...	23·12		23·12	22·5
Shikarpur			...	..	26·41	39 25		...	18 59	26·89	18·44	17·81
Quetta				...	28 12 to 30	39·7 to 41 25	53·12	59·06	21·25 to 21·87	27·5 to 28·12	17·5 to 19·37	21 27 to 22·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar		..		...	42·03	48·14	..	...			...	...
Sholapur		..	34 17	37·29	...	41·06	..	..		...	18·65	...
Poona	50 73	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar		37·45	35·26	..	43·7	40·78	...	...	..	..	2	28·49
Dhulia		...	...		...	...		...	..	...	23·8	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...		..	...	...	50·47	...	...	..	...	29·01	25·21
Ahmadabad		...	...	...		..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur			34	38	32	42	44	50	...	..	20	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	32	33·2	26·62	39	32	44·37	..	...	21·62	22
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	26·5	36	26	40	35	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	42·86	50	...	...	...	...	18·27	26·92
Akola		..	75	75	50	55 5	50	56·21	...	...	22·89	23 33
Ellichpur	...	...	72·73	66 67	50	61·54	57·14	72 69	...	...	23 53	23·53
Amraoti	...	..	37·5	47·5	37·5	47·5	42	53·5	...	...	17·5	22·5
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·3	30·6
Cuddapah	29·2	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2	26·4
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	28·4	28·4	43	47	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20·3	20·7	31 6	39·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	26·6
Mysore—												
Mysore	22 69	21·94	36 57	40·22	58·78	54·43	50·94	54·86	...	...		
Bangalore	19·59	23·51	43·02	50·87	41·19	47·7	60·5	60·62	...	...		

(a)

1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	Districts
												Rajputana—
28·59	20			26·25	18·18	25[illegible]	44·43		...	320	457 19	*Eastern—* Ajmer
												Panjab—
20	18·18	...	...	16·72	20	17·34	36·35	40	57·13	330	375	*Southern—* Ferozpur
19·58	19·27	...	..	14·48	20·47	18·23	34·06	37·24	45·73	365·91	412·97	*Central—* Lahore
22·19	16·77	...	..	18·18	17·76	20·52	33·33	29·63	40	355 57	400	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	18·54	..	...	15·99	19·74	17·6	34·06				..	*Submontane—* Amritsar
18·12	20·94	...	..	16·56	20	20	33·12	34·37	40	320	320	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
18·18	21·61	...	...	15·99	20·94	22·5	39·01	.		355·57	422·86	*Western—* Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
26·25	25	...	...	...	...	25	42 19	37 5	.	340	..	Karachi
25·03	...	...	...	..	...	..	42 5	...		348·12	127·5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	.	21·25	29·06	..	..	45 to 47·5	47·5 to 52·5	300 to 470	300 to 420	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar
20·36	26·3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Sholapur
...	29·69	...	...	...	..	27·35	..		...	.	...	Poona
...	27·76	...	..		...	27·31	...	.	..	...	..	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	.	...	.	..	..	.		..			Dhulia
29·9	..	..	...	...	..	..	...		..	.	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	.			Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces
...	..	...	..	..	...	27	34	39	47	333	433	*Western—* Nagpur
...	...	..	..	..	..	23·5	33·25	32	...	290	350	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	..	..	23	40	36	...	290	400	*Eastern—* Raipur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	Basim
25	33 33	...	..	..	...	30	41·62	50	51 17	323·81	457·15	Akola
28·57	33 33	...	...	...	...	38·09	50	53·33	72 5	336·54	610	Ellichpur
23·75	26·25	.	...	...	..	31 25	31·25	40	65	340	440	Amraoti
												Madras—
16·8	20·7	...	...	...	...	35·1	55·2	..	..	327·7	325·7	*South, central—* Coimbatore
...	...	20·5	24·8	...	...	...	...	21·5	26·9	342·4	359·6	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·3	35 3	349·2	380·9	*Central—* Bellary
20·	25·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	263·2	345·5	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	20·1	24·9	...	...	...	...	22·1	34	...	..	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	..	...	...	32·2	37·2	...	...	329·2	329·2	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	21·7	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
26·2	27·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	34·2	.	...	*Southern—* Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	21·47	...	...	14 23	32 54	50·75	5[illegible]·77	3·9 93	398·48	Mysore
...	...	95·71	21·05			18·29	98·33	54 85	64 05	408 5[illegible]	876·15	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY—*concluded*

Districts	Sugar, Raw (Gur)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass		Straw	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	50	..	...	80	80	133·28	160	4·06	3·96	3·28	6·67
Central—												
Lahore	41·04	45·73	...	...	48·44	64·01	123·07	152·24	10	10	5·62	8·91
South-eastern—												
Delhi	38·07	44·43	.	...	80	80	130	152·4	5	6·67	5	7·24
Submontane—												
Amritsar	40	40	...	.	...	40	...	...	...	...	·43	6·67
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	38·12	43·12	..	...	40	40	100	114·37	6·67	6·67	3·59	6·67
Western—												
Multan	44·48	50	...	..	80	80	133·33	177·81	5·68	4·37	3·65	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	62·5	65	...	..	...	...	...	...	11·61	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	43·12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Sholapur	57·55	77·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Poona	...	84·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	58·33	59·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	.		...	.	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..
Central—												
Jubbulpore	..	.	39	39	69·75	90	100	150	...	2	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	..	.	36	40	100	100	75	110	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Akola	114·28	122·5	..	...	145	152·5	114·28	110	2·08	2·08	...	...
Ellichpur	88·89	114·29	...	...	200	400	160	200	13·33	10	...	..
Amráoti	80	100		..	115	225	110	170	6·17	4·11	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	51·2	54·4	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	2·2
Salem	.	.	..	..	137	128·4	54·8	109·7	...	...	7	6·2
Central—												
Bellary	63·5	63·5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	75·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	.		...	...	49·4	52·7	74·8	98·7	...	...	...	..
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	4·5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	49·4	49·4	...	...	123·4	123·4	64·2	103·7	...	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	113·1	113·1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Southern—												
Madura			...	...	106·8	106·8	.	...	...	...	4·3	4·8
Mysore—												
Mysore	53·3	60·33	..	..	305	350·71	103·61	132·46	4·5	6·25	4·54	7·75
Bangalore	51·37	64·2			342·5	342·5	146·75	146·75	7·58	5·3	7·31	7·3

JAWAR STALKS		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
5	5	..	...	140	140	...		80	80	Ajmer
										Panjab—
										Southern—
...	5	...	...	50	50	..	...	75	75	Ferozpur
										Central—
...	...	..	...	100	100	..	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
										South-eastern—
6·67	5	...	..	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
										Submontane—
...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	Amritsar
										Northern—
3·59	4·01	...	..	60	60	.		60	70	Ráwalpindi
										Western—
5	5·62	..		50	50	...		70	70	Multan
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	..	...		...	...		..	..	Karáchi
..	...	...	.	...	...		.	...	..	Shikárpur
...	...	6·41	9·06	40 to 140	40 to 140		...	...	..	Quetta
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	..	...	...	..	...			...	...	Dharwar
	...	...	...	...	..	.		...	...	Sholapur
...	...	..	.	..	...		..	...	...	Poona
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	Ahmednagar
...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	Dhulia
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Ahmadabad
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	..	..	60	60			7	70	Nagpur
										Central—
...	...	.	...	55	50	..	..	3	40	Jubbulpore
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.		Raipur
										Berar—
...	..	...	...	...	...	..		..		Básim
3·3	3·3	...	...	75	70	..	...	80	70	Akola
8	.	...	...	40	40	...		150	100	Ellichpur
10·29	6 17	...	...	70	45	..	...	90	100	Amraoti
										Madras—
										South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	..	80	70	80	70	..	.	Salem
										Central—
...	...	...	.	80	100	80	10	100	60	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		Karnul
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		Nellore
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	65	55	65	55	..	...	Madras
...	...	..	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
										Southern—
...	...	..		...		...		40	40	Madura
										Mysore—
4	6	...	...	100	100	...		70	70	Mysore
....	...	...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF JANUARY 1902 (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	...	..	10 10	10 10	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	.
Tavoy	...		...	.	13 7	13 7	14 1	14 1	.	.	...	
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	..		12 6	12 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	.	..
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...		...	10 8	10 8	11 14	11 14	.	...	...	
Rangoon	11 —	11 —			16 —	16 —	18 4	18 4	.	...	...	
Thongwa	..	..	..		10 6	10 —	14 10	11 1	..	...	..	.
Bassein	.				9 12	9 12	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	.
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	..	..	10 13	11 12	11 10	12 11	...	...	..	..
Henzada	...	..	...	..	10 6	10 6	13 4	13 4	...	..	..	.
Prome	...	...	.		10 12	10 12	15 9	15 —	...		...	.
Toungoo		..	.		13 3	13 3	15 5	14 9	...		..	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	.	.	10 12	10 12	15 3	15 3	...	...		.
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	11 —	10 8	.		11 2	11 6	11 9	11 12	29 —	29 —	...	...
Bamo	..	...	..		12 6	12 6	15 1	15 1	...		...	....
Pakôkku	...	...	..	...	9 13	9 8	14 3	12 12	...	...	..	
Meiktila	..	..			11 10	11 10	15 8	15 8	..	...	...	
Arakan—												..
Sandoway	..	..			16 2	16 2	20 —	21 —	...	..	.	..
Kyaukpyu	...	.			13 12	10 10	14 12	11 10	..	...	...	
Akyab	..	...			11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —			...	
Assam—												
Surma—		...										
Sylhet	8 —	8 —			11 8	11 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	..	...
Cachar					10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	6 —	6 —		..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	
Gáro Hills	...	.		..	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	.
Manipur	...	.			24 —	24 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	...	
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	13 —	13 —	..	.	5 8	5 8	11	11 —	...	...	...	..
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	..	...	8 —	7 —	13 8	12 —	...	...	...	..
Darrang	8 —	8 —	.	.	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...		...		4 8	4 8	12 —	12 —	..	...	.	..
Sibságar	...		..	..	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 12	7 12	..	.	6 —	6 —	11 8	11 8	...		...	..
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	..	..	...	...	15 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	..	...	...		..	9 — and 12 —	9 — and 12 —	...	...	...	..
Noakhali	...	...	...		..		12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	..	.	12 10	12 12	...	...	..	...
Tippera	...	...	...	..	..		12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	10 8	10 8	—	14 —	..	..	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	..	.	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	.	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	.	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...		...
Calcutta	10 10	11 6	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 —	16 —	•14 6	14 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —	..	...	...	...	9 10	9 9	...	...	...	
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	17 12	16 —	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 —	...	...	...	
Jessore	10 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	...	.	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	
Faridpur	13 4	13 4	13 8	12 4	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
										18 14	18 14	Mergui
..	.	...	...	...	.	..	...	.		15 15	15 15	Tavoy
..		...	...			...	...	...		16 4	16 4	Moulmein and Amherst
.	.	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9			
												Pegu (daltais)—
				9 10	9 10	...	...	7 —	7	14 —	14 —	Pegu
..	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 —	15 —	Rangoon
..	...	.	...			...		..	..	14 4	14 4	Thôngwa
	...	...	..	...	...	...				15 1	15 1	Bassein
	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	...	...					
												Pegu (inland)—
				8 8	8 8	...	...	..	..	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	14 3	14 3	Henzada
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	.	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome
..	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	.	.	.	10 10	10 10	Toungoo
...	...	..	...	6 6	6 6	28 3	...	6 14	6 14	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo
.	...		...									
												Upper Burma—
	...	...	...	12 6	11 4	32 —	32 —	7 3	7 3	14 12	14 8	Mandalay
	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Bamo
..	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 5	7 9	12 10	12 10	Pakôkku
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	5 13	5 13	10 10	10 10	Meiktila
..	...	...	...									
												Arakan—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18 10	18 10	Sandoway
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 —	33 —	Kyaukpyn
	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab
...	...	...	...									
												Assam—
												Surma—
				10 8	10 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Sylhet
.	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	.	.	10 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Cachar
	..	..	...									
												Hill tracts—
				8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	6 2	6 —	8 —	8 —	Khási and Jaintia Hills
...	...	...	...		6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...									
												Brahmaputra—
				10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	Goalpara
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp
..	...	..	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Nowgong
.	...	.	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 8	Sibságar
..	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur
.	...	...	...									
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
..	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 —	Nágá Hills
												Eastern—
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backergani
				8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali
...	...	..	...									
				9 8	9 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 8	Chittagong
..	...	..	..							10 —	9 —	Tippera
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				12 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Dacca
...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Mymensingh
...	...	..	...									
												Deltaic—
				9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna
..	...	..	...									
				14 —	13 —	...	...	11 12	12 4	10 10	10 10	24-Parganas
...	...	..	...					9 —	9 —			
				12 8	12 8	...	...	to	to	10 —	10 —	Midnapur
..	..	..	...					10 —	10 —			
				16 —	14 —	...	...	11 4	12 4	10 8	10 8	Howrah
...	...	...	...									
				13 5	13 5	16 13	16 13	10 10	10 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —			8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	10 —	10 2	11 13	11 4	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	11 8	11 8	..	..	..	...	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 8	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 5	13 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	9 12	9 12	..	..	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	13 8	13 8	24 —	24 —	..	...	11 4	10 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	16 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	9 —	9 —	...	..	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	11 8	...	.	..	..	11 11	12 —	...	..	.	...
Jalpaiguri	10 4	11 —	...		...	...	13 —	11 8	...	...	.	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling		...	..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	..
Orissa—												
Puri	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	...	...	..	...
Cuttack	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	..	15 12	15 1	...	...	.	...
Balasore	...	...	.	...	...	...	16	15 —	...	...		...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	...	...	.	...
Manbhum	11 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	24 —	20 —	.	...
Ranchi	8 to 11 —	8 — to 10 —	16 —	16 —	...		14 8	14 12		...		
Palamau	10 11	11 4	16 14	13 8	.	..	12 6	11 13	...	...		...
Hazaribagh	9 8	10 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	11 — and 12 —	11 8 and 13 —	...	...		
[illegible]	...											
[illegible]	13 10	14 11	15 12	15 12	..	...	12 5	12 1	...	...	.	...
Monghyr	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	...		12 4	12 4	19 8	17 —	...	...
Gaya	15 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	13 8	18 — and 28 —	28 —	..	...
Patna	13 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	.	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad							8 — and 10 8	9 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	14 —	14 —	...	.	...		12 10	11 —	...	...	..	...
Bhagalpur	13 4	12 10	20 4	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	12 9	12 —	19 12	19 12	.	..	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	.	..	12 8	12 —	...	23 —	...	...
Saran	14 —	14 —	25 —	20 —	...	...	12 4		...		.	...
Champaran	13 — to 14 —	11 4 to 13 —	20 —	20 — to 24 —	.	...	to 12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	13 —	12 8	19 8	17 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	24 —	20 8	20 —	18 8
Benares	13 3½	12 14	19 14	16 8	7 13	7 13	10 12½	10 9	20 5	20 1	17 14	17 10
Ghazipur	12 1	11 8	16 4	16 6	6 14	6 12	10 4	10 10	20 12	20 10	15 2	15 2
Jaunpur	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Allahabad	11 12	11 8	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	19 —	19 —
Central—												
Banda	12 9	12 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	11 8	11 8	25 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Fatehpur	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Hamirpur	12 14	12 10	16 —	16	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Jalaun	11 8	11 12	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	20 —
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	22 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 12	22 —	21 4	19 8	19 —
Jhansi	13 —	13 4	19	9 —	7 —	6 13	12 —	12 —	19 8	19 1	18 3	18 —
Etawah	13 4	13 4	19 12	19 8	5 —	5 —	11 4	10 —	21 12	21 4	18 12	18 12
Farukhabad	14 5	14 5	21 13	20 7	5 2	5 2	9 9	9 9	19 12	19 12	20 1	19 12
Mainpuri	15 2	14 4	21 8	20 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 8	19 4	19 —	19 4
Etah	15 —	14 12	21 —	20 —	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	18 —
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	15 —	22 8	21 8	4 —	4 —	12 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	18 8	18 8
Agra	13 4	13 —	19 —	20 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	17 —	17 —
Muttra	14 —	14 —	20 12	20 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	5 4	5 4	...	...	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Bulandshahr	15 10	15 12	22 8	23 —	5 8	5 —	9 —	9 —	23 8	23 8	20 —	19 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	12 8	12 8	16 —	15 8	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 —	...	...
Azamgarh	12 8	11 8	17 5	16 5	6 10	6 10	12 8	12 8	22 3	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	13 1	13 1	19 13	19 12	10 13	10 14	12 10	12 10	22 8	22 8	19 13	19 6
Basti	12 8	12 8	18 —	17 8	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 12	19 —	19 —	...	...

Mahua or Ani (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		District
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal - *continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 8	Bankura
...		...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	Bardwan
...	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 10	11 10	Birbhum
...	..	...		16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	...	...	..	14 —	13 —	19 —	21 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	8 10	8 4	10 8	9 12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	9 15	9 15	Bogra
...	.	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	19 8	21 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	15 —	13	21 —	22 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Malda
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	11	11 —	11 —	11 —	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
...	..	...	...	12 0	12 —		...	9 9	9 9½	10 8	10 8	Dinajpur
...	...	.	...	12 8	13 -	..	...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
												Hills—
16 —	16 —	...	..	9 8	9 8	20 -	20 -	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	12 7	11 13	...	...	9 —	9 3	14 —	13 4	Puri
...	...	...	...	15 12 *a*)	15 1 *a*)	...	...	15 12	15 1	13 —	13	Cuttack
...	...	..	.	12 -	12 —	...	..	10 —	10 -	10 8	10 8	Balasore
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Singhbhum
...	...	...	..	13 —	13 —	22 -	22 -	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 -	Manbhum
28 —	28 —	..	...	12 8 to 14 -	12 — to 14 -	20 —	23 -	8 - to 8 8	8 - to 8 8	9 8	9 —	Ranchi
20 4	20 4	...	...	12 6	12 6	18 —	16 14	12 6	10 2	9	9 —	Palámau
22 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	8 —	8 -	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihar, south—
...	.	. .	...	18 14	18 14	21 —	21 —	12 9	18 14	10 8	10 8	Monghyr
...	.	16 —	15 8	17 8	16 12	19 14	19 8	14 —	12 8	11 3	10 10	Gya
...		20 —	19 8	18 —	18 -	23 —	2 —	16 —	16 -	11 —	10 12	Patna
...		..	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	19	13 —	13 —	10	10 —	Shahabad
...	.		...	13 - and 14 —	13 — and 14 -	...	...	10	10	10 —	10 —	*Bihár, north—* Purnea
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 4	21 8	20 4	11 4	11 4	10 8	10 —	Bhágalpur
19 12	20 14	...	...	17 9	17 10	20 14	20 14	13 3	13 3	11 —	11 —	Darbhanga
21 —	21 —	.	...	16 -	16 —	20	20 —	13 —	13	10 -	10 -	Muzaffarpur
20 —	20 —	15 —	...	20 —	18 -	22 8	22 -	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Sáran
	24 —	..	...	18 — to 20 -	18 — to 20 —	22 — to 23 -	21 —	20 —	19 4	10 8	10 8	Champáran
												N.-W. Provinces
												Eastern—
	...	16 —	15 8	20	17 8	23	23 —	17 —(*b*)	13 -	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur
		16 12	16 12	18 2	16 9	20 14	20 10	13 6	13 3	10 2	10 1	Benares
		13 2	13 2	18 —	16 8	20 6	20 6	14 2	13 14	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur
	22 -	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15—(*b*)	15 (*b*	11 —	11 —	Jaunpur
	...	18	18 —	22 12	20 4	...	18 -	12 8	14 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad
												Central—
	...	...	...	22 8	22 —	...	...	16—(*b*)	16—(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bánda
	...	...	...	20 —	20 —		...	15 (*b*	15—(*b*)	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur
	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	14 -	14—	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur
	...	...	...	22 —	20 8	..	..	12 8(*b*)	14 (*b*)	10	10 —	Jalaun
	...	21 —	21 —	23 8	21 —	22 8	21 8	16 8(*b*)	15 (*b*)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
	...	...	...	21 4	20 8	20 ..	20 --	15 12(*b*)	16 4	11 --	11 —	Jhánsi
	24 —	14 —	14 —	21 8	19 12	24 4	24 4	14 —	14 -	11 8	11 6	Etawah
	...	...	21 13	21 13	21 1	23 8	23 3	15 —	15 -	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad
	...	...	...	21 8	19 4	23 8	22 8	..	16 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri
	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	21 8	22 —	15 -(*b*)	15 -(*b*)	11 8	11 8	Etáwa
												Western—
		...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	15 (*b*)	15 -(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Meerut
	...	...	..	18 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	11 -(*b*)	11—(*b*)	11 —	11 —	Agra
	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	19 8	..	20 —	14 8	14 8	12 8	12 8	Muttra
	...	16 8	16 8	17 —	16 8	23 —	23 —	13 —	13 -(*b*)	11 4	11 4	Aligarh
	...	16 —	16 —	19 2	19 8	23 8	23 8	14 —	14—(*b*)	11 —	11 4	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
	...	14 —	13 —	16 8	16 8	20 —	19 —	14 4(*b*)	13 8(*b*)	10 —	10 —	Bahia
	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	20 4	20 11	12 8	12 14	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh
6	28 6	21 10	21 7	18 14	18 7	24 5	22 15	16 —	17 9	10 6	10 7	Gorakhpur
	22 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	21 8	21 8	12 13	12 13	10 —	10 —	Basti

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Best sort		Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	15 12	15 8	25 —	23 8	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	22 8	22 12
Budaun	15 —	15 —	22 8	23 —	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 8
Pilibit	15 2	15 1	23 —	23 —	5 4	5 4	12 8	12 8	24 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Bareli	15 —	15 —	23 12	23 12	6 4	6 4	11 9	11 4	21 9	25 —	19 6	19 6
Moradabad	14 11	14 14	24 12	24 12	5 2	5 2	11 —	11 —	23 10	25 10	19 4	20 2
Bijnor	16 14	15 3	24 12	25 5	4 8	4 8	10 11	10 11	..	..	19 2	19 11
Muzaffarnagar	16 —	16 —	23 2	24 4	..	..	11 —	11 —	23 2	22 —	19 13	19 4
Saháranpur	16 10	16 10	25 13	25 13	5 5	5 5	10 3	10 3	23 10	23 10	19 5	19 5
Dehra-Dún	14 8	14 8	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 8	17 8	17 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	4 8	4 8	10 12	10 12	..	..	...	...
Garhwál	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —			..	..
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	13 —	12 8	21 —	21 —	9 —	8 —	13 8	13 8	22 —	22 —	20 8	20 8
Sultanpur	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 8	7 —	7 —	14 8	14 8	22 —	22 —	20 8	20 8
Rae-Bareli	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	24 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Unao	13 —	12 12	19 —	18 —	8 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	13 —
Lucknow	13 8	13 12	23 —	23 —	4 8	4 8	11 —	12 —	23 —	22 8	21 —	21 —
Hardoi	15 —	14 12	23 12	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Northern—												
Kyzabad	13 4	13 4	20 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	24 —	22 8	19 8	19 8
Barabanki	12 8	12 8	19 8	16 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Gonda	15 4	14 8	20 —	20 —	..	..	12 12	12 12	24 —	24 8	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	14 8	14 —	26 —	26 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 4	28 8	28 —	21 8	22 —
Sitapur	14 8	14 4	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	22 —
Kheri	15 6	14 4	25 8	25 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	28 —	26 —	22 8	22 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	10 8	11 —	15 8	15	3 12	4 8	9 8	8 5	14 8	14 12	14 —	14 4
Bánawara	10	10 —	8 —	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	4 —	...	..	..	...
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 4	12 2	15 7	15 5	7 8	7 6	8 —	7 14	15 3	14 12	15 13	13 3
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 8			..	...
Sirohi	10 2	10 2	13 —	13 —	4 12	4 12	7 4	7 8	10	10 —	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 1	12 4	15 7	15 12	5 10	5 10	9 2	9 2	15 3	15 4	13 12	13 12
Ajmer	12 3½	13 4	16 —	16 —	5 10½	5 10½	8 —	8 —	15 10½	16 5½	15 —	15 —
Abu	11 2 and 11 8	11 2 and 11 8	14 6	14 5	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	14 2	14 2	13 1	13 1
Kishangarh	14 —	14 —	17 8	17 8	7 8	7 —	9 8	10 —	17 —	17 8	15 —	15 8
Bundi	11 —	11 6	22 8	22 12	6 5	6 —	8 11	8 8	22 8	22 12	14 6	17 1
Kotah	12 12	12 —	22 —	22 —	6 14	6 14	7 4	7 4	19 4	19 4	15 8	15 8
Jhalawar	12 14	12 11	18 —	18 —	5 15	5 15	8 —	8 14	20 13	20 15	11 1	11 1
Tonk	10 2	10 —	15 10	15 2	5 2	5 4	6 6	5 8	16 3	15 4	14 13	14 14
Jaipur	12 7	12 —	18 1	17 8	6 9	6 8	7 9	7 7	19 1	18 11	16 13	16 8
Karauli	11 8	11 4	20 5	20 5	7 10½	7 10½	8 4½	8 4	21 4	21 4	18 2	18 2
Dholpur	12 10½	12 10½	19 —¼	19 2	7 —¼	7 —¼	8 7	8 7	19 9½	19 5½	15 3½	18 1
Bharatpur	13 10	13 10	20 2	19 11	5 —	5 —	6 12	6 12	20 15	21 3	19 1	18 —
Alwar	14 6	13 14	20 1	19 5	6 —	5 12	7 13	7 13	20 —	19 7	17 15	17 —
Deoli	12 12	12 9	16 13	16 5	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	16 3	16 1	16 1	16 —
Nasirabad	14 —	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	16 3	16 8	15 —	15 —
Bálmer	11 6	12 10	..	.	4 8	4 8	7 8	7 8	14 4	15 12	13 8	15 —
Anadra	11 2 and 11 8	11 — and 11 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 8	12 —
Shahpura	9 8	9 12	15 —	15 4	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	13 8	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	10 11 and 11 2	10 8 and 11 —	15 1	15 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 7	14 6	13 4 and 13 12	15 8 and 13 14
Jaisalmer	10 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	8 —	7 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	11 —
Bikaner	12 —	12 8½	16 —	16 4½	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —			13 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 3	11 12	15 7	15 3	10 2	9 6	11 —	10 9	14 14	15 4	14 —	14 —
Nimach	13 4	13 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	14 8	14 —
Gwalior	10 15	10 15	18 14	18 8	6 1	6 1	6 13	6 13	18 2	18 2	16 13	16 —
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 8	16 —	24 —	21 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 4	21 —	17 8	17 —
Ferozpur	16 —	17 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	19 —	21 —	19 —	18 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 3	16 3	27 8	27 8	...	...	8 8	8 6	20 8	22 8	19 1	
Gujranwala	14 8	15 8	25 8	29 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	22 —	22 —	21 —	
Umbala	19 —	19 —	29 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	
Jhelum	17 —	17 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	26 —	27 —	20 —	

Makua or Rági (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces - *continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	25 —	25 —	23 —	22 8	24 —	24 —	17 —	16 12	10 12	10 12	Shahjahanpur
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	17—(*a*)	17—(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	26 —	26 —	14 5(*a*)	14 5(*a*)	11	11	Pilibit
...	...	22 8	22 8	19 11	19 11	25	28 10	15 - (*a*)	15 - (*a*)	11 9	11 9	Bareli
...	...	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	25 2	25 1	13 6	13 6	11 —	11 —	Moradabad
15 12	...	..	..	19 2	19 2	22 8	18 —	12 6	12 6(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	23 2	23 2	11	11 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarnagar
26 14	26 14	21 8	21 8	22 —	22 —	22 9	22 9	9 11(*a*)	9 11	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur
18 8	18 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	13	13 -	14 -	14 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal
14 8	14 8		...	12 8	12 8			10 —	10 —	8 8	8 4	Almora
25 —	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	..	.	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern -
...	...	..		24 8	24 8	...		14 8	13 12	11 4	11 4	Partábgarh
...	...	...	..	24 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	15 —(*a*)	15—(*a*)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
27 —	26 —	18 —	18 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	21 -	15—(*a*)	14 (*a*)	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	15—(*a*)	15 - (*a*)	10 8	10 8	Unao
...		20 -	20 —	21 —	20 8	25 —	23 —	14—(*a*)	14 8(*a*)	10 12	10 12	Lucknow
....		.	...	22 —	22 —	...	..	16—(*a*)	16 —	11 —	10 8	Hardoi
												Northern -
27 —	26 —	19 —	19 —	23 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	15 8(*a*)	15 —(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	15 —	15 —	22 —	21 -	24 —	23 —	14 —(*a*)	14 —(*a*)	10 —	10 —	Barabanki
16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 12	20 8	27 12	27 12	14 12	14 12	10 12	10 12	Gonda
32 —	31 —	15 —	16 —	23 —	20 —	27 8	27 —	14 8	14 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
25 —	25 -	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 -	25 —	25 —	16—(*a*)	16 —(*a*)	10 8	10 8	Sitapur
32 —	32 —	10 —	8 —	26 —	26 —	27 —	26 —	13 8	14 4	11 —	10 8	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	.	...	13 12	15 —	14 4	14 12	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh
....	...	..	...	11 —	11	12 4	12 —	..	.	10 -	10 —	Banswára
..	.	7 —	6 3	14 6	13 11	15 7	15 1	10 11	9 3	10 10	10 4	Mewar (Udaipur)
..	...	4 —	4 —	10 -	10 -	10 8	10 8	.	...	9 —	9 —	Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
..	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 4	13 —	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...	..	...	...	14 12	15 —	..	..	...		12 —	12 -	Erinpura
..	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	16 —	16 -	16 2½	...	..	12 8	12 8	Ajmer
....	..	...	...	13 11	13 10	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	Abu
....	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	17 8	17 —	.	...	12 12	12 9	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 12	21 8	21 5	..	.	11 4	10 —	Bundi
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 4	7 4	7 4	10 2	10 2	Kotah
...	...	...	...	18 -	19 3	20 —	19 13	7 10	7 2	9 9	9 8	Jhalawar
...	...	...	...	15 9	15 4	15 —	15 3	...	...	11 8	11 4	Tonk
....	...	18 6	18 2	17 2 and 17 7	16 14	18 1	17 14	18 6	18 2	13 2	12 15	Jaipur
...	...	22 8	22 8	18 2	18 2	...	.	16 14	16 14	10 15	10 15	Karauli
...	...	13 8	13 —½	19 8½	19 10	.	...	15 1½	15 —½	11 —½	11 8½	Dholpur
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 2	20 —	20 —	20 8	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
		14 13	15 —	17 11	18 8	19 8	19 9	21 —	21 —	12 10	12 9	Alwar
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 11	15 12	15 13		...	12 4	12 4	Deoli
.	..	..	...	16 —	15 8	...		10 —	10 -	13 -	13 -	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 —	..	...	..	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer
...	...	...	...	13 7	12 6	14 —	14 1	...		12 -	12 -	Anádra
...	.	...		14 8	14 8	14 12	14 8	...	.	11 9	11 12	Shahpura
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	15 5	15 2	8 12	8 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	21 -	21	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	.	..	9 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	Bikaner
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	14 14	14 8	15 7	15 3	8 13	8 12	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	..	9 12	9 12	11 12	12 -	Nimach
...	12 2	12 1	19 13	19 13	19 10	19 10	13 10	13 10	10 15	10 15	Gwalior	
												Panjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 8	...	...	..	...	11 —	11 —	Hissar
...	10 —	10 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	..	10 —	10 -	12 —	12 -	Ferozpur
												Central —
...	19 8	19 8	20 14	22 4	26 8	25 8	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore	
...	22 —	24 —	21 2	21 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 8	13 8	Gujránwála	
...	...	...	19 —	21 —	22 —	23 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	Gujrat	
...	...	...	19 —	20 —	23 —	22 8	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam	

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 8	14 8	20 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 8	23 8	18 4	18 —
Delhi	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 8	21 —	17 8	18 —
Rohtak	15 8	15 —	22 —	21 8	...	...	12 —	10 —	19 8	19 8	17 —	17 —
Karnál	15 —	15 8	23 —	25 —	...	..	10 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	17 —	17 —	23 —	24 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —
Ludhiána	18 —	16 8	28 8	27 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 8	20 8	19 8	17 8
Jalandhar	18 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	18 4	18 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	22 —	16 —	21 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	..	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	...	...
Amritsar	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	..	...	9 8	9 12	19 —	19 —	20 —	17 —
Siálkot	16 8	17 —	29 —	30 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	24 —	26 —	...	...
Hills—												
Simla	11 12	12 2	15 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	11 8	12 —
Kángra	12 —	14 —	20 —	23 —	..	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	16 —	17 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	25 —	27 —	21 —	22 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	19 8	19 8	30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	24 —	23 —	24	24 —
Jhang	17 8	17 —	26 —	27 —	...	..	10 8	8 —	30 8	31 —	24 —	24 —
Multan	15 4	15 4	15 —	23 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	24 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Montgomery	18	17 12	...	28 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	29 —	29 —	23 —	...
Muzaffargarh	16 12	17 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 8	19 —	21 8	24 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 15	16 4	23 7	23 7	..	...	12 8	12 8	25 —	23 12	23 2	23 2
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	14 12	13 —	21 12	22 —	4 8	4 8	10 8	8 —	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Peshávar	16 —	17 —	27 —	31 —	6 3	6 10	8 13	9 9	27 —	32 —	19 —	20 —
Kohat	13 11	15 —	21 11	25 8	5 6	5 6	10 3	9 9	...	...	21 11	24 4
Bannu	16 14	17 8	22 8	22 13	11 14	11 14	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	20 10	22 13
Dera Ismael Khan	13 12	14 1	21 —	21 14	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	18 12	19 4
Sind and Baluchistan												
Karachi	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	12 —	9 8	16 —	16 4	14 —	15 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 8
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	18 —	14 —	16 8
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	19 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 —
Quetta	13 8 to 14 8	14 — to 15 —	16 8	18 —	4 —	4	8 —	8	18 —	18 —	16	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Kerwar	7 6	7 6	..	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	12 6	12 6	12 11	11 11
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	..	...	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	...	...	12 9	11 15
Alibag	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 12	10 12	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	12 14	12 4	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 3	9 4	11 2	10 3	..	...	12 10	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	9 8	7 11			10 6	10 6	12 4	12 4	20 3	21 2	16 9	16 9
Belgaum	10 2	7 1		...	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	18 10	18 10	16 9	16 9
Satara	7 15	8 11			11 7	12 9	11 15	13 7	19 1	19 12	18 1	19 2
Sholapur	9 12	9 12		..	8 10	8 2	10 4	9 12	20 9	18 12	18 12	18 12
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	.	...	8 7	7 15	11 6	11 6	15 2	17 4	19 13	19 13
Poona	8 5	8 5	.	.	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	13 13	13 13	14 15	14 15
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11			8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	17 3	17 3	16 1	16 1
Nasik	8 6	8 6		...	7 5	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 6	15 6
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	.		7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	16 10	16 10	15 6	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6			6 5	6 8	10 3	10 3	13 7	14 13	13 3	14 2
Broach	10 —	10 —		...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 8	13 —	14 8	12 8	13 8
Kaira	7 4	7 8			6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	12 8	13 8
Baroda	9 —	9 —	..		8 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	..	14 —	12 4	13 8
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —		...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra	10 —	10 —	..		7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 8	14 8
Disa	12 —	12 —			7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	12 12	12 12	12 8	12 8
Káthiawar—												
Rajkot	12 13	12 13	..		5 15	5 15	10 11	11 —	14 8	16 —	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 1	10 1	15 5	15 5	...	
Khandwa	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	13 7	13 7	...	
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	16 5	16 5	...	
Chhindwara	12 12	13 8	...	...	8 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	
Nágpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	19 9	19 9	...	
Wardha	10 —	9 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	25 —	25 —	...	

[illegible] (*Panicum miliare*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
[illegible] month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	21 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	21 8	22 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	Rohtak
[illegible]	24 —	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 8	23 —	23 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	22 8	24 4	14 —	14 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala
...	...	17 —	17 —	22 8	21 8	23 8	24 8	14 8	9 —	12 8	12 8	Ludhiána
...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 8	24 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar
[illegible]	16 —	10 —	12 —	20 —	21 4	23 —	24 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	...	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	Siálkot
												Hills—
[illegible]	15 —	14 —	15 —	13 8	14 8	14 —	15 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 6	Simla
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	23 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 8	Ráwalpindi
												Western—
18 —	12 —	16 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	13 —	Sháhpur
80 —	80 —	30 —	30 —	19 8	19 —	27 12	29 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Jhang
...	...	22 —	22 —	17 8	18 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	12 4	12 4	Multan
...	...	...	...	23 —	22 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	...	19 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	16 —	16 —	15 6	16 —	22 12	23 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	19 —	25 —	31 —	10 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	16 4	17 12	22 15	25 8	...	...	19 2	17 14	Kohát
...	...	6 4	6 4	17 3	18 12	28 12	30 —	7 8	7 8	20 —	20 10	Bannu
...	...	...	...	16 14	17 8	20 —	20 —	9 4	9 4	15 —	15 8	Dera Ismael Khan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	7 8	7 4	10 —	9 8	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
14 6	14 6	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar
12 15	12 15	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 —	11 11	Ratnágiri
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibág
10 2	9 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 11	9 11	Bombay
...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	...	9 2	8 3	12 4	12 4	Tanna
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	13 2	11 3	...	...	10 2	9 3	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
	21 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 12	10 5	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 1	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 4	11 10	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 15	10 8	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 7	11 12	12 —	12 —	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 1	13 1	Ahmadnagar
	17 2	...	...	12 4	12 15	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 15	12 9	Násik
...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 —	11 —	Dhulia
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 13	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 —	11 2	Surat
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	Broach
	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira
	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad
	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	13 12	14 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 7	9 11	110 —	110 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 5	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 10	10 10	Wardha

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	...	...
Saugor	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Damoh	12 8	12 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 13	10 15	19 8	19 8	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	11 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...		...	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	19 —	19 —	...	...
Bálághát	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 9	12 9	19 —	20 11	...	...
Western—												
Biláspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 3	...	...	...	...
Raipur	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 8	17 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	19 —	13 8	11 —
Básim	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	21 14	21 15	...	...
Akola	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	17 2	19 10	15 —	16 —
Ellichpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	5 8	6 —	16 8	19 —	13 —	14 —
Amráoti	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	17 —	18 —
Wun	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	6 —	5 11	10 4	10 5	4 11	4 15	9 4	9 7	13 13	13 6	17 11	17 8
Boláram	6 6	6 6	...	...	5 3	5 3	10 2	10 2	19 9	19 4	...	...
Chadarghát	6 3	6 15	...	...	5 10	5 11	9 —	9 2	16 14	17 —	19 2	18 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...		...	...	...	11 6	11 5	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	21 6	20 —	21 10	20 11
Nilgiris	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	9 14	19 —	18 3	14 6	15 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	15 5	15 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 11	17 5	17 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 —	15 11	16 10	17 2	15 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	17 14	18 2	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	19 8	20 13
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 —	15 5	15 6	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	25 —	17 14	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	18 —	18 8	17 2	18 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	..	11 11	11 3	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 3	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 11	12 3	...	...	18 13	18 2
Tanjore	...	...	...	....	...	...	13 5	13 6	...	...	19 —	18 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	....	...	...	10 11	10 5	16 2	15 5	15 2	15 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 2	18 6	16 6	18 8	18 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	11 —	14 8	16 3	18 14	18 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 2	7 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	11 2	20 1	20 1	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 4½	9 4½	...	...	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	7 8	15 —	14 —	...	...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	...	...
Shimoga	7 6	6 5	8 6	8 6	9 7	8 15	13 2	11 9	27 5	32 8	...	...
Chitaldrug	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	14 —	13 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	9 8	14 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	13 4	13 4

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, or Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces—continued
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 13	13 11	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Sangor
...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 8	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	9 5	11 7	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 5	9 5	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	17 —	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 —	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 —	10 —	Basim
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories—
17 11	17 3	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	14 7	13 8	8 5	8 9	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 11	Bolaram
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	12 6	11 9	9 —	9 —	Chadarghát
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
												South, central—
20 3	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris
19 6	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	Salem
												Central—
19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bellary
16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Anantapur
17 11	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
13 11	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Ganjam
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam
21 5	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
20 14	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna
18 —	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
15 13	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Madras
17 5	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
18 —	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
18 —	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot
21 10	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
20 —	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
18 14	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 13	Tinnevelly
21 2	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura
												Mysore—
18 2	18 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	8 —	8 1	11 —	11 —	Mysore
15 12	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 4	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
20 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
18 —	17 —	...	...	9 8	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
20 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	6 4	10 —	10 —	Hassan
18 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	6 —	10 —	9 —	Kadur
27 13	31 8	...	...	10 8	9 7	...	...	9 7	8 15	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
20 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug
												Coorg—
25 —	21 8	...	...	25 —	24 —	...	...	7 8	6 8	11 8	10 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.									Results of working for offic		
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902.	16th February 1901.	15th February 1902.	1901.	1902.	16th February 1901.	15th February 1902.			16th February 1901.	15th February 1902.	
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.															
dian	735	669	1,876	1,873	14,65,442	14,35,000	781	765	89,05,399	93,61,000	4,55,601	...	5,86,91,436	6,20,54,000	33,62,564
Central	179	188	139	139	19,871	18,500	143	133	1,56,774	1,49,000	...	7,774	11,93,494	12,29,000	35,506
Nágpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	169	174	1,598	1,607	2,99,800	2,85,000	188	177	18,47,143	18,18,000	...	29,143	1,21,71,265	1,11,44,000	...
ndian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,569	10,83,211	11,18,000	694	713	69,48,612	69,50,000	1,388	...	3,20,07,566	3,60,57,000	40,49,434
Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	871	2,44,688	2,17,000	281	249	14,20,592	12,58,000	...	1,62,562	84,26,581	76,04,000	...
a extn. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	5,550	4,000	264	219	33,705	31,400	...	2,305	3,97,123	2,37,000	...
Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2 6")	254	196	3,131	3,128	7,56,145	8,26,000	242	264	46,40,835	59,29,000	12,88,164	...	2,78,79,411	3,83,67,000	1,04,67,589
nd Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	209	1,115	1,115	2,04,983	2,40,000	236	221	15,45,155	15,59,000	13,845	...	99,55,378	1,15,98,000	16,42,622
Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	323	390	853	854	2,95,330	3,03,000	347	355	20,24,200	21,15,000	90,734	...	1,53,30,510	1,48,13,000	...
y, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	3,25,124	3,64,000	705	790	20,23,884	23,05,000	2,81,116	...	1,46,17,677	1,40,87,000	...
	265	259	844	874	2,24,104	2,28,000	266	261	14,84,011	14,45,000	...	38,011	99,95,992	99,73,000	74 008
North-East line	178	152	493	503	1,02,352	1,19,000	207	234	5,90,144	6,54,000	63,856	...	33,23,134	40,99,000	7,75,866
ar-Dehra	129	114	32	32	3,149	4,500	98	141	18,957	20,000	7,043	...	1,61,059	1,91,000	29,944
ana-Malwa (incldg Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda 5' 6")	337	295	1,786	1,786	6,71,203	5,69,000	376	319	36,73,425	36,17,000	...	56,425	2,40,64,426	2,43,27,000	2,62,574
ur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	836	700	49	41	3,982	3,400	...	582	37,279	32,300	...
Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,72,405	1,82,000	167	176	11,09,978	11,99,000	89,022	...	78,59,081	89,76,000	10,86,919
ram-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	4,679	4,200	85	78	29,088	30,700	1,612	..	2,10,708	2,59,000	48,292
n Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	1,51,113	1,28,000	130	110	9,03,132	7,00,000	...	2,03,132	62,17,971	52,14,000	...
section (Southern Mahrattá)	94	94	296	296	33,347	28,000	109	95	1,87,547	1,56,000	...	31,547	12,74,570	12,11,000	...
and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,227	1,262	2,20,993	2,03,000	180	161	11,96,200	13,50,000	1,53,800	...	70,10,028	85,92,000	15,81,972
w-Bareilly	134	118	231	231	30,630	30,000	133	130	1,90,484	1,95,000	...	3,484	10,97,472	11,62,000	64,528
Bengal	72	74	578	589	69,967	34,500	119	59	2,82,302	2,47,000	...	35,502	15,40,088	17,88,000	2,47,912
	224	197	1,124	1,178	2,89,115	3,55,000	257	301	18,47,076	20,75,000	2,27,924	...	96,06,397	1 02,40,000	6,33,603
ra-Sultanpur	55	57	59	59	4,017	4,800	63	81	25,276	24,800	...	476	1,39,370	1,73,000	33,624
ra (British section)	62	29	124	124	7,810	12,000	63	97	43,081	76,900	33,819	...	1,80,274	3,98,000	2,17,726

hi-Umballa-Kalka	[illegible]	107	162	162	17,925	30,900	172	191	1,68,947	1,74,000	5,053	...	14,32,412	16,93,000	
kesar	322	291	22	22	6,790	5,600	309	255	41,941	37,300	...	4,641	12,86,546	278,000	
th Rohtak	125	115	79	79	12,180	10,800	154	137	62,808	61,700	...	1,108	4,01,938	4,41,000	
[illegible] Punjab (Delhi-Samasáta)	122	81	425	425	37,805	43,100	89	101	2,66,366	2,62,000	...	4,366	15,32,547	20,98,000	
[illegible] Bhatinda	166	128	107	107	11,189	13,000	105	121	84,826	75,300	...	9,526	6,47,724	7,20,000	
[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	2,700	...	34	...	19,100	19,100	...	...	(a) 1,70,000	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	81,293	95,100	243	285	5,31,154	5,58,000	26,846	...	40,89,117	35,45,000	...
i Valley	74	79	150	155	13,226	33,000	85	213	91,530	1,79,000	87,404	...	5,64,265	5,88,000	23,735
[illegible]-Lambay	149	131	13	33	1,680	2,100	129	64	8,909	13,900	4,991	...	77 529	99,200	21,671
[illegible]-Ujjain	78	103	34	34	2,387	3,700	70	103	12,200	16,000	4.394	...	1,64,567	99,000	...
s-Goona-Bárán	38	53	148	148	5,339	8,200	36	55	26,034	41,000	14,906	...	3,64,751	2,25,000	...
pal-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	14,103	30,000	124	263	81,583	1,39,000	57,417	...	6,90,617	5,00,000	...
ar-Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	4,851	4,000	485	400	34,334	25,600	...	8,734	2,03,836	1,86,000	...
ilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	6,369	6,400	97	97	36,625	38,900	2,275	...	3,65,990	4,22,000	56,030
owli-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	832	600	46	33	5,152	4,100	...	1,052	23,819	31,600	7,781
hansingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	3,231	2,800	61	53	22,419	22,900	481	...	1,42,329	1,45,000	2,671
gal-Dooars	124	178	36	36	4,526	2,500	125	69	31,572	20,000	...	11,572	3,05,010	2,64,000	...
gal-Dooars Extensions	24	14	00	78	2,030	4,100	31	53	6,381	27,100	20,719	...	(b) 22,572	1,90,000	1,67,428
ru-Sadiya	242	226	78	78	19,327	17,700	248	227	1,23,190	1,14,000	...	9,190	8,01,041	8,02,000	60,959
ri	295	240	17	17	2,857	2,400	168	141	27,301	15,700	...	11,601	1,82,534	1,98,000	15,466
edabad-Párantij	75	85	55	55	4,932	3,500	90	60	20,702	21,400	...	5,302	2,17,866	1,46,000	...
Gaekwar's Mehsána	101	89	93	93	9,706	7,100	104	70	53,853	43,700	...	10,183	3,68,617	3,16,000	...
ápur	93	87	29	29	2,416	1,600	83	55	15,723	9,100	...	6,623	1,14,491	89,700	...
vantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	67	66	67	67	4,897	4,500	73	67	25,922	24,700	...	1,222	1,90,035	1,92,000	...
r-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	881	2,000	23	53	6,425	11,300	4,875	...	54,568	59,500	4,932
lerabad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	38,301	50,900	99	130	2,18,613	2,59,000	40,387	...	11,32,737	18,31,000	6,98,263
avnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	36,831	29,800	110	89	1,96,752	1,95,000	...	1,352	15,56,221	13,10,000	...
lsar-Rajkot	82	84	46	40	5,052	3,000	110	65	23,384	17,700	...	5,084	1,74,035	1,44,000	...
nagar	54	54	54	54	4,973	2,100	92	39	18,782	14,200	...	4,582	1,33,652	1,13,000	...
angadrá	54	48	21	21	1,320	800	63	38	6,396	5,500	...	896	45,240	38,200	...
hpur-Bikaner	54	64	622	611	37,413	47,200	60	77	1,99,051	3,05,000	1,05,349	...	14,80,827	16,71,000	1,90,173
ipur-Chitor	66	76	67	67	5,003	4,700	75	70	33 111	31,900	...	1,211	2,36,461	1,91,000	...
jeeling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	11,487	12,000	225	235	61,373	65,000	3,627	...	6,91,321	6,82,000	...
ch Behar	88	57	34	34	1,201	1,600	47	47	11,768	12,100	332	...	83,329	1,15,000	31,674
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	4,080	5,300	52	67	26,043	41,000	14,957	...	2,06,197	2,39,000	32,833
pipla	30	24	37	37	1,060	600	29	16	5,435	5,600	165	...	40,105	40,000	...
rvi	84	85	94	94	9,324	5,800	99	63	51,069	38,500	...	12,569	3,67,397	3,00,000	...
ri	200	172	21	21	7,303	4,600	351	219	30,455	20,200	...	4,250	1,11,103	1,34,000	22,897
TOTAL	113	110	4,065	4,172	4,44,586	5,05,600	109	121	26,74,431	29,72,100	2,97,669	...	1,92,69,203	2,02,82,200	10,12,907
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,787	25,049	71,89,419	72,26,500	290	288	4,38,17,710	4,62,45,000	24,27,290	...	27,24,15,165	29,41,79,900	2,17,64,735

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 15th February, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 16th February, 1901.

CALCUTTA the 27th February, 1902.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1902.

No. 251-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta at 5-3 P.M., Calcutta time, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1902.

His Excellency will visit Hyderabad, Ajunta Caves, Agra, Delhi, Peshawar, and Dehra Dun, and arrive at Simla about the end of April or the beginning of May.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Simla will be private.

No. 252-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at the Residency, Hyderabad, at 9-45 P.M., on Saturday, the 29th March, 1902.

2. All Civil and Military Officers and Native Officers of the Native regiments in garrison are invited to attend.

3. His Excellency will [illegible] their names to the [illegible] Resident at Hyderabad, under whose orders cards of admission will be issued, which should be shown to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before the Levée, if required.

4. All officers and gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names clearly written upon them.

5. Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress; gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress. As regards further particulars about dress, attention is drawn to this office Notification No. 905-M., dated the 8th September, 1899.

By Command,

R. G. T. BAKER-CARR, *Captain*,
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 7th March 1902.

No. 791.—Mr. S. C. Hill, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is with effect from the 15th March 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough for seventeen months in continuation.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th March 1902.

No. 137.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, C.S.I., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

The 7th March 1902.

No. 138.—Mr. R. H. Anderson is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 15th March 1902 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

No. 141.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I., Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th instant.

No. 143.—The Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th March 1902.

No. 148.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Montogomery Rivaz, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Hon'ble Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd March 1902.

No. 274.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician to the College

[illegible] is granted privilege leave for two months with [illegible] leave out of India for six months in continuation, with effect from the 20th March 1902.

No. 275.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* Second Physician to the College Hospital, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 279.—Major C. R. M. Green, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Muzaffarpur, Officiating Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

The 5th March 1902.

No. 299.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Captain G. S. Morris, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant C. V. Ommanney, 15th Madras Infantry.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th March 1902.

No. 525.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 5th March 1902.

From—The Deputy Lieutenant-Governor,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Bubonic plague at Sydney. My Minister advises me that following is summary of cases since first case of present outbreak of plague to the 22nd February, namely, total number of cases 27, total number of deaths eight. Discharged recovered one.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th March 1902.

No. 391.—Mr. Gilbert S. Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 26th February 1902.

No. 393.—Captain E. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Rawalpindi, is, with effect from the 25th March 1902, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with leave out of India for six months in continuation.

No. 394.—The service of Captain D. G. Peart, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th March 1902.

No. 94.—The Reverend William Hamilton Drawbridge has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

The 7th March 1902.

No. 96.—The Reverend W. H. Drawbridge, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 4th March 1902.

Mr. Drawbridge is appointed to be Chaplain of Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of his duties at that station.

A. WILLIAMS,

NOTIFICATIONS.

FAMINE.

Calcutta, the 5th March, 1902.

No. 511—18-11.—With reference to Notification No. 131 (Establishments), dated the 8th February, 1902, in the Home Department, Mr. B. Robertson, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 26th February, 1902.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 7th March, 1902.

No. 759—14-3.—Mr. H. Cousens, M.R.A.S., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd May, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, and in continuation of furlough for three months under articles 264A and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

FORESTS.

The 5th March, 1902.

No. 333-*F.*—252-11.—Mr. E. G. Chester, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, when he returned from furlough.

From the same date, Mr. A. M. Reuther, Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade, Upper Burma, reverted to his substantive appointment of Conservator, 3rd grade.

No. 338-*F.*—39-14.—Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 10th February 1902. From the same date, the following promotions are made :—

(1) Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces, to be Conservator, 1st grade.

(2) Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.

(3) Mr. A. M. Reuther, Conservator, 3rd grade, Upper Burma, to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade.

(4) Mr. J. H. Lace, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab, and Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Bengal Circle.

No. 345-*F.*—39-15.—Mr. L. Mercer, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the 17th February, 1902.

The 7th March, 1902.

No. 350-*F.*—39-16.—Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Lower Burma, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 10th February, 1902.

No. 352-*F.*—85-7.—Mr. C. F. Elliott, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 3rd March, 1902, when he was relieved of the charge of the Punjab Forest Circle by Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Conservator, 3rd grade, on his return from furlough.

From the same date, the following promotions are made :—

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Upper Burma, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam, to officiate as Conservator, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. H. Lace, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Bengal, is confirmed in that grade.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th March, 1902.

No. 342-G.—Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st April, 1902, and is also granted furlough for nine months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 6th March, 1902.

No. 365-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Herrn Uehlinger as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. W. F. Bickel.

The 7th March, 1902.

No. 947-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they can be made applicable, of the Partition Act, 1893 (IV of 1893), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as hereby applied, any Court in the said station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided, also, that all references to "British India" and, except in section 7, clause (*a*), to "the High Court" shall be read as referring respectively to "the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore" and to "the Court of the Chief Judge of Mysore."

The 3rd March, 1902.

No. 884-I.B.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major C. F. Campbell, I.S.C., Inspecting Officer, Punjab and Kashmir Imperial Service Cavalry, for six months.

Pension Service, 20th year, commenced 9th September, 1901.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1902.

No. 1272-P.—Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz, having been appointed a Probationer in Class VI of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, is attached to the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 25th of February, 1902.

No. 1383-*F.*—Mr. K. G. Rose, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the 6th January, 1902.

Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Rose, or until further orders.

ERRATUM.

The 7th March, 1902.

No. 1403-*S.R.*—In column 2 of the table appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 1262-S R., dated the 28th February, 1902, *substitute* "1st February, 1901" *for* "31st February, 1901."

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th March, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 213.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Passy, Military Accountant, 2nd class, on completion of his duties as Field Controller, China Field Force, is appointed to officiate as a Controller of Military Accounts.

No. 214.—Lieutenant D. A. E. Will, 4th Bombay Rifles, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th February, 1901.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 215.—Colonel Sir Thomas J. Gallwey, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Principal Medical Officer, His Majesty's Forces in India, with the local rank of Surgeon-General, with effect from the 22nd February, 1902, *vice* Surgeon-General W. Taylor, C.B., Army Medical Staff, who has been appointed Director-General, Army Medical Staff.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-sections shall be substituted for sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 17 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, namely:—

"(2) The Cantonment Magistrate, as Secretary of the Cantonment Committee and as executive officer of the cantonment authority, shall be subordinate to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where such Commanding Officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall see that all orders of the cantonment authority are duly obeyed.

(4) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity."

'London Gazette," dated the 7th February, 1902, page 786.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 7th February, 1902

* * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Walter Hailes. Dated 17th January, 1902.
John Robert Burlton-Bennet. Dated 18th January, 1902.

* * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 11th February, 1902, page 847.

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BREVET.

* * * * * * *

Captain G. O. Roos-Keppel, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services in conducting a successful operation against the Para Chamkanis in March, 1899. Dated 30th March, 1899.

* * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 218.—Sub-Conductor Michael Cahill to be Conductor and Store Sergeant James Henderson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd December, 1901, *vice* Conductor Joseph Higgins, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 219.—Sub-Conductor George Henry Edward Cuerdon, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor James Riley to be Conductor;
Store Sergeant William Bickley to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 24th December, 1901, *vice* Conductor Vincent Phillips, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 220.—Store Sergeant Frederick George Finch to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd December, 1901, *vice* Sub-Conductor D. W. John, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 221.—Conductor John O'Neill, Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, Thomason College, Roorkee, is specially promoted, as a supernumerary, to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95, of 1894, with effect from the 24th February, 1902.

Madras.

No. 222.—Sub-Conductor William Rule to be Conductor and Sergeant Robert Cuthbert to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 11th December, 1901, *vice* Conductor J. S. Joyce, transferred to the pension establishment.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bombay.

No. 223.—Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Edward John Keane is absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Arthur Henry Smith to be Conductor;
Sergeant Frederick Augustus Borrett to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 6th November, 1901, *vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant T. E. Rogers, retired.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Bishan Singh to be Subadar and Drill Havildar Fateh Sher to be Jemadar, *vice* Kutbud-din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1902.

22nd Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Khan Bahadur to be Subadar Major, and Jemadar Zaman Ali Shah to be Subadar, *vice* Mahbub Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November, 1901.

40th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Gulodoo to be Jemadar, *vice* Malapa, promoted, with effect from this date.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Lachman Rana to be Subadar, and Havildar Motilal Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhian Singh Thapa, deceased, with effect from 17th January, 1902.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Jemadar Bije Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Binj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bharat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1902.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 225.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted Medals for meritorious service with annuity and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity for the year ending 31st March, 1903, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, article 334 :—

MEDALS INSCRIBED "FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE" WITH ANNUITY.

No. 1935, Havildar Ramji, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Color Havildar Gayadin Singh, pensioned.

MEDALS INSCRIBED FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT" WITH GRATUITY.

1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 623, Sowar Kutab Khan.
„ 763, „ Man Singh.

2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 777, Sowar Hafizuddin.
„ 779 „ Muhammad Umar Khan.

3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 709, Camel Sowar Bishen Singh.
„ 573, Sowar Mazhar Ali Khan.

4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 633, Sowar Muhammad Rahim Khan.
„ 734, „ Shaik Muhammad Meeraj.

1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 884, Drum-Major Ellaya.
„ 958, Sepoy Bala.

3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2004, Naick Yenkatswamy.
„ 58, „ Ballaram.

4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 882, Drummer Balaya.
„ 890, Sepoy Muhammad Ghaus.

6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2489, Naick Makhaji.
„ 2572, „ Arjunji.

MEDALS INSCRIBED FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT" WITHOUT GRATUITY.

2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 768, Sowar Hayat Khan

3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 709, Sowar Sunder Singh.

4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 1036, Sowar Shaik Assad Ali.

1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 1068, Sepoy Metabaksh Sukul.

2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2526, Sepoy Soobhkaran Singh.

3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 16, Sepoy Narsyah.

4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 1129, Sepoy Narayan Singh.

6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2520, Sepoy Sahebdin.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 226.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

John Neville Oldfield Thurston, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Owen, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 227.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Herbert William Shawcross, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 12th February, 1902, *vice* Newton, resigned.

Alexander Robert Greene, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th February, 1902, to complete the establishment.

No. 228.—*3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant George Edward Marklew to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 3rd February, 1902, *vice* Collins, removed from the rolls of the Corps.

No. 229.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Tomyns Reginald Browne, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Second-in-Command, with effect from the 12th January, 1902, *vice* Pont, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 230.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Chinnock Radford, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 13th December, 1901, *vice* Gore-Browne, resigned.

Captain (Honorary Major) Robert William Campion to be Major, with effect from the 13th December, 1901, *vice* Radford, promoted.

Captain (Honorary Major) Samuel John Sarjant to be Major, with effect from the 10th January, 1902, *vice* Muirhead, resigned.

Lieutenant Julius Preston Mackeson to be Captain, with effect from the 13th December, 1901, *vice* Campion, promoted.

Lieutenant Herbert Sydney Jacob to be Captain, with effect from the 10th January, 1902, *vice* Sarjant, promoted.

Dugald Stuart Burn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Alfred Peel Goldney, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 231.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Kennard Weld Downing to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th January, 1902, *vice* Roberts, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Henry Brock to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th January, 1902, *vice* Thornton, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Bushe Jackson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 27th January, 1902, to complete the establishment.

William Charles McMurray, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st December, 1901, to complete the establishment.

Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald Tyler, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Downing, promoted.

Robert Daniel Richmond, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st February, 1902, *vice* Stanes, resigned.

No. 232.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Captain Reginald Heber Shipley, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd February, 1902.

Captain John Nathaniel Atkinson, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th February, 1902.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 233.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

Allahabad Light Horse.

Captain Robert Rutherford Deans.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Major John Pollen.

Captain (Honorary Major) Thomas Mathew English.

Captain (Honorary Major) George Lund.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

DISCIPLINE.

No. 13.—The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to direct that officers in charge of Submarine Defences at the ports of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon, respectively, shall be appointed "Commanding Officers" of all vessels employed for submarine mining purposes at those ports during the period that the vessels are in commis-

sion; and that such officers shall exercise the functions of "Commanding Officers" as described in section 2 (1) (*f*) of the Indian Marine Act of 1887, in every respect whether afloat or ashore.

2. All correspondence relating to the employment of the vessels or crews, the provision of coal, water, and stores, execution of repairs, etc., shall be conducted direct between the local authorities of the Royal Indian Marine and the officer in charge of Submarine Defences.

3. Questions of misconduct, or of offences against the Indian Marine Act, shall be dealt with by the officer in charge of Submarine Defences, after reference to the local authorities of the Royal Indian Marine.

4. Permanent alterations of duties, removals from or additions to crews shall be arranged by the Royal Indian Marine through the officer in charge of Submarine Defences.

5. The dates of commissioning and laying up vessels in accordance with the orders of the Government of India shall be arranged by the Royal Indian Marine in communication with the officer in charge Submarine Defences at each station.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 14.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant L. F. Philbrick, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for four months.

Lieutenant D. H. Gibsone, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for two months.

Assistant Engineer F. Pool, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for six months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1902.

No. 77.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 17th February, 1902:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.
C. R. T. Balston .	Examiner, class III, *temporary.*	Examiner, class III . .	Permanent.
F. G. Heaven . .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade	Ditto .	Ditto.
G. H. leMaistre .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* (*supernumerary*).	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade (*supernumerary*).	Ditto
S. K. L. Yeats .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade	Ditto.
R. C. F. Volkers .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
W. C. Hickie . .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade (*supernumerary*).	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade (*supernumerary*).	Sub. *pro tem.*
F. W. Eicke . .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade	Ditto.
W. E. Curry . .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade	Examiner, class III . .	*Temporary.*
S. K. L. Yeats .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
J. M. Hartley . .	Examiner, class IV, *temporary.*	Deputy Examiner, class I .	...
J. Patch . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	...
Harprasad Dar .	Ditto .	Ditto .	...
C. E. Hubbard .	Ditto .	Ditto .	...
W. C. Davis . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	...

No. 78.—With reference to Public Works Department Resolution No. 31-A. E., dated 28th February, 1902, the officers in class IV of the new classification of the Superior Accounts Branch are re-graded, with effect from 17th February, 1902, as shown below :—

Names.	From	To
A. Conley	Examiner, class IV	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.
A. J. Fox	Ditto	Ditto.
A. L. Wright	Ditto	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.
C. Muirhead	Ditto	Ditto.
H. M. C. Trotter	Ditto	Ditto.
P. C. Mole	Ditto	Ditto.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Examiner, class IV, *temporary*	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, *temporary*.
J. E. Lacey	Ditto	Ditto.
P. T. R. Keilner	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 79.—Lieutenant C. L. Magniac, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 22nd January, 1902, and until further orders.

The 6th March, 1902.

No. 80.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class (temporary rank), State Railways, and Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months and 28 days combined with furlough for 21 months, under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1902, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

The 4th March, 1902.

No. 76.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 31 A.—E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—ACCOUNT-ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 28th February, 1902.

Revision of the rates of pay of the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department.

Read—

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 2 P. W., dated 31st January, 1902.

Read also—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A.—E., dated 9th February, 1893.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, are pleased to order that, with effect from the 17th February, 1902, the classification and rates of pay for the Superior Accounts Establishment of the Public Works Department, so far as they relate to officers appointed from 1st January, 1893, shall be as follows :—

Classification.	Rates of pay.
	R
Examiners, class I	1,500
" " II	1,250
" " III	1,000
" " IV, 1st grade	900
" " IV, 2nd "	800
" " IV, 3rd "	700
Deputy Examiners, class I	600
" " " II	400
Assistant Examiners, 1st grade	300
" " 2nd "	250
" " 3rd "	200

2. Those officers who have already been permanently promoted to the rank of Examiner, class IV, on R800 per mensem, and who will, under the revised scale now sanctioned, be placed in the lowest grade of that class, the pay of which is R700 per mensem, will, however, continue to draw the former rate of pay until they are absorbed in the ordinary course in the (new) class IV, 2nd grade, and, further, all officers of the new classification, who, on the 17th February, 1902, had been holding *temporary* rank as Examiner, class IV, on R800 per mensem for six months continuously, will be allowed the benefit of that rate of pay as personal to themselves when graded either permanently or temporarily as Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade (R700 per mensem).

3. It is also ordered that officers on the (old) rates of pay in force prior to 1st January, 1893, who are graded as Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, shall from the 17th February, 1902, draw pay at the rate of R700 per mensem instead of R650 per mensem as hitherto.

The Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Secretaries to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Resident in Mysore.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal State Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 7th March, 1902.

No. 81.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. III Railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1902.

Modification of the rules for reporting and investigating accidents on Indian railways, and for the preparation of returns relating thereto.

Read—

Sections 83, 84, 85, 92, 96, and 103 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Read again—

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 170, dated the 30th April, 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 4th May, 1895—the Government of India circular No. 7 Railway, dated the 19th April, 1895, and the rules therewith promulgated for reporting and investigating accidents on Indian Railways.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 411, dated the 21st November 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd November, 1895—the Government of India circular No. 18 Railway, dated the 2nd November, 1895, modifying rule 8 of enclosure No. 1 to circular No. 7 Railway of 1895, read above.

Read also—

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 201, dated the 20th May, 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd May, 1897—the Government of India resolution No. 413 R. T., dated the 15th May, 1897, promulgating an addendum to rule 22 of enclosure No. 1 to circular No. 7 Railway of 1895, read above.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 303, dated the 7th July, 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 9th July, 1898—the Government of India circular No. IX Railway, dated the 11th June, 1898, modifying para. 2 of the resolution embodied in, and the enclosures to circular No. 7 Railway of 1895, read above.

OBSERVATIONS.—In enclosure No. 1 of circular No. 7 Railway, dated the 19th April, 1895, the Government of India promulgated certain rules, framed under section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), regarding notices of accidents occurring in the course of working a railway and the duties of railway servants, police officers, Government Inspectors and Magistrates on the occurrence of such accidents.

Paragraph 2 of the Resolution embodied in the circular prescribed the procedure to be adopted in the case of accidents occurring otherwise than in the course of working a railway, *e.g.*, damage to line or works from excessive floods, etc., involving interruption to traffic, but not causing any train accident, and ordered that rules 22 to 27 of enclosure No. 1 of the circular should, so far as they were applicable, also regulate the duties of Government Inspectors in regard to such accidents.

In enclosure No. 2 of the same circular, directions, framed under section 85 of the Act, were also issued with regard to the returns to be submitted by railway administrations in relation not only to accidents which occur on a railway, but to all other railway accidents.

2. Again, by circular No. 18 Railway, dated the 2nd November, 1895, and resolution No. 413 R. T., dated the 15th May, 1897, certain modifications were made in rules 8 and 22 of enclosure No. 1 to circular No. 7 Railway of 1895 with the view, in the case of the former rule, of making discretionary the duty, which before was obligatory, of railway administrations, their officers and servants, arresting, or directing to be arrested, persons implicated in or connected with any accident, or committing any offence referred to in section 131 of the Act; and, in the case of the latter rule, of dispensing with telegraphic reports of certain classes of accidents which were then made to the Government of India, and which it was considered might be more conveniently embodied in a monthly report.

3. Subsequently, by circular No. IX Railway, dated the 11th June, 1898, further modifications were made in the resolution embodied in circular No. 7 Railway of 1895, and its enclosures, with the view of allowing Government Inspectors a larger discretion in determining the classes of accidents which should or should not be reported to the Government of India, of dispensing with the submission of the monthly return of minor accidents which were introduced under the orders contained in resolution No. 413 R. T., dated the 15th May, 1897, and of elucidating doubtful points which had come to notice in connection with the preparation of the quarterly returns of accidents.

4. The experience, which has since been gained in the working of the rules generally and in the preparation of the returns of accidents, points to the desirability of introducing further modifications.

5. The modifications contemplated will require railway administrations to submit the returns of accidents only once a year, *viz.*, for the twelve months ending with the 31st December; and to report by *telegraph* only accidents attended, or of a description usually attended, with loss of human life or with serious injury to persons or property. They will also dispense with the special returns of (*a*) failure of tyres, (*b*) failure of axles, (*c*) failure of wheels, (*d*) broken rails, (*e*) return of cattle run over, and (*f*) return of flood damages. It is, however, necessary that there should be a record of these accidents, and they will require to be entered in Part I of the returns in the manner indicated in enclosure No. 2 hereof.

6. These returns cannot be scrutinised, and the Government of India must rely upon railway administrations for the correctness of the entries they contain. Particular care should therefore be exercised in their compilation by the several railway administration especially in regard to the classification of the accidents in Part I. Special attention should likewise be given to rules 2 (*c*) (i), 18, and 19 of enclosure No. 2.

7. Revised rules for reporting and investigating accidents and for the preparation and submission of the returns have also been drawn up embodying the modifications made from time to time.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to publish, for general information, the revised rules annexed hereto and made under sections 84 and 85, respectively, of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), regarding notices of, and enquiries into, accidents on railways and the submission of returns relating to such accidents.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and to the officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

Ordered, also, that this resolution, together with the rules and forms referred to therein, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, and be further notified to railway servants and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to

inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station in the case of open lines, and of the Engineer in charge in the case of lines under construction.

Ordered, further, that this resolution be forwarded to the Home and Foreign Departments for information.

Documents accompanying.

1. Rules regarding notices of accidents occurring in the course of working a railway, and the duties of railway servants, police officers, Government Inspectors and Magistrates on the occurrence of such accidents.
2. Rules regarding the returns of accidents to be submitted by railway administrations, and the forms therein referred to.

Enclosure No. 1 to Government of India Circular No. III Railway of 1902.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 170, dated the 30th April, 1895, as subsequently amended by the like Notifications No. 411, dated the 21st November, 1895, and No. 303, dated the 7th July, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding notices of, and enquiries into, accidents, namely :—

Notices.

1. The notices mentioned in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

mileage or station, or both, at which the accident occurred ;

time and date of the accident ;

number and description of the train or trains ;

nature of the accident ;

number of people killed or injured, as far as known ;

cause of the accident, as far as known ;

probable detention to traffic.

2 (*1*) In the case of the following accidents, namely :—

(*a*) accidents attended with loss of human life, or with grievous hurt as defined in the Indian Penal Code,* or with serious injury to property, or

(*b*) collisions between trains, of which one is a train carrying passengers, or

(*c*) derailments of any train carrying passengers, or of any part of such a train,

such notices shall be sent by telegraph immediately after the accident has occurred by the station master of one or other of the stations between, or of the station at, or, where there is no station master, by the railway servant in charge of the section of the railway on, which the accident has occurred.

(*2*) Notices of accidents described in section 83, clause (*d*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), namely, accidents of a description usually attended with loss of human life or with such grievous hurt as aforesaid or with serious injury to property, which do not fall under sub-rule (1), shall, in accordance with that section, be given without unnecessary delay, and may be sent by post.

Duties of railway servants.

3. Every railway servant shall report, with as little delay as possible, every accident occurring in the course of working the railway on which he is employed which may come to his notice. Such reports shall be made to the nearest station master, or, where there is no station master, to the railway servant in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident has occurred.

4. (*1*) Whenever an accident, such as is described in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), has occurred in the course of working a railway, the Agent or Manager shall cause an enquiry to be promptly made by a committee of railway officers (to be called a "joint enquiry") for the thorough investigation of the causes which led to the accident :

* *Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), section 320* —
The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous :"
First.—Emasculation.
Secondly.—Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.
Thirdly.—Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.
Fourthly.—Privation of any member or joint.
Fifthly.—Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.
Sixthly.—Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.
Seventhly.—Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.
Eighthly.—Any hurt which endangers life, or which causes the sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days, in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

Provided that such enquiry may be dispensed with—

(*a*) if the accident has not been attended with loss of human life or with serious injury to persons or property ; or

(*b*) if there is no reasonable doubt as to the cause of the accident; or

(*c*) if one department of the railway intimates that it accepts all responsibility in the matter

(*2*) Where such enquiry is dispensed with, it shall be the duty of the head of the department of the railway responsible for the accident to make such enquiry (to be called a "departmental enquiry") as he may consider necessary, and if his staff or the system of working is at fault, to adopt or suggest such measures as he may consider expedient for preventing a recurrence of similar accidents.

5 (*1*) Whenever a joint enquiry is to be made, the Agent or Manager shall cause notice of the date and hour at which the enquiry will commence to be given to the following officers, namely :—

(*a*) the Magistrate of the district in which the accident occurred, or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf ;

(*b*) the Government Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), for the section of the railway on which the accident occurred ,

(*c*) the Consulting Engineer in administrative charge of the railway, when that officer is not the Government Inspector referred to in clause (*b*) of this rule for the section of the railway on which the accident occurred , and

(*d*) the officer in charge of the railway police, or if there are no railway police, the officer in charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

(*2*) The date and hour at which the enquiry will commence shall be fixed so as to give the officers mentioned or referred to in sub-rule (*1*) sufficient time to reach the place where the enquiry is to be held

6 (*1*) As soon as any joint or departmental enquiry has been completed, the President of the Committee or the head of the department, as the case may be, shall send to the Agent or Manager a report in the form prescribed by rule 25.

(*2*) The Agent or Manager shall forward, with his remarks as to the action it is intended to take in regard to the staff responsible for the accident, or for the revision of the rules or the system of working, a copy of such report—

(*a*) to the officials mentioned in rule 5, sub-rule (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*) ; and

(*b*) if no enquiry has been made under rule 16, or if a joint or departmental enquiry has been held first, to the Magistrate or officer mentioned in rule 5, sub-rule (1), clause (*a*) ; and

(*c*) if any magisterial enquiry is being made, to the Magistrate making such enquiry.

(*3*) Such copy shall be accompanied—

in the case referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (*2*), by a statement of the persons, if any, whom the Agent or Manager desires to prosecute, and

in the case referred to in clause (*c*) of the same sub-rule, by a copy of the evidence taken at the enquiry.

(*4*) Whenever the Agent or Manager receives a copy of the Government Inspector's report under rule 24, he shall at once acknowledge its receipt. If he differs from the views expressed in the report, he shall at the same time submit his remarks thereon, or, if he is not immediately able to do so, he shall, in his acknowledgment of the report, inform the Government Inspector of his intention to submit his remarks later

(*5*) Whenever the report of the Government Inspector points to the necessity for or suggests a change in any of the rules or in the system of working, the Agent or Manager shall, when acknowledging the report, intimate the action which has been taken, or which it is proposed to take, to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, or shall inform the Government Inspector of his intention to report further on the Government Inspector's proposals.

7. (*1*) Whenever any accident has occurred in the course of working a railway, the Agent or Manager shall give all reasonable aid to the District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed or deputed under rule 16, and to the Government Inspector, Medical Officers, the police, and others concerned, to enable them promptly to reach the scene of the accident, and shall assist those authorities in making enquiries and in obtaining evidence as to the cause of the accident.

(*2*) When any enquiry under rule 16 or any judicial enquiry is being made, the Agent or Manager shall arrange for the attendance, as long as may be necessary, at the office or place of enquiry, of all railway servants whose evidence is likely to be required.

committed, the Agent or Manager or some officer of the railway nominated by him, or, if there be no such officer, the railway officer of highest rank present, may direct the senior police officer or policeman present, or, if there be no member of the police force present, a railway servant, at once to arrest the offender, and no railway servant shall arrest any person under the authority of the said section without such direction except for the purpose of preventing him from making his escape :

Provided that, when such offender is a railway servant whose arrest is considered for any reason undesirable, proper precautions shall be taken to prevent his escape.

9. Whenever any accident occurring in the course of working a railway has been attended with serious personal injury, it shall be the duty of the Agent or Manager to afford medical aid to the sufferers, and to see that they are properly and carefully attended to till removed to their home or handed over to the care of their relatives or friends. In any such case, or any case in which any loss of human life or serious personal injury has occurred, the nearest local medical officer should be communicated with if he is nearer than any railway medical officer.

Duties of Police Officers.

10. The railway police may make an investigation into the causes which led to any accident occurring in the course of working a railway, and shall do so—

(*a*) whenever any such accident is attended with loss of human life or with grievous hurt as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or with serious injury to property, or has *primâ facie* been due to any criminal act or omission ; or

(*b*) whenever the District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed under rule 16 has given a direction under clause (*c*) of that rule :

Provided that no such investigation shall be made when a magisterial enquiry has been commenced or ordered under rule 16, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*).

11. (*1*) Whenever an investigation is to be made by the railway police—

(*a*) in a case in which an accident is attended with loss of human life or with serious injury to persons or property ; or

(*b*) in pursuance of a direction given under rule 16, clause (*c*),

the investigation shall be conducted by the officer in charge of the railway police, or, if that officer should be unable to conduct the investigation himself, then by an officer to be deputed by him.

(*2*) An officer deputed under sub-rule (*1*) shall ordinarily be an Assistant Superintendent of Police, but if in any case it should be found impracticable to depute an officer of that grade, an Inspector of Police may be deputed.

12. The officer who is to conduct an investigation in pursuance of rule 11 shall proceed without delay to the scene of the accident and conduct the investigation there, and shall at once advise the Agent or Manager of the railway and the Traffic Officer of the district by telegraph of the date and hour at which the investigation will commence, so that, if possible, the presence of a railway official may be arranged for to watch the proceedings and to aid the officer making the investigation. The absence of a railway official must not, however, be allowed to delay the investigation, which should be made as soon as possible after the accident has taken place.

13. (*1*) In every case to which rule 11 applies, immediate information shall be given by the railway police to the district police, who, if so required, shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the railway premises. But the railway police are primarily entrusted with the duty of carrying on the investigation within such limits.

(*2*) Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case, on the conclusion of the police investigation, shall rest with the railway police.

14. The result of every police investigation shall be reported at once to the Magistrate of the district, or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to the Agent or Manager of the railway.

15. Where there are no railway police, the duties imposed by rules 10, 11, and 12, rule 13, sub-rule (*2*), and rule 14 on the railway police, or on the officer in charge of the railway police, shall be discharged by the district police or by the District Superintendent of Police, as the case may be.

Duties of Magistrates.

16. Whenever an accident, such as is described in section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), has occurred in the course of working a railway, the District Magistrate, or any other Magistrate who may be appointed in this behalf by the Local Government, may either—

(*a*) himself make an enquiry into the causes which led to the accident ; or

(*b*) depute a subordinate Magistrate, who, if possible, should be a Magistrate of the first class, to make such an enquiry; or

(*c*) direct an investigation into the causes which led to the accident to be made by the police.

17. Whenever it is decided to make an enquiry under rule 16, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), the District Magistrate or other Magistrate appointed as aforesaid, or the Magistrate deputed under rule 16, clause (*b*), as the case may be, shall proceed to the scene of the accident and conduct the enquiry there, and shall at once advise the Agent or Manager of the railway and the Government Inspector by telegraph of the date and hour at which the enquiry will commence, so as to enable the railway administration to summon the requisite expert evidence.

18. A Magistrate making an enquiry under rule 16 may summon any railway servant, and any other person whose presence he may think necessary, and, after taking the evidence and completing the enquiry, shall, if he considers there are sufficient grounds for a judicial enquiry, take the requisite steps for bringing to trial any person whom he may consider to be criminally liable for the accident. Whenever technical points are involved, the Magistrate should be careful to call for and take the opinion of the Government Inspector or other professional persons.

19. The result of every enquiry made under rule 16 shall be communicated by the Magistrate to the Agent or Manager of the railway and to the Government Inspector.

20. If, in the course of any judicial enquiry into an accident occurring in the course of working a railway, the Magistrate desires the assistance of the Government Inspector or of the Agent or Manager of the railway, or the attendance of any officer of the railway, to explain any matter relating to railway supervision, management, or working, he will issue a requisition to such officer to attend the court, stating at the same time the nature of the assistance required. In summoning railway servants, the Magistrate will take care not to summon so large a number of the employés, specially of one class, on the same day, as to cause inconvenience to the working of the railway. In the case of very serious accidents, it will generally be advisable for the Magistrate to receive either the evidence of, or a report from, both the Government Inspector and the Agent or Manager of the railway in regard to the accident before finally concluding the judicial enquiry.

21. On the conclusion of any such judicial enquiry, the Magistrate shall send a copy of his decision to the Agent or Manager of the railway, and shall, unless in any case he thinks it unnecessary to do so, report the result of the enquiry to the Local Government.

Duties of the Government Inspector appointed under section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

22. (*1*) Whenever the Government Inspector receives notice under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), of the occurrence of an accident which he considers of a sufficiently serious nature to justify such a course, he shall report the occurrence direct to the Government of India by telegraph.

(*2*) Every such report shall contain the particulars prescribed by rule 1.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, every accident to a train (whether carrying passengers or not) which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, shall be deemed to be an accident of a "sufficiently serious nature."

23. (*1*) The Government Inspector shall, whenever he receives notice as aforesaid of an accident which he considers serious enough to warrant an enquiry or investigation being made under any of these rules, proceed to the scene of the accident to note the facts and to enquire generally into the causes which led to the accident. If the Government Inspector, after reporting to the Government of India the occurrence of an accident in accordance with rule 22, decides that an enquiry or investigation by himself is not necessary, he shall in every such case advise the Government of India accordingly by letter.

(*2*) Whenever an enquiry under sub-rule (1) is made by the Government Inspector, he shall, if practicable, be present at the joint enquiry (if any) made under rule 4, sub-rule (1).

24. Whenever the Government Inspector has made an enquiry under rule 23, sub-rule (1), or when the Government Inspector disagrees with, or considers it necessary to adversely criticise the report of the joint or departmental enquiry or the working of the railway, he shall submit a report in writing, through the Senior Government Inspector to the Local Government or Administration controlling the railway and to the Government of India, or, in the case of a railway which is directly administered by the State, to the Government of India only, and shall forward a copy of such report to the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned, and, if a magisterial enquiry has been made, to the Magistrate who made such enquiry.

25. In the case of all serious accidents, the reports referred to in rule 6 and in rule 23 sub-rule (1), shall be submitted in the form adopted by the Inspecting Officers of the

(1) a brief description of the accident ;
(2) a description of the locality of the accident ;
(3) a detailed statement of the evidence taken ;
(4) the conclusions arrived at at the joint or departmental enquiry;
(5) an appendix stating the damage done ;
(6) (when necessary) a sketch illustrative of the accident ; and
(7) in the case of the report submitted by the Government Inspector, the conclusion arrived at by him.

26. If the Agent or Manager makes any remarks on the Government Inspector's report under rule 6, sub rules (4) and (5), or expresses an intention to do so, the Government Inspector shall inform the Government of India, and the Local Government or Administration controlling the railway, of the steps which have been or are proposed to be taken by the railway administration to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether, in his opinion, further action in the matter is desirable.

27. The Government Inspector shall, as far as possible, assist any Magistrate making an enquiry under rule 16 or a magisterial enquiry, whenever he may be called upon to do so.

28. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the exercise of any of the powers conferred on Government Inspectors by section 5 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Enclosure No. 2 to Government of India Circular No. III Railway of 1902.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the like rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 303, dated the 7th July 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules with regard to the returns of accidents to be submitted by railway administrations to the Governor General in Council, namely :—

1. The returns shall be prepared in the forms hereto appended, marked, respectively Parts I to V and Tables 1 and 2, and shall be accompanied by all necessary remarks and explanations by the railway officials by whom they are prepared. The returns shall be submitted not later than three weeks after the close of the year to which they relate The returns, whether submitted in manuscript or in print, shall be set forth on one side of the paper only.

2. The returns shall comprise all accidents of the following classes, namely :—

(*a*) all cases of loss of, or injury to, life or limb from causes connected with the working of railways ;

(*b*) all cases of injury to the permanent-way, stock, or works, whether attended or not by injury to life or limb;

(*c*) all accidents of any kind likely to have endangered life or limb, or to have caused serious loss of property, such, for example, as cases of trains running over chairs placed on the line, of persons falling out of trains, but who are not injured in any way, or of fires in trains, not resulting in injury to the way, stock, or works, etc. : Provided that in such cases the following additional rules shall be observed, namely :—

(i) All cases of chairs, stones, or other obstructions placed on the line, being met with in the course of working, shall be reported in Part I, but shall not be included in Table No. 2 of the returns unless the obstructions have been actually run over, and it shall also be recorded whether such articles were supposed to have been maliciously placed on the line so as to have amounted to an attempt at train wrecking. The object of the inclusion of all cases in Part I is to maintain a complete record of all cases of attempted train wrecking.

(ii) In case of fire attributed to sparks from the engine, it shall be recorded whether the engine was fitted with a spark-arrester, and, if so, the pattern shall be stated, as also the description of the fuel used. In cases in which there is reason to suppose that the spark escaped from the ash-pan, it shall be stated what, if any, precaution has been taken to check the escape of sparks therefrom.

(iii) Cases of averted collisions shall be reported in Part I, but shall not be included in Table No. 2 of the returns, as they are not accidents for purposes of the accident returns.

(i) Whether cattle are actually run over or are merely thrown off the line, all cases of cattle coming in contact with running trains shall be included in the accident returns.

(ii) In cases of cattle being thrown off the line or run over, it shall invariably be stated whether the engine was fitted with a cow-catcher or cattle guard, and, if so, the pattern shall be specified.

(iii) If more than one head of cattle are run over at one time, *i.e.*, in one accident, they shall not be counted as different accidents, but as one accident.

(iv) The condition of the fencing shall also be reported in every case.

3. The following classes of railway servants shall be included in the returns, namely:—

(*a*) all persons employed in stations, including police;

(*b*) all persons employed in the maintenance of way and works, exclusive of men entertained for special works, that is, for railway works involving no risk from the working of trains, *e.g.*, the construction of spurs in a river on which railway work-people are employed; and

(*c*) all persons employed on trains or running engines, also all gate-keepers.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, the average number of servants employed should be arrived at by adding the numbers employed on the first day of each month and dividing the total by twelve.

4. Accidents described in rule 2, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), which are of a trivial nature, such as petty accidents in shunting, failure of springs or bursting open of points by trains, resulting in no further damage or accident, small landslips not interrupting traffic, etc. need not be included in the returns. All accidents shall, however, be recorded in the office of the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned, it being left to that officer to decide which of them may be omitted from the returns as trivial.

5. In cases where one accident might appropriately be classified under more than one head (such as breakage of an axle causing derailment), the classification shall be in accordance with the primary cause of the accident, and the same accident shall not be classified under more than one head.

6. In cases of failure of couplings, it shall invariably be stated if the vehicles were [illegible] side chains, and if so, whether the train was dragged along by means of the side chains or whether both couplings and side chains parted.

7. Under the heading "10—*Trains running over obstruction on the line*" only such accidents shall be entered as are caused by trains running over obstructions (*e.g.*, sleepers, rails, stones, etc., placed on the line) other than those caused by the accidental misplacement of railway appliances in the ordinary course of working. Accidents due to trains, etc., mounting scotch blocks, or other misplaced railway appliances, or travelling over split or trailing points, etc., and resulting in derailments or collisions, shall be shown under these respective heads.

8. Accidents connected with the bursting of boilers shall be shown separately from those connected with the bursting of tubes. A detailed account of each recorded case of the bursting of a boiler shall invariably be given in the form marked Part I.

9. Interruptions to traffic owing to several breaches near together caused by floods occurring on the same day (*i.e.*, from the same cause) shall be treated as one accident; the separate breaches shall not be treated as separate accidents.

10. Failure of engines due to want of water, fire-bars melting and dropping in the ash-pan owing to excessive heat, etc., shall be classified under head "25—Other accidents."

11. As mixed trains are considered passenger trains for purposes of the accident returns, accidents to mixed trains shall be treated as occurring to passenger trains.

12. In classifying accidents in column 3 on page 2 of the form marked Part I, the word "Serious" shall be entered above the number in order to show which accidents were reported to the Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

13. With reference to column "Number of passengers and others" in Table No. 2, where persons other than passengers are killed or injured, the fact shall be stated in a footnote

14. All cases of "Failure of tyres," "Failure of axles," "Failure of wheels," "Broken rails," "Running through level-crossing gates, over cattle or other obstructions," and "Floods" shall be entered in the general return, Part I, the columns for killed and injured being left blank when such occurrences have led to no personal injury.

as falling into wells, cases of drowning in wells or ponds, etc., within the station limits of a railway, shall not be included in Part IV of the returns, nor shall slight abrasions or bruises, which are incidental to a man's ordinary duties, be included in this Part.

16. Accidents on open lines of railway not coming under any of the classified heads in the forms marked Parts I, II, and III, but which have caused loss of human life or personal injury, shall be entered in the form marked Part IV.

17. Cases of persons falling out of trains, but not injured, shall be reported in Part II, but the columns "Killed" and "Injured" against such entries may be left blank.

18. In the forms marked Parts I to V those accidents only shall be entered which have occurred during the year to which the returns relate. The specimen entries in the said forms explain the nature of the accidents which shall be included therein.

19. (*1*) Accidents to trains of a railway exercising running powers over another shall be treated, for the purposes of these returns, as accidents of the line owning the trains, as accidents of this nature are compared with the train mileage run by each line.

(*2*) Accidents at joint stations shall be similarly treated. Other accidents at joint stations or on lines on which running powers are exercised, shall be included in the returns of the working or owning line.

20. Accidents occurring—

(*a*) in railway workshops; or

(*b*) on new works not opened for traffic; or

(*c*) on lines under construction; or

(*d*) on lines not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods; or

(*e*) to steamers or flats working in connection with railways,

shall be entered in the briefest possible manner in Part V only, and not entered in any other parts or Tables of the returns. Accidents of the nature referred to in this rule shall also, when necessary, be reported in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881).

Part I.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS (*a*) to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc , on the ———— RAILWA during the year ending with the 31st December 19 , with the number of persons killed or injure thereby.

KEY.

This table distinguishes the different classes of accidents included in this Part, and is referred to b the figures in column 3 of the general return.

	Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains (*b*)						
2. Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line (*b*)						
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains (*b*)						
4. Collisions between light engines (*b*)						
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails						
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails						
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points						
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed						
9. Trains running over cattle on the line (*c*)						
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line (*d*)						
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings (*e*)						
12. The bursting of boilers of engines (*f*)						
12A. The bursting of tubes of engines (*f*)						
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines (*g*)						
14. The failure of tyres (*e*)						
15. „ wheels (*e*)						
16. „ axles (*e*)						
17. „ brake apparatus						
18. „ couplings (*h*)						
19. „ tunnels bridges, viaducts, or culverts						
20. Broken rails (*e*)						
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way (*i*)						
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments (*i*)						
23. Fire in trains (*j*)						
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts						
25. Other accidents (*k*)						
TOTAL						

...AL RETURN of ACCIDENTS (*a*) to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc.—(*concluded*).

...te of accident.	Name of railway, with nature and cause of accident.	(*a*) For classification, see key to this Part.	Passengers and others.		Railway servants.		Total all classes.	
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
19 .	East Indian—							
January 28th .	A down goods train parted between mile 158 and 159 near Pradhankanta owing to the draw bar of a wagon breaking, due to a flaw in the metal. The jerk caused the side chains also to part. (*b*)	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " .	The engine of a down goods train failed at Gaipura, mile 520¾, due to a crank axle breaking owing to defective material. (*f*)	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
October 27th .	A pilot engine was derailed at Cawnpore causing several detentions to the up mail and other trains.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
February 12th .	A collision between No. 1 up mail train and a wagon which had been blown foul of the main line was averted at Nawadih owing to the driver having noticed the vehicle in time. (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...rch 21st .	The engine of a down passenger train failed at Baidyabati, owing to a tyre of one of the tender wheels working off. (*f*)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jorhát—							
April 5th . .	No. 1 up *mixed train* was derailed owing to the tarpaulin which had fallen from a wagon having got jammed in the wheels of a carriage. (*d*)	5	...	...	...	..	...	...
	East Indian—							
April 15th .	A collision took place at Howrah Station, between the down Tarkessur local train and the empty stock of the down Burdwan local train owing to the former having run against signals. Twenty passengers were slightly injured. (*e*)	Serious 2	...	20	...	...	...	20
	Darjeeling-Himalayan—							
December 27th .	The flange of a wheel of a wagon attached to a goods train broke at mile 43¼ and the wagon was derailed. (*f*)	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras—							
January 2nd .	After the passage of a light engine at $\frac{18}{9\,10}$ miles, a 75 lbs. 20 ft. steel rail was found fractured owing to a flaw in the bottom flange. The rail was replaced. (*f*)	20	..	...	...	...	...	...
...ry 4th . .	A fire was discovered in an open goods wagon loaded with cotton and attached to a mixed train near Takyal station on the Bangalore branch. The driver unhooked the wagon, but was unable to extinguish the fire. The wagon was completely destroyed. The fire is attributed to a spark from the engine. The engine, which was burning coal at the time, was fitted with a spark arrester consisting of frame covered with copper wire gauze-meshing in conical bonnet. (*g*)	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .							

...See rules 12 and 14 of Enclosure No 2.
...See rule 6 of Enclosure No. 2.
...See rule 2 (*c*) (iii) of Enclosure No. 2.
...See rule 11 of Enclosure No. 2

(*c*) See rule 12 of Enclosure No 2.
(*f*) See rule 14 of Enclosure No. 2.
(*g*) See rule 2 (*c*) (ii) of Enclosure No. 2.

RETURN of PASSENGERS, PERSONS PASSING OVER LEVEL-CROSSINGS, TRESPASSERS, and OTHERS who have been killed and injured on the ———————— RAILWAY during the year ending with the 31st December 19 , by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon railways, exclusive of those killed or injured by accidents to trains, etc., reported in Part I.

KEY.

This table indicates the circumstances under which the accidents in this part occurred, and is referred to by the figures in column 4 of the form printed below:

	Passengers	
	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between trains and platforms		
From falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains		
Whilst crossing the line at stations		
By the closing of carriage doors		
From falling or jumping out of carriages during the travelling of trains		
By other accidents		
TOTAL		

Part II.

RETURN OF PASSENGERS, PERSONS PASSING OVER LEVEL-CROSSINGS, TRESPASSERS, ETC.

Date of accident.	Name of railway, with nature and cause of accident.	Passengers.		See key to this Part.	Other Persons.				
					While passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides		Miscellaneous not included in preceding columns
		Killed.	Injured		Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.
	EAST INDIAN.								
19 October 14th	A native passenger, in stepping out of the branch train at Tinpahar, missed his footing and fell down the bridge, breaking his leg	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
„ 26th	A native by trespassing on the line between Sitarampur and Mihijam was run over and killed by a pilot engine	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
	RAJPUTANA-MALWA.								
July 14th	A third class passenger, while under the influence of liquor, fell out of No. 21 up mixed train at Palam while the train was in motion, but sustained no injury (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	

...LWAY during the year ending with the 31st December 19 , by the TRAVELLING of trains or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon railways, exclusive of those killed or injured by accidents to trains, etc., in Part I.

KEY.

This table indicates the circumstances under which the accidents in this Part occurred, and is referred to by the figures in column 7 of the form of next page.

	Number of Servants.	
	Killed.	Injured.
1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles		
2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines		
3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting		
4. When getting on or off, or falling off engines, wagons, etc., during shunting		
5. Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels		
6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.		
7. Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, pr ps, etc., during shunting		
8. By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding		
9. From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains		
10. By coming in contact with overbridges or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains		
11. When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains		
12. Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam		
13. Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		
14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings		
15. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty		
16. From being caught between vehicles		
17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		
18. Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work		
19. Miscellaneous		
TOTAL		

	Name of person.	Class of service.	Place where the accident happened.	Killed.	Injured.	See key to this Part.	Remarks.
		East Indian.					
	Phaloo	Lineman	Luckeesarai	1	...	9	
	Ismail	Khallasie	Magra	1	..	11	
		Great Indian Peninsula.					
	Ramoo Pandoo	Pointsman	Wádi	1	...	11	
			TOTAL	3	...	...	

KEY.

dle indicates the circumstances under which the accidents in this Part (*d*) occurred, and is r
to by the figures in column 3 of the form on next page.

	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants		Total all
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.
While ascending or descending steps at stations					
By being struck by barrows, by falling over packages, etc., on platform					
From falling off platforms					
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting wagons					
Whilst moving or carrying goods at stations, etc . .					
Whilst working at cranes or capstans					
By the falling of wagon-doors, lamps, bales of goods, etc. . .					
From falling off, or when getting on or off, stationary engines or vehicles					
From falling off platforms, ladders, scaffolds, etc. . . .					
By stumbling whilst walking on the line or platforms . . .					
Whilst attending to stationary engines in sheds					
By being trampled on or kicked by horses					
Whilst working on the line or in sidings					
Miscellaneous					

Part IV.

RETURN of PERSONS (*a*) reported during the year ending with the 31st December 19 , as having be killed or injured, etc.—*concluded.*

Date of accident.	Nature of Railway, with nature and cause of Accident	See key to this Part.	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		RAILWAY SERVANTS	
			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injure
19 .	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.					
October 2nd . .	At [illegible] employ of a contractor, while unloading [illegible] of iron from a truck slipped and fell from the truck to the ground, receiving such severe injuries that he died	4	1	...	...	...
. . 7th . .	At Victoria terminus a passenger in passing from the waiting room to a train fell over a package on the platform and broke his arm	2	.	1	...	...
December 20th .	At Khandwa a porter when shunting a wagon fell across the rails and was seriously injured . . .	4	...	...	. .	
TOTAL .		...	1	1	. .	

(*a*) See rules 15 and 16 of Enclosure No. 2.

of VEHICLES used exclusively upon railways, … death or injury

with the 31st December 19 , as KILLED or INJURED on t… …SENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, an…

… Injured	Total servants. Killed.	Total servants. Injured.	OTHERS — From Parts Hast II. Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings. Killed.	Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings. Injured.	Trespasses. Killed.	Trespasses. Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Suicides. Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Miscellaneous. Injured.	Total others. Killed.	Total others. Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Injured.	REMARKS.

Total from Part II. Injured	Total passengers. Killed.	Total passengers. Injured.	From accidents to trains, etc., see Table No. …, or Part I. Killed.	From accidents to trains, etc. Injured.	1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Killed.	1. Injured.	2. [illegible] Killed.	2. Injured.	3. Whilst passing over … [illegible] Killed.	3. Injured.	4. Whilst getting on or off … engines, wagons, etc., during shunting. Killed.	4. Injured.	5. Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels. Killed.	5. Injured.	6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc. Killed.	6. Injured.	7. Whilst moving vehicles by capstans. Killed.

NUMBER of PER NS reported during the year ending with the 31st December 19 , as KILLED or INJURED on t distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, an

RAILWAY	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc., see Table No. 2, or Part I.		From Part II. 1. From falling between trains and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting in to or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling or jumping out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		Total from Part II.		Total passengers.		From accidents to trains, etc., see Table No. 2, or Part I.		1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles, with [illegible]		3. Whilst passing over or standing upon [illegible]		4. When getting on or off [illegible], engines, waggons, etc., during shunting.		5. Whilst braking, spragging or chocking wheels.		6. Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.		7. Whilst moving vehicles by capstans,
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.
East Indian																															

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the year ending with the 31st December 19 , as having occurred on the _____ RAILWAY (open line) distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants KILLED or INJURED, in each class of accidents.

FROM PART I.

_____ RAILWAY.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others. (a)		Number of servants.		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Government under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injur
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains									
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line									
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains									
4. Collisions between light engines									
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails									
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains engines, etc., leaving the rails									
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points									
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed									
9. Trains running over cattle on the line									
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line									
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings									
12. The bursting of boilers of engines									
13 (c). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines									
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines									
14. The failure of tyres									
15. " " of wheels									
16. " " of axles									
17. " " of brake apparatus									
18. " " of couplings									
19. " " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.									
20. Broken rails									
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way									
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments									
23. Fire in trains									
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts									
25. Other accidents									
TOTAL ALL CLASSES									

Mean-mileage worked
Average number of servants employed (b).
Train-mileage of all descriptions
Number of passengers carried
Passenger-mileage
Per mean mile worked—
Train-mileage of all descriptions
Number of passengers carried
Passenger-mileage

Total passengers—
Killed per million of passengers
Injured " "
Killed per million of passenger-miles
Injured " "

(a) See rule 13 of Enclosure No. 2.

RETURN of ACCIDENTS occurring during the year ending with the 31st December 19 on the _____ RAILWAY—

(a) in railway workshops (slight abrasions or bruises which are incidental to a man's ordinary duties need not be entered),
(b) on new works not opened for traffic,
(c) on lines under construction,
(d) on lines not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals and goods, or
(e) to steamers or flats working in connection with the railway.

N.B.—Accidents entered in Part V are not to be entered in any other Part or Tables of the returns.

Date of accident.	Class of accident as given in the heading	Nature of accident.
19 .		
ıst 20th . . .	(a)	Mow'a Buksh, cooly, was injured in the Ajmere shops owing to a chain having fallen on his head
November 1st	( )	Engine of a ballast train running on the extension under construction was derailed owing to tyre having broken
20th	(e)	Steamer *Alligator* grounded at— causing damage to the propeller.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1902.

No. 75.—Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to hold charge of a Circle of Superintendence in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer, from the 19th February, 1902, or such date as Mr. A. S. Thomson, Executive Engineer, avails himself of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted him, up to the 31st March, 1902, and thereafter to officiate as Superintending Engineer until further orders.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th September, 1901.

From the 9th November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 895 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 1st March 1902:—

No. 79 of 1902.—Deva Singh and Bhagat Singh, proprietors, ginning factory, Anarkalli, Lahore. *An improvement in the beds of baling presses for compressing forage.*

No. 80 of 1902.—George Matteo Chrussachi, merchant, of Smyrna, Turkey. *Improvements in coverings of cotton ginning rollers.*

No. 81 of 1902.—Lazar Rosenfeld, physician, of 170, Schönbrunner Strasse, Vienna, in the empire of Austria. *A dust-absorbing sweeping material.*

No. 82 of 1902.—Charles Nicholas Eves Walke, inspector of steam boilers and prime-movers, the Custom house, Bombay. *The handy camp-cot and hold-all.*

No. 83 of 1902.—William Wright, engineer, of 10, St. John's Hill Grove, New Wandsworth, London, England, and David Crewe, engineer, of Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand. *Improvements in improving the power and more satisfactory working of the Berryman feed water heater, or condenser, or any other heating, condensing, or cooling apparatus.*

No. 84 of 1902.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of the city of Neheim, in the province of Westphalia, kingdom of Prussia, empire of Germany. *Improvements in electric arc lamps.*

No. 85 of 1902.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of the city of Neheim, in the province of Westphalia, kingdom of Prussia, empire of Germany. *Improvements in electrodes for arc lamps.*

No. 86 of 1902.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 87 of 1902.—Benjamin Garver Lamme, electrical engineer, of 230, Stratford avenue, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in dynamo-electric generators.*

No. 88 of 1902.—David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in, or connected with, railway and tramway vehicles.*

No. 89 of 1902.—Haji Mahomed Yusuf Ismail, merchant, of Merchant street, Rangoon, and John William Allen, engineer, of Kemmendine, Rangoon. *A vessel for steaming paddy (or unhusked rice).*

No. 90 of 1902.—Cantwell & Co., patent agents, 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta. *A lady's toilet table and travelling trunk combined.*

No. 896 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 130 of 1901.—William Leonard, superintendent of the Alipore central jail, Alipore, Calcutta, at present residing at 20, Camac street, Calcutta. *A device for opening or closing simultaneously by one action all the doors or openings in a range of cubicles, cells or other separate compartments of a building in a line or circular curve, and which permits also of any separate and*

individual door or opening in the range being opened or closed without opening or closing the remainder. (Specification filed 22 February 1902.)

No. 184 of 1901.—William Samuel Laycock, manufacturer, of Victoria street works, Sheffield, England. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating the hand brakes of railway vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 February 1902.)

No. 253 of 1901.—Noel and Richards, army clothing and necessaries import agents, Bombay and London, of 24, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay. *An improved self-acting stop revolving army water bottle stopper.* (Specification filed 2 January 1902.)

No. 264 of 1901.—Paul Eugène Domergue, engineer, residing at Haiphong, Tonkin, French Indo-China. *An improved primary electric battery.* (Specification filed 25 February 1902.)

No. 307 of 1901.—William Werry, engineer, of Phillip street, Long Gully, Bendigo, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *A new or improved engine for steam or other pressure fluids.* (Specification filed 25 February 1902.)

No. 327 of 1901.—The American Tobacco Company, a corporation organized in accordance with the laws of the state of New Jersey, United States of America, and having an office at New York city, in the state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in can and similar containing vessels.* (Specification filed 25 February 1902.)

No. 338 of 1901.—John Percy Goodbun, gentleman, formerly of Ararat, in the state of Victoria, Australia, but at present of the Badminton club, Piccadilly, in the county of London, England. *An improved "Dumb-coddie" or golf-club-bag support.* (Specification filed 22 February 1902.)

No. 345 of 1901.—Arthur Burden Campbell Rogers, M.Inst.C.E., of Agra, N.-W. P., India. *A process and manner of producing preparing, and making compressed "bhusa" into bales of a particular weight.* (Specification filed 18 January 1902.)

No. 450 of 1901.—Thomas Henry Pearse, lawyer, of Norfolk house, Norfolk street, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in rollers for cotton gins and the like.* (Specification filed 20 February 1902.)

No. 897 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 147 of 1889.—George Westinghouse, junior, and Frank Moore. *Improvements in driver's valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains.* (From 7 August 1902 to 7 August 1903.)

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson. *Improvements in valves for water, steam, or other liquids or gases.* (From 15 March 1902 to 15 March 1903.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham. *Improvements in, or applicable to, machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials, having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings.* (From 14 March 1902 to 14 March 1903.)

No. 135 of 1892.—Colonel Robert Henry Francis Rennick and Surgeon-Captain John Fenton Evans. *Improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement, to be called the "Sûchar cinerator."* (From 28 January 1902 to 28 January 1903.)

No. 276 of 1894.—John Isaac Thornycroft. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically regulating the supply of feed water to water tube and other boilers.* (From 3 May 1902 to 3 May 1903.)

No. 24 of 1895.—Francis Harley Davis. *Improvements in core boring apparatus, and in the mode of gripping and raising cores therewith.* (From 3 April 1902 to 3 April 1903.)

No. 339 of 1897.—George Crawford Elliott and Walter Platt Hatch. *Improvements in typewriting machines.* (From 5 March 1902 to 5 March 1903.)

No. 898 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the

Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 116 of 1897.—Gavin Sibbald Jones. *A method of incinerating both solid and liquid excreta and filth, and machinery and apparatus and the arrangement and application thereof for that purpose.* (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No 118 of 1897.—Henry Edward Keymer. *A machine or apparatus for the manufacture of glass or other bangles or choories and the like.* (Specification filed 2 November 1897.).

No. 127 of 1897.—Jonathan Henry Poulson. *A process for oxygenating indigo, called "Poulson's patent indigo oxygenating process."* (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No. 238 of 1897.—Auguste Desgoffe and Octave Avedyk. *An improved process and apparatus for converting whole grain into bakers' dough by a single operation.* (Specification filed 5 November 1897.)

No. 276 of 1897.—Adolf Schmidt. *Improvements in the treatment of animal carcasses, offal, and like substances.* (Specification filed 8 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta .	85,20,000	10,55,11,825	11,40,31,825	3,76,42,867	2,25,98,624	...	...	6,02,41,491
Allahabad .	...	1,48,20,455	1,48,20,455	1,91,58,179	16,00,560	...	...	2,07,58,739
Lahore .	...	2,05,03,025	2,05,03,025	68,30,345	20,90,010	...	...	89,20,355
Bombay .	90,91,350	6,81,33,595	7,72,24,945	79,93,704	3,18,35,055	...	...	3,98,28,819
Karachi .	...	73,94,920	73,94,920	12,83,445	22,92,330	...	...	35,75,775
Madras .	36,61,145	2,84,73,075	3,21,34,220	1,66,16,915	65,29,800	...	...	2,31,46,775
Calicut .	...	10,64,100	10,64,100	5,30,345	5,070		...	5,41,415
Rangoon .	...	96,06,300	96,06,300	1,97,28,360	30,38,115	...	...	1,97,60,475
	2,12,72,495	25,55,07,295	27,67,79,790					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .			*Nil*					
Total ₹ .			27,67,79,790	10,67,90,220	6,99,89,624	...	...	17,67,79,844
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil*
Net Total ₹ .								17,67,79,844
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs.10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
Grand Total .								27,67,79,790

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 26th February, 1902.

No. 636-S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmer District for a public purpose, namely, for additions and alterations to the Police station at Pisangaon.

This declaration is made in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894.

District.	Tahsil.	Village.	Amount required.			Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
Ajmer .	Ajmer .	Pisangaon	497 sq. ft.		497 sq. ft. .	For additions and alterations to the Police station, Pisangaon.	Plan can be seen in the office of the Assistant Commissioner and Collector, Ajmer.

The Collector of Ajmer is authorized to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 27th February, 1902.

No. 1744.—Captain R. E. Roome, Adjutant and 2nd-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for ninety days under paragraph 659, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th March, 1902

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office 56,67,382 14 1			
Public Deposits at Branches 86,33,125 5 10	1,43,00,508	3	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	7,05,20,999	4	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,45,769	4	11
Sundries	14,65,383	8	8
RUPEES	11,75,38,660	5	7

ASSETS.	₹	a.	p.
Government Securities	70,96,561	0	0
Other authorised Investments	76,08,851	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,07,39,745	13	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,02,53,858	2	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,00,253	7	9
Balances with other Banks	7,20,171	3	5
Bullion	73	9	0
Dead Stock	16,22,741	4	1
Stamps	14,313	3	4
Sundries	9,39,256	6	6
	9,11,55,825	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,05,09,841 2 5			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,58,72,994 1 4	2,63,82,835	3	9
RUPEES	11,75,38,660	5	7

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,45,305 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 97,177 8 0
₹ 2,42,482 8 0

to .

By order of the Directors,

W BENGAL,
March, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 30·48.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1902

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1900-1.	TOTAL.	Of 1833-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Re-transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1879.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th February, 1902	1,58,09,400	2,26,07,000	11,95,45,100	3,14,12,100	1,30,36,900	1,100	9,96,900	18,75,99,100	9,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,35,16,934
Add—																			
Amount of transfers-d to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 21st February, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 22nd February, 1902	...	6,000	25,000	40,000	...	...	...	71,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	71,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 15th and 28th February, 1902	...	25,000	1,83,700	35,000	1,500	...	1,500	2,52,700	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	2,52,700
	1,58,09,400	2,26,38,000	11,97,53,800	3,14,87,100	1,30,38,400	1,100	9,98,400	18,77,23,800	9,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,38,40,534
Less—																			
Debt written off in the Public Ledgers	2,100	69,100	4,08,500	74,100	61,800	1,900	5,000	6,42,500	..	...	...	.	...	...	...		.	.	6,48,500
Outstanding Feb. 28th, 1902	1,58,07,300	2,25,68,900	11,93,45,300	3,14,13,000	1,29,76,600	100	9,93,400	18,70,81,300	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,31,92,134

Note.—From 1st June, 1897, to 31st Dec., 1901, enfaced from India 11,99 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,372 lakhs.
" 1st Jan., 1902, " 15th Jan., 1902, " " 2 "
" 21st " " 31st " " " 8 "
" 1st Feb., " 15th Feb., " " 6 "
" 16th " " 28th " " " 7 "
11,99 lakhs. 10,374 lakhs.
10,374 "
Balance 28th Feb. 1902 1625

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
the 3rd March, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1902.

No. 46.—Mr. R. Meredith, Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months under Civil Service Regulations, article 291, in combination with furlough for six months under articles 264 A and 340 (*b*), with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd of February, 1902.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 26th February, 1902.

No. 9.—Mr. W. H. Chase, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted under articles 264 A., 277, 291 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave combined with special leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave for one month and 8 days and special leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 20th March, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

KHUSHALGARH-KOHAT-THAL RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawal Pindi, the 28th February, 1902.

Mr. H. Lawton, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and nine days, with effect from 1st February, 1902, forenoon.

R. N. HODGES,
Engineer-in-Chief.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st March, 1902.

No. 406-*Ap.*—Mr S. P. Vas, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is appointed ...ct in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 5th January, 1902, during the absence on ...ion of Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the ... until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Farquharson, late Commandant of the VIIth Bengal Cavalry, is in a ruinous state; and as all efforts to find relatives have proved fruitless, the tombstone will be demolished.

I. MIDDLETON MACDONALD,
Chaplain of Nowgong.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 9th November, 1901, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R95-14-0 was found by Odda Varadan, a cooly, while digging the earth in front of the house of one Pachai Goundan of Thorappadai village, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore, on the 11th day of August, 1902, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Description of treasure.

	Value. R	a.	p
250 small gold coins, weighing 12 sovereigns, at R3½ per pagoda	95	6	0
4 silver rings	0	8	0
	95	14	0

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Cuddalore, 27th February, 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1902.

No. 7.—The Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 3, dated the 11th February, 1902, transferring Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, from the North Western Railway to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway, is hereby cancelled.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 6th February, 1902.

No. 273.—Mr. G. St. A. Sylvester, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th January, 1902.

The 28th February, 1902.

No. 291.—The following promotions of officers are ordered with effect from the 5th February, 1902, in consequence of the departure on combined privilege leave and leave on medical certificate of Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent:—

Mr. Muhammad Shakur Bakhsh Kadri, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. A. English, probationary Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 294.—The services of the following officers are ordered for famine duty in Rajputana from the dates on which they relinquish charge of their duties in this Department:—

Mr. C. H. Jeffery-Orchard, Superintendent, Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division.

Mr. E. G. Winn, Superintendent, Sambhar Lake Division.

L. WHITE KING,
Offg. Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 28th February, 1902.

No. 253-*M. I.*—Fourth grade Hospital Assistant No. 599 Daulat Ram, on being transferred from the Punjab to the North-West Frontier Province, reported his arrival at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 22nd February, 1902, and was attached to the Egerton Hospital on general duty from the same date.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the w[illegible] ending Saturday, the 8th February, 1902.

Number.	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under 1 year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	2	3	5	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	63	38
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	2	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	30
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	19	9
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	27	24	51	48	24	24	...	...	...	19	2	16	...	11	7	7	14	28	26
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	6	3	9	7	5	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	2	...	2	15	12
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	3	4	7	11	7	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	26	40
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	20	30
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	13	9	22	19	6	13	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	4	2	3	5	36	31
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	7	3	10	6	2	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	57	34
		Total	210,765	62	53	115	103	53	50	...	1	...	56	4	16	...	26	14	11	25	28	25

Dated Peshawar, the 3rd March, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Provinc[illegible]

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 26th February, 1902.

No. 48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3, section 1 of the Government of India Notification, in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by Home Department Notifications No. 1012, dated 29th February, 1892, No. 876, dated 22nd June, 1893, No. 459, dated 22nd March, 1895, No. 458, dated 18th March, 1898, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that all Subedar Majors, Subedars and Jemadars of the Border Military Police Corps in the North-West Frontier Province shall be exempted from the operations of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act to the extent permitted by the Government of India Notification No. 518, dated 6th March, 1879, as amended by the subsequent notifications above cited.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
N.-W. F. Province

The 1st March, 1902.

No. 50.—Under the provisions of section 15, Act V of 1861, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the village of Tarnab, Charsadda Police Station, of the Peshawar District, shall be charged for a period of two years with the cost of maintaining additional Police, as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Rank.	Grade.	Pay of grade.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost.
					R a. p.
1	Sergeant	2nd .	16	16	192 0 0
1	Sergeant	3rd .	12	12	144 0 0
10	Foot Constables . . .	1st .	7	70	840 0 0
				TOTAL .	1,176 0 0
				Clothing at R5 . .	60 0 0
				Contingencies . .	123 9 7
				Pensionary Charges .	98 0 0
				Hutting ,, .	60 0 0
				TOTAL RUPEES .	1,517 9 7

By order, etc.,

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 27th February, 1902.

No. 49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (*1*) and section 27 (*2*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer and hereby confers upon Mr. T. B. Copeland, C.S., Assistant Commissioner,

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl.
and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade Regiment, dated at Meerut, this 3rd day of March, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7223, Private Henry James Parfitt.
Description, —Present Age, 22 years and 9 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Date of Enlistment,—11th December, 1899.
Place of Enlistment,—Kingston-on-Thames.
Service towards discharge,—2 years and 3 months.
Name and Rank of Recruiter,—Color Sergeant Turner, 3rd E. Surrey Regiment
Name and position of Officer who finally approved, —Colonel R. Phillips, Commanding 31st Regimental District.
Date of discovery of offence,—1st March, 1902.

R. C. MACLACHLAN, Captain,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade Regiment, dated at Meerut, this 3rd day of March, 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7749, Private William Smith.
Description, —Present Age, 20 years and 6 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; marks, scar left wrist.
Date of Enlistment,—29th March, 1900.
Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
Service towards discharge,—2 years.
Name and Rank of Recruiter,—Recruiting Sergeant E. Cox.
Name and position of Officer who finally approved, —Captain W. H. Hunt, R.G.A., Recruiting Officer, Bristol.
Date of discovery of offence,—1st March, 1902.

R. C. MACLACHLAN, Captain,
Commanding 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 4th March, 1902.

No. 2473.—Major D. Taylor, 33rd Punjab Infantry, took over charge of the office of officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, from Captain T. G. P. Lawrenson, 6th Madras Infantry, on the afternoon of the 20th January, 1902.

By Order,

C. J. WINDHAM, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.*:—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
½ ,,	5	6	8
¼ ,,	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 pound tin, R17, or post-free, R17-12.
½ ,, R8-8, ,, R9
¼ ,, R4-4, ,, R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture, and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Corrigendum slip for Act XIII of 1900 [illegible]

Title page and Contents to Acts of 1901 [illegible] (1d.)

Index to Acts of 1901 [illegible] (1s.)

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874) as modified up to 1st December, 1901 [illegible] (1d.)

The Chaukidars Act, 1856 (XX of 1856), as modified up to 1st December 1901 [illegible] (1d.)

The Registration of Ships Act, 1841 and 1850 (X of 1841 and XI of 1850) as modified up to 1st December 1893 and with foot-notes brought down to 1st December, 1901 [illegible] (1d.)

Table shewing the effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1901. [illegible] (1d.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Chronological Tables for 1902 embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India prescribing holidays during the year with corresponding dates in English, Bengali, Velati, Fusli, etc Royal 8vo Limp cover [illegible] (1d.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1900, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India for the year Limp boards R3 or 4s. 6d. (5d.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November and December, 1901, and January, 1902. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, October, and November, 1901. Royal 8vo Stitched. 8*a* or 9*d* (2*a*) each

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. Fcap Boards Rupees 6*l* (4*a*)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. Fcap Paper cover Rupees 1*l* (1*a*)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878) of 1902 Royal 8vo. Stitched. 6*a* or 6*d* (1*a*)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to December, 1901, and January 1902. Royal 8vo Paper cover 1*l* or 3*d* (1*a*) each

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1900-1901 Fcap Boards Rupees 3 (3*a*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Government of India, Foreign Department Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo 12*a* or 1*l* (2*a*)

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-1901. Fcap Paper cover Rupees 3 or 5*l* (6*a* 6*d*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mountain Warfare, Extracts from in Gurmukhi Super-Royal 16mo Paper cover. 3*a* or 4*d* (1*d*)

The monthly and half yearly Indian Army List for January and February, 1902. Royal 8vo Paper cover Re-Service 3*d* (4*a* each)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. Fcap Stiff cover Rupees 1 (1*d*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1901 Super-Royal 8vo Paper cover Rupees 2 or 3 (1*d*)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December, 1901 Super Royal 8vo Paper cover 4*a* or 5*d* (1*d*)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture Corrected to 1st January 1902 Royal 8vo Paper cover 8*a.* or 9*d* (2*d*)

Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. Fcap Paper 1*l* or 1*l* 3*a* (1*a*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by G. Whitworth Chapman. Rupees 4

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) as modified up to the 1st January 1891, and with foot notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. Rupees 3 (3*a*)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872) as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). Re-1 (1*a*)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1886 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5*a* or 6*d* (1*a*)

The Indian Factories Act 1881 As modified up to the 1st April 1891 (with foot notes brought down to 1st July 1901) Rupees 2 (2*a*)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 1*l* 6*p* (2*a*)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. Rupees 1 (2)

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Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. 1*a* 3*p* or 1*d* (1*a*)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7*a.* (1*d.*)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2*a.* (1*d.*)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1*a.* (1*d.*)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1*a.* (1*d.*)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province to declare that certain enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (3*d.*)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. 2*a.* or 1*s.* 11*d.* (3*d.*)
Ditto. In Hindi. 2*a.* (1*d.*)

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April 1901. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*d.*)
Ditto. In Hindi. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*d.*)

Act VI of 1901 (The Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5*a.* (1*d.*)
Ditto. In Hindi. 5*a.* (1*d.*)

The Cattle trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 3*a.* (1*d.*)
Ditto. In Hindi. 3*a.* (1*d.*)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*d.*)
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Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*d.*)
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (2*d.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (6*d.*)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GREENHILL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (8*d.*)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr. J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31*s.* 6*d.* (R1-2*a*)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROBERTS, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.*, 6*d.*

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*d.*)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, F.A.S. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R0-8*a.* or 9*s.* 9*d.* (6*d.*)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete accounts and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Boards. R3-8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*d.*)

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Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*d.*)

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List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*d.*) each.

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STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*d.*) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*d.*) each.

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Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3 8*a.* or 5*s.* 3*d.* (10*d.*)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*d.*)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891-1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (2*d.*)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901. 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (12*d.*)

Ditto. Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R1 or 3*s.* (7*d.*)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (6*d.*)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6*s.* (12*d.*)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900 and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (3*d.*)

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*d.*)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (13*d.*) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*d.*)

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B002198, B007173, B007392 and B007462 of the 3½ per cent of the years 1854-55, for R1,000, R1,000, R1,000 and R500, respectively, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Meherjee Dhunjeebhoy Kharas, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

Name of the Advertiser,—MEHERJEE DHUNJEEBHOY KHARAS,
Residence -Karachi.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 057220 of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 for Rupees 100, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General, and last endorsed to J. Carson, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Name of the Proprietor—J CARSON,
Residence—Engine-driver, S. M. R., Ghorpuri, Poona.

POONA;
The 19th January, 1902.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 080320, 3½ per cent., 1865, R500 originally standing in the name of Benoy Kristo Hazra, No 0,9308, 3½ per cent., 1865, R100, originally standing in the name of Shama Pado Sremany and last endorsed to Luckhy Monie Dassie, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—LUCKHY MONIE DASSIE,
Residence—No. 40, Tellipara, Shampukur, Calcutta.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 057854, 3½ per cent., 1842-43, ₹5,000, No. 057855, 3½ per cent., 1842-43, ₹25,000, No. 009049, 3½ per cent., 1879, ₹1,200, originally standing in the names of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai. Bom. 2174, 3½ per cent., 1879, ₹800, originally standing in the name of Mankarbai and last endorsed to none, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietors—LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, VADILAL LALUBHAI and JAMNABHAI BHAGOOBHAI.

Residence—Ahmedabad.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the quarter ending 30th April 1901, being the fourth quarter of the year 1900-1901, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1899-1900.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1901.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Balance in favour of the Fund at the end of the previous quarter	1,43,23,723 3 6	1,41,07,951 1 4	2,15,772 2 2	.....
DD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1901 in the Widows' Fund	2,07,365 2 6	2,02,190 14 7	5,174 3 11	.....
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1901 in the Children's Fund	81,331 7 9	86,151 4 3	.....	4,819 12 6
Income and outlay on office buildings and grounds	4,955 3 6	.....	4,955 3 6	.....
Fees and stamps	9 0 0	24 0 0	.....	15 0 0
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	503 2 0	2,812 14 0	.....	2,309 12 0
Amount of pensions with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of the Mutiny of 1857	1,015 15 6	1,015 15 6	.....	.....
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1900-1901	8,50,301 15 11	8,31,577 8 5	18,724 7 6	.....
Amount of fine imposed on subscriptions in arrear (under Rule 40A)	75 8 3	627 15 0	.....	552 6 9
TOTAL RECEIPTS	11,45,557 7 5	11,24,400 7 9	28,853 14 11	7,696 15 3
GRAND TOTAL	1,54,69,280 10 11	1,52,32,351 9 1	A 2,44,626 1 1	7,696 15 3
DUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,45,014 12 8	1,38,484 6 10	6,530 5 10	.....
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	85,493 10 8	83,143 5 0	2,350 5 8	.....
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	11,801 2 8	11,945 15 0	.....	144 12 4
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	12,999 0 5	14,634 0 5	.....	1,635 0 0
Commission paid for money-orders	889 0 0	782 1 6	106 14 6	.....
Amount of fine written back	49 4 0	... ...	49 4 0	.....
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,56,246 14 5	2,48,989 12 9	B 9,036 14 0	1,779 12 4
Balance in favour of the Fund on 30th April 1901	1,52,13,033 12 6	1,49,83,361 12 4	C 2,35,589 3 1	5,917 2 11
GRAND TOTAL	1,54,69,280 10 11	1,52,32,351 9 1	2,44,626 1 1	7,696 15 3
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,29,915 9 0	1,29,961 0 0	.....	45 7 0

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,403	876	1,450	909	...	...	47	33
Ditto of incumbents	644	831	629	834	15	...	...	3
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,242	756	1,237	780	5	...	...	24

	₹ a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	2,36,929 1 10
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	7,257 1 8
C.—Net increase in balance	2,29,672 0 2

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants,
J. C. C. GRAY, Accountant, } Auditors.

Published by order of the Directors.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that one certificate No. C 244 for two Muir Mill shares Nos. 1730 and 1731 standing in the name of Oprokush Chander Mookerji has been lost, application is accordingly now being made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate.

OPROKUSH CHANDER MOOKERJI,
Calcutta Roller Flour Mills Co., Ld., Canalwest Road, Narikeldanga.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th February, 1902.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1900-1901.

BY

A. F. COX,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1900-1901.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and the sterling figures in hundreds of £; thus 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of Rupees and £71,2 reads as seventy-one thousand and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at R15=£1.

When the Budget Estimates for 1900-1901 were framed, India was suffering from a famine probably as severe and widespread as any that has afflicted the country. In an agricultural country, where the greater part of the population depends upon the produce of the soil and land forms the chief subject of taxation, a deficiency of food crops is not only ruinous to the people but is a calamity to the Government. The revenue falls off, while large sums have to be spent in bringing relief to the distressed and in alleviating human suffering. It is not therefore surprising that the Budget should have estimated for the very modest surplus of £160,3.

2. It was assumed that the famine would disappear by the end of September, but this hope was not fully realized. The monsoon, that was expected to bring relief was somewhat late throughout India, but nevertheless immensely improved the general situation. The afflicted parts of Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and Madras at once felt its effects, while the expenditure in the Central Provinces almost ceased by the end of December. Bombay alone suffered on in any considerable degree to the end of the year.

3. The prolongation of famine in Bombay and the necessity of granting gratuitous relief to the people of the Central Provinces, whose staying power had been considerably crippled by continued adversity, entailed an additional expenditure over the Budget of 1,39,16. Land Revenue collections in the whole of India also fell off by 85,35.

4. While famine continued to prevail over a portion of the land, the Opium revenue and the net receipts from Railways showed unexpected improvements. The price of Bengal opium varies so much with the condition of the market that it has always been found difficult to forecast its course. The Budget assumed an average price of R1,200 a chest, but the actual sales realized R1,361, resulting in an improvement in sale-proceeds of 83,59. The Railway revenue in 1899-1900 had shown such an exceptionally large improvement that it had been considered prudent to assume a more moderate figure in the Estimates for 1900-1901. The results, however, were much more favourable in consequence of a general development and an exceptionally heavy traffic connected with the famine. Taking England and India together, the net receipts were more than the Budget by £810,5. By far the largest variation, however, occurred in the estimates for the net Army Services. The absence of troops in China and the prolonged absence of troops in South Africa, supplemented by other causes, resulted in a saving of £1,176,0 in expenditure, while recoveries from His Majesty's Imperial Government of the cost of stores and animals sent to China increased the receipts by £113,1.

5. The net result of these and other variations was a surplus of £1,670,2, showing an improvement over the Budget of £1,509,9.

6. One important change in classification was adopted during the year. The Expenditure on "Construction of Railways charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance", which is now insignificant in amount and is either Provincial or Local, was combined with that under Buildings and Roads, giving to the group the title of "Other Public Works". Following the procedure adopted in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the year, the capital transactions of Railway Companies, hitherto shown under Debt, Deposits and Advances have been shown in this Report in one group with similar capital expenditure by Government, under the heading "Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue." The transactions under Post Office, Telegraph and Mint have also been shown separately, and a new Debt head "Capital of Local Boards" has been opened.

7. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1900-1901, which are reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 158 to 172:—

Receipts. Budget. £	Receipts. Accounts. £	Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget. £	Outgoings. Accounts. £
44,723,5	45,297,1	A Principal Heads of Revenue .	7,657,1	7,552,3
627,3	651,5	B Interest	1,961,8	2,138,9
1,320,5	1,357,1	C Post Office . . .	1,247,7	1,222,2
804,2	895,8	C Telegraph	811,5	782,7
272,8	3,172,9	C Mint	51,9	3,152,8
1,177,5	1,243,1	D Civil Departments . .	11,089,6	10,971,6
544,2	529,5	E Miscellaneous . . .	3,934,1	3,987,4
...	...	F Famine	3,368,3	4,156,4
17,131,5	18,293,6	H Railways	17,616,9	17,968,5
2,406,2	2,555,9	J Irrigation	2,300,4	2,320,3
443,9	458,5	K Other Public Works . .	4,248,0	4,068,7
704,2	817,3	L Army Services . . .	16,258,8	15,082,8
...	...	LL Special Defence Works .	...	6,9
...	...	M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit — . . .	—550,6	+190,6
...	...	Imperial Surplus + or Deficit — .	+160,3	+1,670,2
70,155,8	75,272,3	Total .	70,155,8	75,272,3

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
+160,3	+1,670,2	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
2,054,2	1,228,6	N Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	10,046,3	9,845,8
7,819,1	10,827,2	O Permanent Debt . .	...	...
500,0	801,9	O Temporary Debt . .	...	...
198,0	394,9	P Unfunded Debt . . .	...	...
...	2,139,5	Q Deposits and Advances .	287,5	...
...	...	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	503,1	2,457,3
...	...	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	100,3	769,2
...	12,7	S Capital of Local Boards .	...	...
118,8	...	T Remittances . . .	...	1,535,3
16,440,0	13,300,2	U Secretary of State's Bills .	16,309,8	12,824,5
11,045,0	11,756,8	V Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	11,088,4	14,690,9
38,335,4	42,123,0	GRAND TOTAL .	38,335,4	42,123,0

Comparison with the year 1899-1900.

8. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1899-1900 is as follows:—

Revenues.	1899-1900. £	1900-1901. £	Difference, 1900-1901. Greater (+) or less (-). £	R
Principal Heads of Revenue . .	43,654,3	45,297,1	+1,642,8	+2,46,42
Interest	605,8	651,5	+45,7	+6,85
Post Office	1,308,3	1,357,1	+48,8	+7,32
Telegraph	832,7	895,8	+63,1	+9,47
Mint	345,1	3,172,9	+2,827,8	+4,24,17
Civil Departments . .	1,185,0	1,243,1	+58,1	+8,71
Miscellaneous	557,8	529,5	—28,3	—4,25
Railways	16,587,8	18,293,6	+1,705,8	+2,55,87
Irrigation	2,399,9	2,555,9	+156,0	+23,41
Other Public Works . . .	440,9	458,5	+17,6	+2,64
Receipts by Military Department .	719,5	817,3	+97,8	+14,67
Total .	68,637,1	75,272,3	+6,635,2	+9,95,28

9. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following :—

	£	R
Land Revenue	+297,9	+44,69
Opium	+700,2	+1,05,04
Salt	+116,6	+17,49
Stamps	+77,5	+11,63
Excise	+77,3	+11,59
Provincial Rates	+63,9	+9 59
Customs	+237,8	+35 67
Forests	+62,5	+9,37
Other Heads	+9,1	+1,35
TOTAL	+1.642,8	+2,46,42

10. Under *Land Revenue* the collections were better in Madras (27,92), Burma (22,36) and the Punjab (13,25). The improvement in Burma is an indication of the general prosperity of the country and was due principally to a large extension in the area assessed to revenue and to the extended introduction of the revision settlement rates. The realization of arrears chiefly accounts for the increase in the other two Provinces. Under *Opium* a higher revenue was obtained by the sale of a larger number of chests at a better average price. The revival of the salt trade at Pachbadra and the mines in India, and larger sales with recovery of arrears in Bombay caused the increase under *Salt*. Under *Stamp* the greatest improvement occurred in the North-Western Provinces (7,20), owing partly to increased litigation in view of changes in the Rent Law, and partly to the purchase of a stock of court-fee stamps by licensed vendors to whom the sale of these stamps was thrown open this year. The prevalence of famine in the Central Provinces and Bombay adversely affected the *Excise* revenue of these Provinces, but the consumption of liquors and drugs increased in Burma, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The raising of the Village Cess in Madras (6,07) was chiefly responsible for the improvement under *Provincial Rates*. Under *Customs* the increase occurred chiefly in Import Duties in Burma, (6,46), Bengal (9,50) and Bombay (21,37). Under *Forests* there was an improvement of 2,57 in Burma in the revenue derived from the sale of timber, in addition to special receipts in Bombay from famine grass operations.

11. Under *Interest* the actuals of last year were low owing principally to the interest due in that year on the Capital Debt of the Bombay Port Trust having been paid in 1898-99. The improvement in *Post Office* revenue indicates the growth of the Department. Under *Telegraph* the increase was due chiefly to the transmission of messages connected with the famine and the wars in South Africa and China. The very large increase under *Mint* represents principally profit on the coinage of new rupees to meet the demand for increased currency. Under *Civil Departments*, pilotage receipts in Bengal were more than those of last year by 1,63. In addition, there were improvements in the sale proceeds of jail manufactures in Bengal (2,16), and Madras (1,78) owing principally to large supplies to the Military Department for war purposes. Under *Miscellaneous* the chief decreases were 1,59 in Superannuation Receipts, and 1,06 in Unclaimed Deposits chiefly in consequence of the previous year's figures including special lapses of Suitors' Fund Deposits in India.

12. Under *Railway Revenue* the large improvement was due mainly to the inclusion in the current year's figures of the gross, instead of the net, traffic receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months of the year, owing to the conversion of that Railway into a State Railway with effect from 1st July 1900, to the large export trade in rice in Burma, to the carriage of troops and military equipage in connection with the expedition to China and

Burma Railway	18,64
East Indian Railway	17,14
Indian Midland Railway	15,87
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	14,02
Eastern Bengal Railway	9,82
East Coast Railway	8,14
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	6,84

13. The only Railway which showed a noticeable decrease of revenue was the Nortl Western Railway, in which there was a falling-off of 30,74 with a diminution in the expo trade in wheat consequent on the continuance of famine.

14. Under *Irrigation* the increase was due to the development of irrigation from th Chenab canal, the opening out of the Jamrao canal and the irrigation of a larger area in th North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras owing to scanty rainfall. Und *Receipts by Military Department* the increase represents mainly credits taken for the valu of stores and horses sent to China.

15. A comparison of the expenditure side is given below :—

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Difference, 1900-1901 Greater (+) or less (−).	
	£	£	£	TOTAL. R
Direct Demands on the Revenues	7,424,1	7,552,3	+128,2	+19,23
Interest	1,948,1	2,138,9	+190,8	+28,62
Post Office	1,182,3	1,222,2	+39,9	+5,98
Telegraph	726,8	782,7	+55,9	+8,39
Mint	55,9	3,152,8	+3,096,9	+4,64,53
Civil Departments	10,782,6	10,971,6	+189,0	+28,35
Miscellaneous	4,052,5	3,987,4	−65,1	−9.76
Famine	2,098,8	4,156,4	+2,057,6	+3,08,64
Railways	16,511,1	17,968,5	+1,457,4	+2,18,61
Irrigation	2,263,5	2,320,3	+56,8	+8,52
Other Public Works	4,137,0	4,068,7	−68,3	−10,24
Army Services	14,885,2	15,082,8	+197,6	+29,64
Special Defence Works	9	6,9	+6,0	+90
	66,068,8	73,411,5	+7,342,7	+11,01,41

16. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenues* the chief excesses were 10,03 under Lai Revenue and 8,81 under Opium. The excess under the first head was due to increas charges of district administration, to greater expenditure on survey and settlement Madras and Burma, and to large payments to district and village officers in the latter Pr sidency. The increase under the second head was the result of large payments to cultivatc owing to a better outturn of the crop than in the previous year. Under *Interest* the increa was due to the raising of a loan of £3,000,0 by the Secretary of State during the ye The higher charges under *Post Office* and *Telegraph* were necessitated by the expansion the Departments. The *Mint* figures of the current year include the transfer of the net profi on silver coinage to the Gold Reserve Fund (4,54,70). Under *Civil Departments* the ch variations were increases of 16,92 under Jails, 10,00 under Police, 8,40 under Mari and 12,84 under Scientific and Other Minor Departments, and a decrease of 20,14 und Political. The excess under Jails was due principally to a large outlay in Bengal and Mad

[illegible] Under Marine almost the whole of the additional expenditure was due to the purchase of stores to replace issues in the previous year to South Africa, and to the fitting of transports for the Zubaland and China Expeditions. Under Scientific, charges for the Survey of India and for the Veterinary and Stallion Departments were more than those of last year by 2,83 and 2,02 respectively, and there was also the expenditure connected with the Census (5,29). The decrease under Political was due to smaller drawings by the Amir of Afghanistan. A smaller debit to Exchange accounts chiefly for the reduction under *Miscellaneous*. The *Famine* expenditure in the Central Provinces and Bombay was more than that in the previous year by 2,99,38. Under *Railways* there was an increase of 1,97,68 in Working Expenses of State Railways, owing to increased traffic and the consequent larger train mileage run, and to the inclusion of the charges (1,25,53) of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months of the year. The payment of Interest and Annuities in India and England for State Railways also exceeded the previous year's figures by 1,36,56, but there were decreases of 16,22 in the Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Companies and of 87,44 in Guaranteed Interest paid in England. Under *Irrigation* the increase was due principally to greater cost of working and maintenance resulting from the expansion of irrigation and to interest charges on additional capital outlay. Under *Other Public Works* the decrease was mainly due to smaller expenditure on military buildings in the North-West Frontier and Gilgit and Chitral. Under *Army Services* there was a saving of 27,11 in the Indian expenditure, and an increase of 56,76 in the expenditure in England. The decrease in India was due principally to the absence of troops in China for a part of the year and in South Africa for 6 months longer than in last year, and to smaller charges on the North-Western Frontier, partially reduced by the payment of a larger amount of compensation to native troops for dearness of provisions and forage, and by the replacement of horses sent to China. The increase in England was due mainly to the purchase of stores for India.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1900-1901.

17. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, those in India and England being shown in separate columns. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in para. 7 :—

Better + Worse —.

	INDIA.		England.	Total.
	R	Equivalent in Sterling £	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue	+1,01,22	+674,8	+3,6	+678,4
Interest	+2,62	+17,5	—170,4	—152,9
Post Office	+8,80	+58,7	+3,4	+62,1
Telegraph	+14,41	+96,0	+24,4	+120,4
Mint	—28,60	—190,6	—10,2	—200,8
Civil Departments	+31,13	+207,7	—24,1	+183,6
Miscellaneous	—11,02	—73,6	+5,6	—68,0
Famine	—1,17,03	—780,3	—7,8	—788,1
Railways	+1,14,88	+765,9	+44,6	+810,5
Irrigation	+19,41	+129,3	+5	+129,8
Other Public Works	+33,87	+225,8	—31,9	+193,9
Army Services	+1,54,67	+1,031,2	+257,9	+1,289,1
Special Defence Works	...	...	—6,9	—6,9
Combined Surplus, Imperial and Provincial	+3,24,36	+2,162,4	+88,7	+2,251,1

18. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the largest variations occurred under Land Revenue and Opium, the one showing a decrease of 86,35, the other an increase of 81,3[illegible] receipts. The decrease was due to the prevalence of famine, while larger sales of Bengal opium at higher prices account for the increase. On the expenditure side also there was a saving of 8,75 under Land Revenue, owing to reduced expenditure on Survey and Settlement Operations and Land Records and Agriculture, and an excess of 2,27 under Opium, in consequence of the outturn of the crops in the Benares Agency having been better than the Estimate, though that in Behar was worse. Large imports improved the Customs revenue by 3,61, chiefly in Bombay. Under Salt there was a net improvement of 20,75 chiefly in excise on local manufacture in India and Bombay. The Excise revenue showed an increase of

...ture on works of construction and improvement, led to a net improvement of 1... ...Forest.

19. Under *Interest* there was an increase in England of £46,4 arising from the invest... ...of a larger amount of the available cash balance and at a higher rate of interest than was ...ected for a portion of the year; but the payment of discount and interest amounting to ...8,0 on the new loan raised during the year resulted in a net charge under the head. The ...improvement under *Post Office* was due to the normal growth of revenue, and a decrease ...he expenditure for the conveyance of mails. Military operations in China, and the ...ntinuance of the famine in India and the war in South Africa, for a longer period than was ...icipated, increased the receipts under *Telegraph*. Under *Mint* the Budget anticipated a ...in of 32,56 on coinage operations. The actual gain amounted to 4,73,38, but the transfer ...4,54,70 to the Gold Reserve Fund caused a decline from the Budget of 13,88. There were ...o short receipts on account of the gain on copper coinage, and increased expenditure in ...nnection with the large silver coinage of the year. Under *Civil Departments* there was an ...provement of 5,92 under Marine, in consequence of increased pilotage receipts, in Bengal ...d large recoveries of hire of vessels employed on Imperial Service. In addition, there ...s a saving of 19,36 under Political, due chiefly to the subsidy to the Amir of Afghanistan ...t having been fully drawn. Under *Miscellaneous* the decline was due principally to the ...change adjustments of the year resulting in a net debit of 4,78 instead of the anticipated ...t credit of 1,81.

20. The total loss due to *Famine* has been brought together in the following table. It ...not possible to state the exact loss due to this cause, but the table, which is based on ...al estimates framed by the most competent local authorities, may be accepted as giving ...proximately the loss of revenue assignable to famine. Suspensions of Land Revenue and ...ovincial Rates, which are not final loss, have been distinguished from remissions under ...ese heads. The countervailing improvements under Railway and Irrigation have been ...ken account of. Some of the local authorities estimate gain or loss under such heads as ...amps, Registration and Assessed Taxes, but following the course adopted in the Appropria... ...n Report on the accounts of 1896-97, with reference to the loss by famine in that year, no ...count has been taken of gains or losses under such heads of Revenue. The total net loss ...Revenue assigned to famine in 1900-1901 is thus 1,87,87, as shown below:—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. Prov. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Loss of Revenue.									
...nd Revenue—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Remissions	2	33,49*	...	...	2,98	...	9,37	4,26	1,53,68
Suspensions	1,86		...	..	3,62	20,98	51	79,59	
	1,88	33,49	...	...	6,60	20,98	9,88	80,85	1,53,68
...t	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,41	14,41
...cise	...	2,14	..	...	...	1,60	...	10,47	14,21
...ovincial Rates—									
Remissions	...	80	...	...	...	...	21	81	1,82
Suspensions	8	3,22	...	...	...	3,22	5	2,53	9,10
	8	4,02	...	...	...	3,22	26	3,34	10,92
...stoms	5	5	13,00	...	...	...	3,00	7,41	23 5...
...ests	...	1,61	...	...	39	20	31	3,32	5,8...
Total Loss	2,01	41,31	13,00	...	6,99	26,00	13,45	1,19,80	2,22,56
...crease of Revenue.									
...ways	37,01	14,39	...	...	27,51	−31,09	−1,01	−17,23	29,5...
...gation	−14	...	...	...	13,00	−50	−23	−7,02	5,1...
Total Increase	36,87	14,39	...	...	40,51	−31,59	−1,24	−24,25	34,0...
Net Decrease −	...	−26,92	−13,00	...	...	−57,59	14,69	−1,44,05	−1,87,...
Increase +	+34,86	...	...	...	+33,52	...	...	...	

* Details of remissions and suspensions not obtainable.

—mine led to larger expenditure under several heads, either in actual purchases of
ten and animals, or in the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions.
also increased charges under several heads which arose indirectly out of the famine, e
creased payments of travelling allowances, and the entertainment of additional establi
s not concerned with the direct administration of famine relief. These charges h
estimated by the local authorities. The following table brings together the expendit
to these various causes, and shows that the total loss on this account may be set do
ort 7,06,89 :—

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	To
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ne Relief, including Public orks charges	19,89	2,86,26	1	2,70	40	22,72	1,61	2,84,02	6,17
ect charges due to Famine, includ- grain compensation allowance—									
Army	20,59	...	...	...	...	...	8,30	15,21	44
Public Works Department, Other Public Works . . .	3	1,86	...	...	...	1,01	6	1,37	4
Marine	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Post Office	1,79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Telegraph	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Land Revenue . .	4	1,59	...	1	1	9	4	4,93	6
Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2	73	...	...	...	6	...	67	1
Law and Justice { Jails . .	1	69	...	...	2,00	2,67	...	3,91	9
Police	19	80	...	3	...	8	1	4,67	1
Other heads	47	1,38	...	1	1	24	1	13,38	15
	25,36	7,14	...	5	2,02	4,15	8,42	44,14	89
TOTAL .	42,25	2,93,40	1	2,75	2,42	26,87	10,03	3,28,16	7,06

22 The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine may theref
ut down at about 8,94,76.

23. The net improvement under *Railways* was due generally to large military traffi
equence of the war in China and to the expansion of the traffic in coal, wheat, and sug
following are the more important increases, *viz.* :—

East Indian Railway	33,48
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	26,09
Indian Midland Railway	16,72
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	9,68
Eastern Bengal Railway	9,62
Burma Railway	8,93

24. Of the Railways which did not share in these improvements, the most import
the North-Western Railway, in which there was a decline of 32,32, consequent upon
hution in the export trade in wheat in the Punjab owing to the continuance of famine. T
traffic receipts of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were more than the Budget
8,31, but there were large savings of 34,04 in Working Expenses, and of 8,00
ilities. Under Subsidized Companies—Land and Subsidy, there was a saving of 9,17
ses and less expenditure than was estimated.

25. Under *Irrigation* the net improvement in revenue was due to increased irrigati
aving under *Other Public Works* was caused principally by an over-estimate of
ements for Civil Works and by the lapse of the provision for the construction of R
Under *Army Services* the net improvement in India was due mainly to the absence
troops in South Africa for the whole year instead of 6 months, and in China for a p
ear, to lapses of special Budget provisions, to less expenditure for food supplies, a
allowance, and to the debit to His Majesty's Imperial Government of the value

The Budget provided for a decrease of £390,3 or R58,54 of the revenue o
ue account, but as a sum of £550,6 or R82,59 out of the Provincial and Local Expen
payable from past accumulations of balances, there was a net surplus in the In
unts of £160,3 or R24,04. The accounts closed with a surplus on Imperial ac
£1,670,2 or R2,50,53, and a surplus on Provincial and Local account of £190,6 or R
net Imperial revenue has therefore been better by £1,670,2—£160,3=£1,50
26,49, and the net Provincial and Local receipts by £190,6+£550,6=£741,2 or R1,1

27. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better,
se, than the estimate:—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	T
ncipal Heads of Revenue	+ 239,5	+ 334,1	+ 573,6	+ 16,3	+ 88,5	+
erest	+ 43,6	— 19,4	+ 24,2	— 181,7	+ 4,6	—
t Office	+ 37,0	— 1	+ 36,6	+ 21,0	+ 4,5	+
egraph	+ 91,6	...	+ 91,6	+ 28,8	...	+
nt	+ 2,900,1	...	+ 2,900,1	— 3,100,9	...	—3
il Departments	+ 20,1	+ 45,5	+ 65,6	+ 98,4	+ 19,6	+
cellaneous	+ 4	— 15,1	— 14,7	— 29,2	— 24,1	—
hine	...	...	...	— 834,0	+ 45,9	—
lways	+ 1,164,4	— 2,3	+ 1,162,1	— 356,7	+ 5,1	—
gation	+ 113,7	+ 36,0	+ 149,7	— 50,1	+ 30,2	—
er Public Works	+ 1,0	+ 13,6	+ 14,6	+ 4,4	+ 174,9	+
ny	+ 113,1	...	+ 113 1	+ 1,176,0	...	+ 1
cial Defence Works	...	...	...	— 6,9	...	—
Total	+4,724,5	+ 392,0	+ 5,116,5	—3,214,6	+ 349,2	— 2
Total Net	+1,509,9	+ 741,2	+2,251,1	...	...	

28. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in
venue, Stamp, Forest and Irrigation receipts and in charges under Other Public Work

29. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indica
following table:—

Imperial.	Better. £	Wors £
Land Revenue, net	...	779,
Opium ,,	527,3	...
Salt ,,	142,4	...
Excise ,,	78,	...
Customs ,,	231,5	...
Forest ,,	70,5	...
Tributes from Native States	...	40
Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	135
Post Office, net	58,0	...
Telegraph ,,	120,4	...
Mint ,,	...	200,
Civil Departments, net	118,5	...
Miscellaneous ,,	...	28
Famine Insurance	...	836
Railways, net	807,7	...
Irrigation ,,	63,6	...
Army ,,	1,289,1	...
Minor Improvements under other heads, net	23,6	...
	3,530,8	2,04
Net Better	...	1,48

30. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction :—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India.		Central Prov.		Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		N.-W. P. & Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total
	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	61	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	26	...	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	...	1,08
3. Land Revenue	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,24
5. Salt	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
6. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
7. Excise	1	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
11. Forest	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
12. Registration	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Interest on other Obligations	46	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	58
17. Mint	1,43,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3,16,69	...	4,59,99
18. General Administration	2,64	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	..		4	...	...	...	...	6	...	2,80
20. Police	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	62	..	...	...	...	76
21. Marine	73	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	73
23. Ecclesiastical	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
24. Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1.86	...	...	...	...	...
25. Political	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
29. Superannuation	22	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	22
31. Exchange	4,78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,78
32. Miscellaneous	1,14	...	...	...	21	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,48
38. State Railways Working Expenses	49,59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	49,59
38. „ Interest	88	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	88
33. State Railways—Interest on Advances	35	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
42. Major Works—(Working Expenses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Army—																			
Sea Transport Charges	11,63	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,63
Miscellaneous Services	11,79	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,79
Volunteer Corps	73	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	73
Military Pensions to Natives	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	51
Total	2,30,16	5	10	...	38	...	18	1	2,71	...	4	46	8	2,57	16	...	3,16,82	...	5,[illegible]

		R	R	R
5,15	India (Rupee Figures) . .	. 67,08,52	68,16,55	67,94,57
£		£	£	£
654,3	Equivalent in Sterling . .	. 44,723,5	45,443,6	45,297,1

The receipts in this Section exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of s year by £573,6 or R86,05 and £1,642,8 or R2,46,42, respectively. There was e of £542,4 or R81,37 under Opium, due to large sales of Bengal opium at l reduced by a decline in the exports of Malwa opium from Bombay; of £121,9 under Salt, chiefly in excise on local manufacture in India and Bombay, p balanced by a decline in the imports of European salt into Burma; of £75,(under Stamps, due mainly to enhanced Stamp duty on perpetual leases in Be execution of a large number of leases in the North-Western Provinces, in view of plated amendment in the Rent Law, and to an increase in the number of mortg es of land in Madras and Bombay, attributable to the unfavourable conditions of f £117,9 or R17,68 under Excise, due to a larger consumption of liquors, opium, rugs in Burma and Bengal, to agricultural prosperity and the enhancement of uty in the North-Western Provinces, and to an under-estimate in Madras; of £2 ,61 under Customs, due to large imports of articles of food and drink, cotton manu ils, metals and manufactures of metals, manufactured articles, and raw materials, eased receipts from countervailing sugar duties; of £16,9 or R2,54 under Asse due mainly to careful assessment; of £109,1 or R16,35 under Forest, due to l f timber, chiefly in Burma and Bengal, and to famine grass operations in Bombay; 1 or R2,85 under Registration, due to an increase in the number of docum red. These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases, of £575,7 or R8 Land Revenue, of £50,3 or R7,55 under Provincial Rates, and of £40,7 or R Tributes from Native States, due mainly to the prevalence of famine.

The improvement, as compared with the previous year, was contributed by all except Tributes from Native States, under which there was a decrease of £37,: due mainly to a large arrear collection in India and a special receipt in Bomba 900. The increase of £297,9 or R44,69 under Land Revenue was due partly to a ions, and partly to improved collections in Burma; and the increase of £63,9 or R Provincial Rates was due to enhancement of the rate of village cess; and better co f land revenue in Madras, to collection of arrears in the Punjab, and to improver land revenue receipts in Burma. The increase under the other heads was due in o the reasons given above.

I.—Land Revenue.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	To
ry Land Re-	Accounts.	1899-1900 .	10,28	50,88	1,63,14	58,28	3,04,36	6,53,39	2,07,52	5,22,83	3,05,46	23
	Budget .		10,95	50,00	1,68,00	58,99	3,95,65	6,51,54	2,34,26	5,63,93	3,77,10	25
	Revised .	1900-1901 .	10,90	46,82	1,75,00	57,54	3,95,25	6,50,14	2,21,51	5,59,90	3,30,00	24
	Accounts.		11,52	4 ,58	1,78,36	57,67	3,90,52	0,48,47	2,22,01	5,54,56	3,08,21	24
ment of Alien-	Accounts.	1899-1900 .	...	...	...	...	84	...	2,07	...	97,79	1
Lands less	Budget .		...	...	...	...	83	...	2,22	...	98,32	1
Rents.	Revised .	1900-1901 .	...	...	...	...	80	...	2,06	...	98,32	1
	Accounts.		...	...	...	...	87	...	2,00	...	97,26	1

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government States.	Accounts.	1899-1900	2	33	13	7	19,38	2	9,71	57	...
	Budget.	1900-1901	3	...	10	15	6,79	10	7,00	16	...
	Revised.		1	...	25	10	8,48	17	9,85	6	...
	Accounts.		1	...	19	9	8,76	2	8,03	1,16	..
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts.	1899-1900	14	...	19,21	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Budget.	1900-1901	14	...	19,55	...	14	..	...	...	...
	Revised.		14	...	18,35	...	7	...	...	...	...
	Accounts.		14	...	19,91	...	3	...	...	...	...
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Accounts.	1899-1900	79	30	32,22	4,46	6,36	4,4	6,41	21,07	2,6
	Budget.	1900-1901	1,27	40	31,02	4,35	5,79	4,24	7,85	27,11	2,6
	Revised.		1,18	13	32,70	4,50	7,40	4,51	9,10	25,73	2,6
	Accounts.		1,18	42	37,00	4,39	8,76	4,51	11,11	20,96	2,5
TOTAL	Accounts.	1899-1900	11,23	57,69	2,07,61	62,81	1,12,61	9,58,11	2,28,71	5,47,47	4,05,9
	Budget.	1900-1901	12,30	60,03	2,09,55	63,49	1,00,69	9,55,85	2,51,90	5,01,20	4,78,04
	Revised.		12,23	47,35	3,01,13	62,00	1,12,05	9,54,82	2,42,61	5,80,04	4,30,92
	Accounts.		12,85	47,90	3,19,96	62,15	1,18,21	9,53,18	2,43,75	5,82,08	4,08,0
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts.	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	12,11	7,33	67,21	13,9
	Budget.	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	12,1	9,10	72,81	12,5
	Revised.		..	...	...	...	..	13,11	9,15	73,01	14,7
	Accounts.		...	...	...	...	...	12,41	9,79	74,50	15,6
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1899-1900	11,23	57,69	2,07,61	62,81	1,12,61	9,45,7	2,20,71	4,80,26	3,92,8
	Budget.	1900-1901	12,30	60,03	2,09,55	63,49	1,00,69	9,43,7	2,42,80	5,28,39	4,65,4
	Revised.		12,23	47,35	3,01,13	62,00	1,12,05	9,41,71	2,33,15	5,13,03	4,16,2
	Accounts.		12,85	47,90	3,19,96	62,15	1,18,24	9,40,77	2,35,00	5,08,18	3,92,3
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1899-1900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Budget.	1900-1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Revised.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Accounts.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

33. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 86,35, but exceeded those of the year by 44,69. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, was almost entirely in the land collections, and was mainly the result of famine. The fall was largest in Bombay, where the declined owing to the failure of the rains of 1900. The Central Provinces, the Punjab and come next in order; Bengal and the North-Western Provinces were also affected by famine, whil suffered from the further abandonment of lands damaged by the earthquake of 1897. The considerable improvement in Burma, while India showed a slight improvement. As compared previous year the increase occurred mainly under *Ordinary Land Revenue*, and was contribute by Burma, the Punjab, and Madras.

34. Under *Ordinary Land Revenue* the decline in Bombay (08,89) was due to the grant suspensions and remissions, necessitated by the failure of the rains of 1900; in the Central P (13,02) the scarcity also rendered suspensions and remissions necessary; in the Punjab (12,25) the was due to the partial failure of the rabi crop of 1900; in Assam (1,32) it was due to the abando lands damaged by earthquake of 1897; in Bengal (5,13) it was due to unfavourable conditions i districts; and in the North-Western Provinces (3,07) the falling-off was due to a decrease of 6,5 to an over-estimate of outstandings at the close of the previous year, and the grant of suspens remissions, partly counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 1,00, owing to certain estates havi brought under direct management, consequent on the annulment of settlement, and of over 2,0 to enhancement of revenue in a number of districts under settlement. In Madras (9,37) the decre due to the deficiency of the north-east monsoon which entailed the grant of remissions and collections. The small improvement in India (57) was due to arrear collections, and the large inc Burma (10,36) to an increase in the area brought under cultivation, to the extended introductio revision settlement rates, and to an increase in the area of non-State lands assessed to Land Reve Compared with the previous year the increase in Burma (15,22) was chiefly due to the causes state and the improvements in the Punjab (14,49) and Madras (31,73) were due to large arrear collectio decrease in the other Provinces were due to the causes stated above. Under *Assessment of A Lands less Quit Rents* the decrease in the Punjab (22) was due to suspensions on account of scarc Bombay (1,06) to lapses of inams by death. Under *Sale of Proprietary Rights, etc.*, the r

in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agri- ment letter No. 451—358, dated 14th February 1894. The increase in Bengal (1,27) was les of leases in the Sunderbunds under the new waste land rules; in the North-Western) it was due to high receipts from capitalized value of abatement of land revenue on lands Railway Companies, and of redemption of land tax. In the Punjab (1,03) it was due to les of lands on the Chenab Canal, and in Madras (1,00) to lands taken over by the South Indian mpany. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, the increase in Burma (6,98) was due to an increase in of assessees. Under *Fisheries and Other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous*, the increase in 3) was due chiefly to an increase in the revenue from fisheries (2,09) owing to high prices the auction sale, to the realization of arrear rent from the Ruby Mines Company (2,49), to an Petroleum revenue (88), Patta Survey fees (31), and Miscellaneous revenue (19). The nt over the previous year was also due to these causes. In Bengal (3,17) the increase was due coveries of survey and settlement charges, to which the improvement over the previous year is itable; while the increase in the Punjab over the Budget (3,23) and the previous year (1,87) large receipts of rents for lands leased for a single year or harvest.

ie explanation of the variations in the *Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation* is given lic Works portion of this Report under the head of Irrigation—*vide* paragraph 251.

ie following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land etween Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1900-1901.

Provinces.	Credits + Debits — to Provincial.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments.	Total Adjustments
ovinces	+4,66	...	+33,18	+33	+38,17
	+39,05	—7,50	..	—17	+31,38
	+1,56	+3,83	...	—6	+5,33
	—14,19	—3,63	—4	—13	—17,99
stern Provinces and Oudh	+3,83	...	+9	—10	+3,82
	+2,58	+3,94	+8,27	...	+14,79
	+16,46	—34	...	+17	+16,29
	+76,10	+2,94	+61,17	...	+1,40,21

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1900-1901.

ces.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	Land Revenue not included in the Division.			Final Distribution of Land Revenue.			
						Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Total.
inces	47,00	One-half	23,50	+38,17	61,67	...	...	...	—14,67	61,67	...	47,00
	3,19,87	Two-thirds	2,13,25	+31,38	2,44,63	...	...	9	75,24	2,44,63	9	3,19,96
	62,15	Two-thirds	41,43	+5,33	46,76	...	...	...	15,39	46,76	...	62,15
nces and	3,95,57	One-fourth	98,89	—17,99	80,90	6,70	5,97	...	3,21,37	86,87	...	4,08,24
	6,46,11	One-fourth	1,61,53	+3,82	1,65,35	...	6,71	36	4,80,76	1,72,06	36	6,53,18
	2,43,63	Two-fifths	97,45	+14,79	1,12,24	...	...	12	1,31,39	1,12,24	12	2,43,75
	5,56,73	One-fourth	1,39,18	+16,29	1,55,47	...	...	25,95	4,01,26	1,55,47	25,95	5,82,68
	3,00,14	One-fourth	77,29	+1,40,21	2,17,50	...	97,26	1,60	91,64	3,14,76	1,60	4,08,00

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	
5,09,15	Sale of Bengal Opium	5,32,80	6,16,39	
1,27,46	Bombay Opium Pass Fees . . .	1,27,56	1,29,60	
	Excise Opium—			
2,26	Central Provinces . . .	2,00	2,20	2,17
2,52	Burma	2,64	2,70	2,67
4,42	Assam	4,58	4,42	4,39
7,48	Bengal	7,25	7,90	7,92
5,31	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,30	5,00	5,02
61	Punjab	60	87	86
22,60		22,37	23,09	
1,09	Miscellaneous	1,24	71	
60,30	TOTAL IN RUPEES .	6,83,97	7,69,79	7
402,0	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING .	£4,559,8	5,132,0	5

37. Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 83,59 nber of chests sold exceeded the Estimate (44,400) by 900 chests, and the average price re s R1,361 per chest against an Estimate of R1,200. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* there crease of 2,29, due to diminished exports of Indian Opium, owing probably to the Military oper China. Under *Excise Opium* there was an improvement of 66. The principal variations were inc he Central Provinces (17), Bengal (67), and the Punjab (26), and decreases in Assam (19) at rth-Western Provinces (28). In the Central Provinces the consumption was larger than icipated; in Bengal the increase is attributed to general prosperity, and that in the Punjab to a nand owing to the high price of other kinds of opium. The falling-off in Assam is attributed crease in the population of some districts, and partly to the prevalence of smuggling, and that i rth-Western Provinces to a decline in the sales. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* (59) w tly to the discontinuance of the sale of opium to the Shanghai dispensary, and partly to the e of opium alkaloids in England.

38. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and s ngal, and the exports from Bombay :—

	Bengal.						Bombay.		
Year.	Produce of season. For export.	For Excise.	Total.	Chests sold.	Average price per Chest.	Total price.	Chests.	Rate.	Amou
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		₹	₹		₹	₹
1891-92 .	44,522	4,371	48,893	56,250	1,058	5,94,97	30,654½	600	1,83,
1892-93 . .	33,079	5,004	38,683	48,852	1,247	6,09,33	27,845½	600	1,67,
1893-94 . .	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,80,84	26,675½	600	1,60,
1894-95 .	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,32,14	29,577½	600 & 650	1,80,
1895-96 . .	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,24,04	25,475½	650	1,65,
1896-97 . .	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,85,04	21,751⅓	600 & 650	1,33,
1897-98 . .	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,99,10	17,432⅓	500 & 600	96,
1898-99 . .	44,075	4,024	48,099	39,450	1,055	4,16,38	26,579	500	1,32,
1899-1900, Actuals	51,719	3,479	55,198	41,700	1,221	5,09,15	25,492½	500	1,27,
1900-1901, Budget	...	...	...	44,400	1,200	5,32,80	...	500	1,27,
1900-1901, Revised	...	...	...	45,300	1,361	6,07,39	...	500	1,31,
1900-1901, Actuals	52,443	4,780	57,223	45,300	1,361	6,16,39	25,053½	500	1,25,

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	
e of Government Salt.	Accounts	1899-1900	10,30	...	7	6,98	5,67	
	Budget	1900-1901	10,96	..	8	6,87	5,72	
	Revised	1900-1901	10,82	..	5	6,90	6,16	
	Accounts	1900-1901	11,27	...	5	6,94	5,84	
...on Local Manufacture.	Accounts	1899-1900	1,82,73	2,25	1,57	1,77,34	2,11,72	5
	Budget	1900-1901	1,83,00	2,07	1,55	1,78,00	2,12,70	5
	Revised	1900-1901	1,87,04	2,07	2,10	1,80,85	2,18,60	5
	Accounts	1900-1901	1,94,22	2,10	2,12	1,78,12	2,19,24	5

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
on Imported	Accounts	1899-1900	...	13,12	2,54,57	19	25	2,68,1
	Budget	1900-1901	...	13,80	2,50,00	13	21	2,64,1
	Revised		...	11,53	2,53,60	25	26	2,65,6
	Accounts		...	11,31	2,50,88	14	25	2,62,5
eous.	Accounts	1899-1900	1,63	...	1,73	99	6,46	10,8
	Budget	1900-1901	1,62	...	1,60	88	7,57	11,6
	Revised		1,64	...	1,25	1,06	8,48	12,4
	Accounts		1,65	...	1,30	1,06	8,57	12,5
IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1899-1900	1,94,66	15,37	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,5
	Budget	1900-1901	1,95,58	15,87	2,53,23	1,85,88	2,26,20	8,76,7
	Revised		1,99,50	13,60	2,57,00	1,89,06	2,33,50	8,92,6
	Accounts		2,07,14	13,41	2,54,35	1,86,26	2,33,90	8,95,0
								£
N STERLING.	Accounts	1899-1900						5,850
	Budget	1900-1901						5,845
	Revised							5,951
	Accounts							5,967

. The actuals for the past ten years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurr
een as follows :—

	India. R	Burma. R	Bengal. R	Madras. R	Bombay. R	TOTAL. R
1891-92	1,97,12	16,10	2,40,45	1,77,29	2,32,66	8,63,62
1892-93	2,11,81	16,22	2,41,01	1,72,12	2,24,45	8,65,61
1893-94	1,83,87	16,76	2,37,41	1,62,98	2,21,87	8,22,89
1894-95	1,89,43	11,90	2,45,82	1,79,54	2,39,88	8,66,57
1895-96	1,90,53	15,60	2,48,86	1,99,75	2,21,44	8,86,18
1896-97	1,84,87	14,09	2,50,01	1,69,42	2,23,78	8,42,17
1897-98	1,94,78	15,67	2,46,33	1,72,70	2,29,94	8,59,42
1898-99	2,04,07	15,82	2,51,24	1,99,84	2,39,02	9,09,99
1899-1900	1,91,66	15,37	2,57,94	1,85,50	2,24,10	8,77,57
1900-1901	2,07,14	13,41	2,54,35	1,86,26	2,33,90	8,95,06

. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 18,30, and the actuals of t
us year by 17,49. The increase, as compared with the Budget, was contributed by all the hea
Duty on Imported Salt. The largest increase occurred under *Excise on Local Manufacture*
11,22) and Bombay (6,54). The former was chiefly due to an increase at Pachbadra (12,60) a
nes (5,12), owing to a large demand consequent on the revival of the trade, partly counterbalanc
creases at Sambhur (1,41) and Didwana (1,60), owing to the inferior quality of the Sambhur sa
y of water in the trade routes and deficiency in carriage, and at Kohat (2,93) owing to the blocka
Mahsud Waziris and the prohibition against export to Afghanistan. The increase in Bombay w
due to larger sales owing to the improved conditions attendant upon the partial disappearance
nine. There was a small improvement under *Sale of Government Salt* in India (31), whi
ed chiefly at Pachbadra and the mines, reduced by a decline at Sambhur; and in Bombay (1
larger sales than were anticipated, and the recovery of certain arrears. The increase und
laneous occurred chiefly in Bombay (1,00), and was due to large receipts on account of baggi
wing charges; the decrease in Bengal (30) was due to a decline in the rent of warehouses owing
ction in the stock of bonded salt. The decrease under *Duty on Imported Salt* occurred whol
ma (2,49), and was due to the limited purchase of salt of European manufacture on account
prices, and the large import of cheaper Madras-made salt. As compared with the previous ye
provement occurred chiefly in India (12,48) and Bombay (9,89), mainly under *Excise on Lo*
facture due to the causes stated above.

IV.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
e Stamps.	Accounts	1899-1900	2,54	0,52	11,73	6,89	1,34,67	57,87	27,61	55,75	34,23	3,10,
	Budget	1900-1901	2,58	10,3	11,60	7,47	1,34,65	56,67	28,30	55,51	35,00	3,42
	Revised		2,33	9,14	12,62	6,99	1,34,48	61,08	27,43	55,50	33,70	3,43
	Accounts		2,34	9,11	12,51	6,86	1,33,09	63,27	27,20	54,56	33,62	3,42

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
mercial and ier Stamps.	Accounts .	1899-1900	1,23	3,70	7,35	2,33	47,49	17,13	11,93	20,17	13,35	1,39,08
	Budget .	1900-1901	1,25	4,12	7,10	2,18	46,75	17,58	15,34	0,34	1,50	1,39,46
	Revised .		1,25	4,11	8,00	2,56	50,07	19,70	14,87	20,11	10,50	1,49,12
	Accounts .		1,23	3,97	7,93	2,50	50,77	19,31	14,78	20,65	19,56	1,49,70
and Penalties Miscellaneous.	Accounts .	1899-1900	2	9	29	6	63	27	72	1,40	6,45	9,93
	Budget .	1900-1901	2	5	30	5	66	25	62	1,15	5,30	8,54
	Revised .		2	5	35	5	50	22	70	1,55	5,70	9,17
	Accounts .		1	4	39	5	49	19	73	1,45	5,75	9,13
AL IN RUPEES	Accounts .	1899-1900	3,79	13,31	19,37	9,28	1,82,79	75,57	43,20	83,42	50,63	4,89,82
	Budget .	1900-1901	3,85	14,50	19,00	10,00	1,82,00	74,50	44,26	85,00	50,00	4,90,11
	Revised .		3,60	13,30	21,00	9,60	1,85,00	81,00	43,00	80,10	58,90	5,01,50
	Accounts .		3,58	13,12	20,83	9,47	1,84,35	82,77	42,80	85,60	58,87	5,01,45
L IN STERLING	Accounts .	1899-1900										£ 3,265,5
	Budget .	1900-1901										3,267,4
	Revised .											3,343,7
	Accounts											3,343,0

41. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 4 and 11,63, respectively. The increase was contributed to by all heads The small improvement under *Court-fee Stamps* was the net result of increases in Burma (91) and the North-Western vinces (0,60), and decreases in all the other Provinces. The increase in Burma was partly due to cased litigation, and partly to the introduction of the new three-anna copy sheets in payment of copy-fees to replace the cash system of payment, that in the North-Western Provinces was due to the eptionally large number of notices of ejectment issued in view of the anticipated changes in the Rent , and to the purchase of stocks of stamps by licensed stamp-vendors consequent upon a change in system of vend of Court-fee Stamps. The falling-off in the other Provinces was generally due to a ease in litigation The decline was largest in Bengal (1,56), where there was also a falling off in the ications for probate and letters of administration, in the Central Provinces (1,22) and Bombay (1,38), re litigation was affected by famine and plague. Under *Commercial and other Stamps* the increase in gal (4,02) was due mainly to the enhanced Stamp duty chargeable on perpetual Leases under the np Act. That in the North-Western Provinces (1,73) was due partly to the execution of a large ber of leases with a view to discounting the effect of the contemplated amendment of the Rent Law, partly to an increase in the number of Sugar bonds executed in consequence of unfavourable agri- ural conditions. That in Madras (3,31) was due to an increase in the number of mortgages and sales and attributed to the deficient rainfall; and in Bombay (1,00) to increased sales of immoveable property money dealings owing to famine. In Burma (83) the improvement was under-estimated. The ease in the Punjab (56) was due partly to famine, and partly to the agitation caused by the Land nation Bill. Under *Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous* the increases in the Punjab (14 , Madras , and Bombay (25) were due chiefly to large receipts of duty on impressing documents, but partly also n increase in fines and penalties. In Bombay there was a special receipt on account of composition of np duty from the Bombay Port and City Improvement Trust. An increase of 9 in Burma, due to a ial receipt, was more than covered by a decrease in Bengal of 11 in Stamp penalties and composition . The increase over the actuals of the previous year was due mainly to the causes stated above occurred chiefly in Burma (1,46), Bengal (1,56), the North-Western Provinces (7 20), and Madras).

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
ue and distil- y fees and ties for the sale liquors and ugs.	Accounts.	1899-1900	11,06	15,28	41,33	11,07	1,07,91	58,55	24,14	1,28,15	95,93	4,94,65
	Budget .	1900-1901	10,84	13,50	40,01	11,76	1,07,02	58 57	21 83	1,2 7	97,02	4,88,79
	Revised .		11,28	13 64	44,50	12,87	1,12,32	03,88	24,08	1, 1.4	93,40	5,07,97
	Accounts.		11,12	13,78	44,83	12,93	1,12,22	63,91	24,08	1,30,64	93,39	5,06,65
	Accounts.	1899-1900	10	3,41	7,67	14,84	18,02	5,13	1,77	3,00	0,63	64,56
	Budget .	1900-1901	14	3,08	7,49	15,35	17,90	4,90	1,83	3 70	0,37	63,76
	Revised .		10	3,44	8,12	14,82	10,50	5,10	1,78	3 98	7,75	64,59
	Accounts.		11	3,23	8,66	14,72	19,11	5,07	1,92	3,58	7,30	63,06

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
on Ganja	Accounts.	1899-1900	...	1,00	..	1,81	13,48	...	...	1,11	7	17,47
	Budget.	1900-1901	...	85	..	1,83	14,00	...	...	1,25	4	17,97
	Revised.		...	85	...	1,90	15,00	...	...	95	10	18,80
	Accounts.		...	86	...	1,98	14,95	..	...	97	10	18,88
r Receipts	Accounts.	1899-1900	6	18	40	1	21	2	4	61	78	2,31
	Budget.	1900-1901	6	7	50	1	18	3	4	67	82	2,38
	Revised.		7	7	38	1	18	2	4	67	75	2,19
	Accounts.		9	1	41	1	18	2	1	72	59	2,04
L IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1899-1900	11,22	19,87	49,40	28,63	1,39,65	63,70	25 95	1,34,16	1,06,41	5,78,99
	Budget.	1900-1901	11,04	17,50	48,00	28,95	1,40,00	63,50	26,70	1,29,36	1,07,85	5,72 90
	Revised.		11,45	18,00	53,00	29,60	1,47,00	69,00	26,50	1,37,00	1,02,00	5.93,55
	Accounts.		11,32	17,88	53,30	29,34	1.46,48	9.00	26,01	1,35,91	1,01,34	5,90.58
												£
L IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900										3,859,9
	Budget.	1900-1901										3.819,3
	Revised.											3,957.0
	Accounts.											3.937,2

42. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year b 3 and 11,59, respectively. The improvement occurred almost entirely under *Licenses an llery fees, etc.* The increase under this head in Burma (4,82) was chiefly due to the increase umption of foreign and country liquors; that in Bengal (4,30) to the better settlement o ses, and to increased consumption of opium and ganja attributed to the improved condition of th le; that in the North-Western Provinces (5,34) to the greater agricultural prosperity, t celebration of a large number of Hindu marriages, and the enhancement of still-head duty, while tha adras (6,90) was due to the Estimate having been pitched low, with reference to the decline in th nue during the preceding two years. The falling-off in the Punjab (75) was due to a decline i from distilleries, and that in Bombay (4,23) chiefly to the effects of famine which necessitate ssions of duty (to the extent of 3,52) and reduced consumption. Under *Opium* the falling-of fred chiefly in Bombay (2,11), where the consumption was diminished owing to the prevalen mine; and in Assam (63) due to decreased consumption. There were also small decreases i 1 (3) and Madras (12). These decreases were partly counterbalanced by improvements in th r Provinces but chiefly in Bengal (1,21) and Burma (57) due to increased consumption. Unde *y on Ganja* the improvement in Assam (15) and Bengal (97) was due to increased consumptio ting from the cheapness of the drug, and in Bengal partly also to increased exports of th to other Provinces, Nepal and London. In Madras the estimate was patched too high. Unde *r Receipts* the decrease in Bombay (23) was due to certain contributions from Opium farme ıg been adjusted by deduction from charges under 7—Excise. The increase, as compared with th ious year, occurred mainly under the first head, and was contributed to chiefly by Burma, Bengal North-Western Provinces and Madras, due generally to the causes stated above, reduced by decrease e Central Provinces and Bombay, due mainly to the effect of famine.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.
ct and Local es and Cesses.	Accounts.	1899-1900	38	3,52	13,89	6,71	06,95	57,08	21,45	55,57	22,05
	Budget.	1900-1901	38	4,51	14,00	6,79	96,80	57,91	22,16	56,50	28,21
	Revised.		38	3,03	14,50	6,50	07,00	57,73	22,13	56,73	23,00
	Accounts.		46	3,03	14,92	6,45	95,27	57,73	22,83	57,69	23,04
ge Service, Pat- and Chowki- Cesses.	Accounts.	1899-1900	48	4,43	...	...	...	32,32	12 40	21,25	4,05
	Budget.	1900-1901	01	3,85	...	...	...	33,21	13,86	26,30	3,07
	Revised.		55	2,00	..	...	...	33,70	13,22	26,02	4,40
	Accounts.		77	1,73	...	...	...	33,07	13,53	27,32	4,41

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	Total
mine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts.	1899-1900	...	1,03	.	...	...	13,14	5.36	...	...	19,5
	Budget		..	97	.	...	...	13,10	5,79	...	...	19,9
	Revised	1900-1901	...	87	...	.	.	13,11	5,53	..	..	19,5
	Accounts.			1,57	...	...	..	13,11	5,71	.		20,3
te on Wards' States.	Accounts.	1899-1900		...	...		1,6	...	22	...	..	1,0
	Budget		...	...	...	.	1,50	..	21	..	.	1,7
	Revised	1900-1901	...	..	..	.	1,37	.	21	...	.	1,5
	Accounts.		..	.		..	1,40	...	19		..	1,5
her Miscellaneous Cesses	Accounts.	1899-1900	13	.	..	...	...	...	3	...	..	1
	Budget		15	.				...	6	..	..	2
	Revised	1900-1901	15	..	...		...	...	4	...	..	1
	Accounts		15	..	..		..	..	3	.		1
TAL IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1899-1900	99	8,98	13,89	6,71	98,64	1,03,14	39,55	76,82	26,10	3,74,8
	Budget		1,14	9,33	14,00	6,79	98,30	1,04,28	43,08	82, 6	32,18	3,91,9
	Revised	1900-1901	1,08	0,50	14,50	6,50	90,27	1,04,54	41,13	82,75	28,00	3,84,2
	Accounts		1,38	,33	14,92	6,45	9 ,67	1,03,91	42,29	85,61	27,45	3,84 4
												£
TAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1899-1900										2,498,
	Budget											2,613,
	Revised	1900-1901										2,561,
	Accounts.											2,562,

43. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget estimate by 7,55, but exceeded th uals of the previous year by 9,59. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly mbay (4,73) and the Central Provinces (3,00), due to suspensions and remissions of revenue c :ount of famine, and in Bengal (1,63) to unfavourable agricultural conditions in certain district ere were smaller decreases in the North-Western Provinces (37) due to over-estimate, in the Punja) due to famine, and in Assam (34) due to the decline in land revenue collections. These decreas re partly counterbalanced by increases in Madras (2,15) due to under-estimate, in Burma (92) due ge collections of land revenue, and in India (24) due to arrear collections The improvement, npared with the previous year, occurred chiefly in Madras (8,19), due mainly to an increase in th e of village cess, but partly also to better collections of land revenue than in the previous year; in th njab (2,74) due to collection of arrears of land revenue, and in Burma (1,03), due to the caus ted above.

VII.—Customs

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
ea toms — Import Duties	Accounts .	1899-1900	...	...	28,40	1,47,12	...	...	30,72	1,55,09	3,61,33
	Budget		...	...	29,05	1,41,55	...	...	31,50	1,58,50	3,60,40
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	34,00	1,53,15	...	...	30,70	1,70,50	3,89,65
	Accounts .		...	...	34,02	1,50,02	...	...	32,53	1,70,46	4,00,53
Export Duties	Accounts .	1899-1900	...	...	50,07	21,20	...	...	5,64	4,04	87,64
	Budget		..	...	58,34	22,44	...	...	6,00	4,20	90,98
	Revised	1900-1901	..	...	57,84	21,50	...	...	4,25	4,28	89,87
	Accounts .		...	.	50,23	21,72	...	...	3, 2	4,20	85,20
ise duty on otton Manufactures.	Accounts .	1899-1900	4	85		3	51	10	88	10,00	13,37
	Budget		8	75	.	1	50	1	96	9,00	11,43
	Revised	1900-1901	5	75	.	5	45	8	50	9,25	11,13
	Accounts		3	81	.	5	47	0	42	10,28	12,12
d Customs and Miscellaneous.	Accounts .	1899-1900	...	...	94	2,35	..	...	1,93	2,45	7,67
	Budget		...	...	97	2,.0	..	..	1,.6	2,19	7,32
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	1,00	2,70	...	...	1 80	2,47	7,97
	Accounts .		..	...	1.04	2,09		...	1,..	2 55	7,83
AL IN RUPEES.	Accounts .	1899-1900	4	85	80,07	1,70,79	51	10	30,17	1,72,51	1,70,07
	Budget		8	75	88,36	1,69,0	50	13	40 47	1,73,89	4,70,13
	Revised	1900-1901	5	75	92,84	1,79,70	45	8	38 25	1,86,50	4,98,62
	Accounts .		3	81	92,19	1,81,68	47	6	37, 2	1,93,58	5,05,74
											£
AL IN STERLING.	Accounts .	1899-1900									3,1 3,8
	Budget										3,134,2
	Revised	1900-1901									3,324,1
	Accounts .										3,371,6

[illegible] revenue under this head [illegible]

[illegible]nate, and of 35,67 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The increase, as compared [illegible] the Budget, occurred almost entirely under *Import Duties* in all the Provinces. In Burma the [illegible]rovement (5,87) was due to a general revival of the Import trade, following on the excellent [illegible]dy crops which enabled the people to purchase imported goods more freely In Bengal (15,27) the [illegible]rease occurred chiefly under articles of food and drink (3,02), cotton manufacture (2,15), other [illegible]tals (2,10), oils (1,67), manufactured articles (3,52), countervailing sugar duties (4,37), partly counter-[illegible]anced by a falling off under silver, bullion and coin (2,07). In Bombay (17,90) the most important [illegible]reases were under sugar countervailing duties (10,60), articles of food and drink (0,65), oils (3,55), [illegible]nufactured articles (2,47), and raw materials (1,44); these improvements were partly counterbalanced [illegible] decreases under other metals and manufactures of metals (5,67) and cotton manufactures (2,17). [illegible]e small improvement in Madras (1,03) occurred under cotton fabrics, kerosine oil, chemicals, drugs, [illegible]ms and metals. Under *Export Duties* the falling off in Burma (2,11) was due to the export to India [illegible]ring the year of large quantities of rice owing to famine, while the decrease in Bengal (72) and Madras [illegible],98) was due to the reduced exportation of rice. Under *Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures* the in[illegible]ease occurred in Bombay (1,28), where the issue of cloth from the Mills in the later months of the year [illegible]re unexpectedly large, reduced by a decrease in Madras (54) owing to a small demand for local manu[illegible]cture, and to its shipment to a large extent to Singapore, Penang, and chiefly to Manilla. Under [illegible]*nd Customs and Miscellaneous* the increase in Bengal (49) was due chiefly to large receipts on [illegible]count of over-time fees, and that in Bombay (36) to the large imports of salted fish, cocoanuts, copra [illegible]d betelnuts from Goa, and to increased receipts of transhipment fees. The increase, as compared [illegible]ith the previous year, which occurred chiefly under *Import Duties*, was due mainly to the causes stated [illegible]ove.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
21,46	India	21,32	22,05	22,05
4,60	Central Provinces	4,40	4,40	4,35
10,52	Burma	10,80	11,25	11,18
3,27	Assam	3,35	3,00	2,98
52,17	Bengal	52,86	52,00	52,76
24,58	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	24,50	25,00	25,33
13,91	Punjab	14,04	14,60	14,80
27,39	Madras	27,50	27,00	27,58
37,15	Bombay	37,00	36,90	37,28
1,95,05	TOTAL IN RUPEES	1,95,77	1,96,20	1,98,31
1,300,3	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	1,305,2	1,308,0	1,322,1

45. The revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 2,54 and 3,26, respectively. The increase was contributed to by all the Provinces except the Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal. The improvement in India (73) occurred chiefly in the Military and Public Works Departments, and, with the increase in Burma (38), may be attributed to the growth of this source of revenue. In the North-Western Provinces (83) the increase was due to the high profits of grain dealers consequent upon the prevalence of famine in other parts of India. In the Punjab (76) it was due chiefly to the assessment lists of some districts having been revised, and in Bombay (2[illegible] to recoveries of arrears, and to better scrutiny exercised in fixing the assessment of grain merchants (6[illegible] reduced by 32 in the tax on surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Rajputana Malwa Railways. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the Central Provinces (5), Assam (37), and Bengal (10). The decrease in Assam was chiefly due to the collection from the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway having been credited in Bengal.

46. The *India* figures include, in addition to t[illegible] collections made in the Districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries by the non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below:—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
8,44	Civil Department, India	8,43	8,50	8,43
5,98	Military Department	5,91	6,34	6,38
5,22	Public Works Department	5,14	5,37	5,38
20	Marine Department	20	20	21
73	Post Office Department	75	75	75
89	Telegraph Department	89	89	90
21,46	TOTAL AS ABOVE	21,32	22,05	22,05

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I												
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts.	1899-1900	3,86	1,02	30,52	97	57	5,43	11,29	5,15	10,82	69,63
	Budget	1900-1901	3,79	2,00	32,93	79	67	4,89	11,78	6,12	10,45	74,32
	Revised Accounts.		3,95	2,87	31,75	57	72	5,05	8,95	6,32	15,30	79,39
			3,85	2,86	34,53	74	80	5,62	10,25	5,07	16,53	80,25
II												
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts	1899-1900	56	6,87	41,78	3,35	10,35	10,07	2,06	16,63	12,58	1,04,09
	Budget	1900-1901	58	6,70	32,14	3,19	9,37	10,21	2,84	15,20	13,94	94,23
	Revised Accounts.		62	5,80	30,43	3,41	10,76	9,82	2,55	10,28	17,28	1,00,75
			48	6,43	40,14	3,44	10,99	9,35	2,47	17,11	12,08	1,02,16
III												
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1899-1900	18	30	6,02	1,36	47	64	66	1,24	76	11,63
	Budget	1900-1901	14	37	5,06	97	45	60	51	88	80	9,78
	Revised Accounts.		15	58	5,82	1,32	52	83	70	97	92	11,81
			16	64	5,87	1,32	55	69	79	1,22	1,00	12,24
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1899-1900	4,60	8,19	78,12	5,68	11,39	16,14	14,01	23,02	24,16	1,85,31
	Budget	1900-1901	4,51	9,07	70,43	4,95	10,49	15,70	14,83	22,20	25,19	1,78,33
	Revised Accounts.		4,73	9,25	80,00	5,30	12,00	15,00	12,00	23,57	25,50	1,91,95
			4,49	9,63	80,54	5,50	12,34	15,66	13,51	23,40	29,61	1,94,68
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1899-1900										£ 1,23,54
	Budget	1900-1901										1,18,8
	Revised Accounts.											1,27,9
												1,29,7

47. The receipts exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 16,35 an 9,37, respectively. The increase, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Burma (10,11), du to large sales of timber and to large extractions by consumers and purchasers; in Bengal (1,85) du to large demands for timber by the Marine Department, large sales of thatching grass, and high price obtained for *sabai* grass; in Madras (1,14) due to better receipts from grazing fees, owing to improve supervision, provision of additional areas for grazing, and enhancement of fees, and to larger demand for timber and firewood, and in Bombay (4,42) due to the special receipts from famine grass operations partly counterbalanced by a decrease due to the failure of teak sales, the failure to sell timber and firewood coupes, and to the remission of grazing fees owing to famine. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1,32 in the Punjab due to the cessation of bamboo cutting, owing to large stocks in the depôts, to decrease in the demand for timber by the North-Western Railway, and to the arrangement with the Railway for the supply of turpentine having fallen through, owing to the supply of American turpentine through the Secretary of State. As compared with the previous year the increase occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces (1,44), Burma (2,42) and Bombay (5,45), due in the last two to the causes stated above, and in the Central Provinces to famine grass operations for the Bombay Presidency.

48. In addition to the above it is only necessary to note that under *Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency*, the increase in the North-Western Provinces (73) was due to large sales of firewood to the Commissariat Department and the Nainital Settlement, and the decrease in Madras (1,05) to the value of sleepers supplied to the Madras Railway Company not having been fully paid before the close of the year, and to the removal of firewood by consumers or purchasers instead of by Government Agency as hitherto. This alteration in the arrangements accounts for a portion of the increase in Madras under *Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers*. The decrease under this head in the Central Provinces (57) was due to the depression caused by the famine and that in the North-Western Provinces (86) partly to the low prices obtained for standing trees, and partly to the failure of Railway Companies to remove a large portion of the timber purchased by them. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in the Central Provinces (27) was due to the recovery from the Bombay Government of expenditure incurred in the previous year on account of grass operations and to the recovery of arrears; that in Burma (81) to large receipts from duty on foreign timber and drift collections; that in Assam (35) to high prices obtained for rubber, and to the enhancement of the import duty on foreign rubber; that in the Punjab (28) to large receipts from drift timber and rafting fees; that in Madras (34) to large realizations on account of forest offences, and the collection of current and arrear rents of coffee and tobacco lands, and that in Bombay (20) chiefly to the sale of two steam hay presses.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
for registering documents.	Accounts.	1899-1900	14	40	80	50	13,82	3,66	2,62	10,44	5,60	37,98
	Budget		10	50	82	00	14,15	3,68	2,84	10,25	6,00	39,00
	Revised	1900-1901	15	47	94	56	14,68	4,30	2,55	11,70	5,94	41,29
	Accounts		15	45	94	55	14,59	4,34	2,46	11,80	5,94	41,22
for copies of registered Documents.	Accounts.	1899-1900	2	19	3	1	30	22	92	28	9	2,06
	Budget		1	21	2	1	23	22	95	27	9	2,01
	Revised	1900-1901	2	24	2	1	30	23	86	28	10	2,06
	Accounts.		2	21	2	1	27	22	83	28	10	1,96
her Receipts	Accounts.	1899-1900	1	9	5	.	42	40	18	1,90	6	3,17
	Budget		1	9	6	..	42	40	16	1,78	6	3,01
	Revised	1900-1901	...	11	6		42	42	19	2,22	6	3,48
	Accounts.		...	10	7	...	45	43	19	2,40	6	3,70
TAL IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1899-1900	17	68	88	51	14,54	4,28	3,72	12,68	5,75	43,21
	Budget		18	80	90	61	14,80	4,30	3,98	12,30	6,15	44,02
	Revised	1900-1901	17	82	1,02	57	15,40	4,95	3,60	14,20	6,10	46,83
	Accounts.		17	76	1,03	56	15,31	4,99	3,48	14,48	6,10	46,88

			£
TAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	288,1
	Budget	1900-1901	293,5
	Revised		312,2
	Accounts		312,6

49. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous by 2,86 and 3,67, respectively. Under *Fees for registering Documents* the increase in Burma (12) attributed to good harvest; in Bengal (44) to the high prices of grain and the growing popularity registration; in the North-Western Provinces (66) to the execution of a large number of leases ing to the contemplated amendment of the Rent Law, and in Madras (1,55) to the failure of the ins, and the rise in prices of food-grains, ground-nuts and cotton. The decrease in the Punjab (38) s due to a reduction in the number of registrations, owing chiefly to the passing of the Alienation of nd Act, and partly to the improvement in the agricultural condition caused by the rains of 1900 e only variation calling for notice under *Other Receipts* is the increase in Madras (62), which was due the large demand for "no incumbrance" certificates of lands offered as security for State loans.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1899-1900. Accounts.	Tributes and Contributions of Rs. 5,000 and over—	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	India—			
4,00	Oodeypur	2,00	2,00	2,00
98	Jodhpur	98	98	98
4,00	Jeypur	4,00	4,00	4,00
2,35	Kotah	2,35	2,35	2,35
1,17	Boondee	1,20	1,20	1,23
30	Jhallawar	30	30	30
56	Rutlam	65	49	49
1,08	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	1,08	1,08	1,08
	Central Provinces—			
70	Nandgaon	70	70	70
70	Khairagarh	70	70	35
	Burma—			
2,81	Shan States	3,21	2,93	2,96
	Assam—			
50	Manipur State	50	50	50
	Punjab—			
1,00	Mandi	1,00	1,00	1,00
1,31	Kapurthalla	1,31	1,31	1,31
	Madras—			
7,83	Travancore	7,83	7,83	7,83
35,00	Mysore	35,00	35,00	35,00
2,00	Cochin	2,00	2,00	2,00

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*concluded.*

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
	Bombay—			
4,87	Kathiawar	6,33	3,03	4,82
1,87	Kutch	1,87	1,87	1,87
2,85	Baroda State	4 31	3,25	3,23
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
1,61	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	1,61	1,61	1,61
1,84	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	1,92	1,82	1,13
1,15	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	1,15	1,15	1,15
2,00	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	2,00	2,00	2,00
34	Malwa Bheel Corps	36	34	25
	Bombay—			
51	Southern Mahratta Horse	1,33	96	1,03
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER Rs. 50,000—			
1,81	India	1,81	1,81	1,37
99	Central Provinces	1,03	90	88
32	Burma	45	35	35
...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10	...	...
46	Punjab	47	47	47
25	Madras	25	25	25
50	Bombay	76	65	53
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
22	India	...	...	33
60	Central Provinces	61	61	61
7	Punjab	...	...	...
3,70	Bombay	1,90	71	71
23,41	TOTAL India	21,41	21,13	20,27
2,99	,, Central Provinces	3,04	2,91	2,54
3,13	,, Burma	3,66	3,28	3,31
50	,, Assam	50	50	50
..	,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10	..	..
2,84	,, Punjab	2,78	2,78	2,78
45,08	,, Madras	45,08	45,08	45,08
14,30	,, Bombay	10,20	11,07	12,10
92,25	TOTAL IN RUPEES	92,77	90,75	90,67
615,	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £	618,5	605,3	577,8

50. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The variations that occur arise erally from the non-payment of dues, or from advance or arrear collections. The receipts fell t of the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 6,10 and 5,58, respectively. er *Tributes* the decrease in India was due to the suspension of the tribute payable by the Banswara e (27), to short recovery from the Sailana State (10), and to variations in the rate of exchange of the l currency in which tributes were paid (24). In the Central Provinces (50) it was due to the non very of the second instalment (35) of the tribute from the Khairagarh State, and the remission of 1(he Kawardha State. In Burma the decrease (35) was due to remissions, and that in Bombay (2,52) he non-recovery of arrear estimated for owing to the continuance of famine in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Deccan. Under *Contributions* the decrease in India was due to short payment by Jowrah (47) and jeera (10) States, and to a suspension granted to the Dewas State (33). Under *Fees on Succession Vative States* the receipt in India represents the first instalment of a Nazarana payable by the Bijawar te in Bundelkhand. In Bombay the recovery of the Nazarana instalments, due by the Sunth, Gabat, other petty States in Kathiawar, was postponed owing to the famine, and the instalment due from aj (Junior) State (71) was not realized during the year. As compared with the previous year, the rease occurred chiefly in India (3,14) and Bombay (2,11). The former was due partly to the causes ed above, but chiefly to the fact that Oodeypur paid two years' dues in 1899-1900, and the latter chiefly he receipt of 2,82 from the Jamkhandi State under the last head in the previous year.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE :--			
R		R	R	R
11,05,78	India (Rupee figures) .	11,43,05	11,35,96	11,27,88
£		£	£	£
7,371,8	Equivalent in Sterling . .	7,620,3	7,573,0	7,519,1
52,3	England	36,8	35,2	33,2
7,424,1	TOTAL .	7,657,1	7,608,2	7,552,3

51. The expenditure in this Section showed a saving of £104,8 or R15,72 as compare with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £128,2 or R19,23 as compared with the actual of the previous year. As compared with the Budget there was a saving of £30,6 or R4,5 under Assignments and Compensations, chiefly in Land Revenue, Salt and Miscellaneou Compensations; of £58,3 or R8,75 under Land Revenue, owing to reduced expenditure o Survey and Settlement operations in all the provinces except India and Madras, and to sma payments in Burma and the North-Western Provinces on account of Land Record an Agriculture; of £16,3 or R2 45 under Salt, due to less manufacturing charges in India, an to less expenditure on Preventive Establishment, and petty construction and repairs an purchase of boats in Bengal, reduced by an excess in Madras due to large purchases of sal to meet the demands from Orissa and the Central Provinces; of £13,7 or R2,05 under Excise caused by small payments of rewards in Burma, lapses of provisions for improving the Pre ventive Establishment in Bengal, and for reforms of distilleries in the North-Western Provinces, and by the adjustment of recoveries for the new Opium Preventive Service i Bombay by deduction from charges; of £10,4 or R1,57 under Provincial Rates, chiefly in Bengal; and of £21,7 or R3,25 under Forest, due to small expenditure on works o construction and improvement, and to savings under salaries, reduced by an excess i Bombay due to expenditure in connection with famine grass operations. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of £18,5 or R2,77 under Refunds and Drawbacks chiefly in India and Bombay under Customs refunds; of £15,1 or R2,27 under Opium, due to the outturn of the crops in the Benares Agency having been better than the estimate, though that in Behar was worse; and of £10,1 or R1,51 under Stamps, of which £3,4 or R51 occurred in England due to the large demands from India, and £6,7 or R1,00 in India due mainly to an alteration in the rate of discount allowed on the sale of stamps.

52. Of the increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year £19,4 or R2,91 occurred under Refunds and Drawbacks, chiefly in India and Bombay, as stated above; £66,9 or R10,03 under Land Revenue owing to increased charges of district administration, due in the Central Provinces and Bombay to charges in connection with the famine, and in Burma, the Punjab and Madras to re-organizations and revisions of Commissions and establishments, to higher charges for survey and settlement in Burma, and to large payments to district and village officers in Madras; £58,7 or R8,81 under Opium, due to large payments to cultivators, owing to a better outturn of the crop than in the previous year, and £8,0 or R1,20 under Customs, due mainly to the large payments of overtime allowances, in Burma and Bengal, and to re-organization of establishments in Burma and Madras. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £35,8 or R5,36 under Assignments and Compensations due to large payments of arrears in 1899-1900, in Bombay under Land Revenue Compensations and in India under Salt Compensations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Accounts 1899-1900	5	2	84	13	80	29	43	1,01	1,30	4,87
	Budget	5	2	75	10	60	45	40	1,13	1,01	5,17
	Revised 1900-1901	5	5	75	35	75	26	62	1,00	1 20	5,06
	Accounts	5	4	72	33	61	23	73	71	1,17	4,62
	Accounts 1899-1900	22	...	25	...	1,56	...	...	13	79	2,95
	Budget	30	...	20	...	1,93	...	..	12	83	3,38
	Revised 1900-1901	23	...	..	...	1,93	...	...	18	75	3,19
	Accounts	19	...	11	...	1,89	...	...	18	72	3,09
Stamps	Accounts 1899-1900	6	13	20	6	1,60	88	49	98	1,53	5,93
	Budget	6	16	20	5	1,00	90	43	1,12	1,08	5,00
	Revised 1900-1901	5	12	24	6	1,60	92	45	1,00	1,28	5,72
	Accounts	4	15	26	6	1,60	92	45	1,04	1,20	5,72
	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	1,23	...	3,04	...	...	76	4,45	9,48
	Budget	...	...	1,30	...	2 72	...	...	51	4,50	9,09
Customs	Revised 1900-1901	38	...	1,32	...	3,35	...	...	60	6,18	11,89
	Accounts	77	...	1,41	.	3,22			61	6,76	12,85
	Accounts 1899-1900	6	6	3	1	27	20	8	21	22	1,14
	Budget	9	3	4	1	26	20	8	21	20	1,18
Assessed Taxes	Revised 1900-1901	4	4	8	2	26	18	8	20	51	1.41
	Accounts	2	3	7	2	21	18	7	15	50	1,25
	Accounts 1899-1900	1	7	17	7	42	12	8	51	2,71	4,19
	Budget	...	10	19	6	66	29	9	46	2,43	4.28
Other Revenue Refunds.	Revised 1900-1901	...	7	26	7	50	31	10	48	2,58	4.37
	Accounts	4	4	57	7	56	32	9	42	1,83	3,94
	Accounts 1899-1900	40	28	2,72	27	7,69	1,49	1,08	3,63	11,00	28.56
	Budget	50	31	2,74	22	7,77	1,90	1,06	3,55	10,65	28,70
Total in Rupees	Revised 1900-1901	75	28	2,75	50	8,39	1,61	1,25	4,21	12,50	32,24
	Accounts	1,11	26	3,14	48	8,09	1,65	1,34	3,22	12,18	31,47
											£
	Accounts 1899-1900										190,4
Total in Sterling	Budget										191,3
	Revised 1900-1901										214.9
	Accounts										209.8
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	61	1	26	8	28	...	16	...	1,75	3,15
	Provincial	...	..	14	18	1	..	12	..	..	48
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Impl.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1.75	1.75
„ „ Local Government	Imperial.	...	1	13		2	.	16	...	...	32
	Provincial	..	...	14	18	4	...	9	...	...	42
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	61	...	13	8	20	...	...	...	...	1 08
	Provincial	...	...	.		...	...	6	..		6

53. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 2,77 and 2,91, respectively. The excess, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Customs* in India (77) and Bombay (2,26). The former was due to a special refund of duty on Silver imported by the Hong-Kong Bank and sold to Government for coinage purposes; and the latter, which occurred chiefly in Sind, to refunds on oils, manufactured articles, and cotton-goods exported to Kashmir under bond, and to a special refund of 1,24 on bounty-fed Austro-Hungarian sugar. Bengal contributed 50, Madras 18 and Burma 5 to the excess. The excess over the actuals of the previous year also occurred chiefly under *Customs*, mainly in India (77) and Bombay (2,31), due to the reasons given above. Under *Land Revenue* the decrease in the North-Western Provinces (22) and Bombay (44) was due to a falling off in the revenue collections. In Madras (39) refunds were exceptionally low, and fell below the average of the previous five years. The excess in Assam (23) was due to a special refund, while in the Punjab (27) these refunds were exceptionally high. Under *Salt* the saving in India (11) occurred mainly in the refunds of half duty on sales to the Bikanir State; while that in Bombay (11) was due to claims on account of wastage allowance having remained unadjusted. Under *Stamps* the excess in Bombay (12) was due to a special refund of 31 on account of probate duty recovered in excess. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the high payments in that year on account of probate duty. Under *Assessed Taxes* the most important variations occurred in Bombay, where there was an excess of 30, due to a special refund to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and in India (7) where the claims for refund of Income Tax on interest on Government Securities were much smaller than was expected. Under *Other Revenue Refunds* the important variations were the saving in Bombay (60), due to unusually low Excise refund owing to a falling-off in the revenue, and the excess in Burma (38) due to an unforeseen Excise refund of 22, and to special refunds of Forest Revenue and Tributes amounting to 10 and 6

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts 1899-1900	39	28	...	16	2,19	2,90	1,03	4,66	97,53
	Budget	44	27	1	34	2,62	3,13	1,02	4,98	97,00
	Revised 1900-1901	44	45	1	39	2,20	3,07	1,08	5,01	96,46
	Accounts	43	47	1	29	2,35	3,10	1,14	4,94	94,78
Opium compensations	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	....	5	...	...	...	45
	Budget	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	46
	Revised 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	46
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	46
Salt compensations	Accounts 1899-1900	32,58	...	...	...	20	...	...	5,26	51
	Budget	30,65	...	...	...	20	...	...	4,88	53
	Revised 1900-1901	29,80	...	...	...	20	...	...	4,88	51
	Accounts	29,98	...	...	...	20	...	...	4,87	43
Excise compensations	Accounts 1899-1900	...	2	...	...	...	13	6	4	4,22
	Budget	...	39	...	...	...	9	6	4	4,06
	Revised 1900-1901	...	2	...	...	...	9	7	4	4,10
	Accounts	...	2	...	...	...	9	6	3	3,97
Customs compensations	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,50	7
	Budget	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,51	7
	Revised 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,46	7
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,46	7
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Budget	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Revised 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts 1899-1900	97	23	...	22	35	26	13	20	1,84
	Budget	97	23	...	17	40	25	95	20	1,67
	Revised 1900-1901	97	22	...	17	35	24	10	22	1,70
	Accounts	96	21	...	14	28	24	10	23	1,72
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts 1899-1900	33,94	53	...	38	2,79	3,29	1,44	11,66	1,04,62
	Budget	32,06	89	1	51	3,27	3,47	2,26	11,61	1,03,79
	Revised 1900-1901	31,21	69	1	56	2,80	3,40	1,47	11,61	1,03,30
	Accounts	31,37	70	1	43	2,88	3,43	1,51	11,53	1,01,43
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1899-1900									
	Budget									
	Revised 1900-1901									
	Accounts									

54. The expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actual previous year by 4,58 and 5,36, respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was con by all the heads, but chiefly by *Land Revenue Compensations* (2,30), *Salt Compensations* (78), a *ellaneous Compensations* (96). The saving under the first of these heads occurred almost ent Bombay (2,22), and was due chiefly to lapses of inâms by death of Jagirdars in Sind (1,07); pensions in lieu of resumed lands, and other grants not having been drawn. The saving und *Compensations* occurred chiefly in India (67), due to a decrease in the royalty payable to the Jai odhpur Durbars, owing to the small sales at the Sambhar Lake in the previous year (82), and payments to Jaora and Jhalawar not having been made during the year (10), partly counterbala arrear payments, amounting to 24, to the Kohat Chiefs and the Bundi State. The decrease und *ellaneous Compensations* occurred chiefly in the Punjab (85), and was due to the provision for co ions payable in connection with the Hoshiarpur "Chos" operations not having been utilized. *Excise Compensations* the saving in the Central Provinces (37) was due to the payment Zamindars of Chhattisgarh, for the resumption of Abkari rights, having been much less th expected. The saving, as compared with the previous year, occurred mainly under *Land* and *Salt Compensations*; the former was due to a decrease of 2,75 in Bombay, due to la payments to inamdars and other grantees in 1899-1900, partly counterbalanced by small excess the other Provinces, and the latter in India, due to the payment of two years' compen 1899-1900 to the Meywar Durbar. The excess of 1 (Provincial) in the Central Provinces

...ges of District Administration.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	2,68	8,18	19,96	5,75	31,01	34,28	19,84	41,19	29,27	1,92,16
	Budget .	2,64	8,39	21,69	6,31	31,68	34,86	20,66	41,43	29,75	1,97,41
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	2,62	8,78	20,96	6,00	30,26	34,07	20,20	41,70	30,70	1,95,80
	Accounts .	2,63	8,86	20,73	5,87	31,51	34,66	20,33	42,03	30,82	1,97,44
...rvey and Settlement.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	1,40	2,14	6,74	56	8,80	3,89	4,70	4,24	4,25	36,72
	Budget .	1,35	2,16	8,43	54	9,34	5,19	5,35	6,94	2,73	42,03
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	1,39	1,56	8,18	39	9,52	4,85	5,20	6 33	3,04	40,46
	Accounts .	1,42	1,58	8,19	37	8,39	4,77	5,32	6,90	2.70	39,70
...nd Records and Agriculture.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	1,11	6,04	5,11	2,26	85	36,70	15,90	19,87	21,80	1,09,70
	Budget .	1,37	6,77	7,12	2,16	93	38,28	16.17	18,48	23,48	1,14,76
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	1,38	6,27	6,37	2,10	88	37.32	15.85	18,21	22,93	1,11,31
	Accounts .	1,42	6,17	5,90	2.96	83	36,79	15.72	18,10	23.01	1,10,00
...anagement of Government Estates.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	...	3	...	2	5,32	1,81	...	...	...	7,18
	Budget .	...	5	...	2	5,18	2,10	...	...	...	7,35
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	...	2	...	·2	5,38	1,91	...	...	...	7,33
	Accounts .	...	2	...	2	4,65	1,86	...	...	...	6,55
...ommission on Collections.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	12	18	16,81	1,46	...	6	...	...	3	18,66
	Budget .	16	13	17,38	1,51	...	5	...	...	1	19,44
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	15	7	17,79	1,49	...	5	...	...	2	19,57
	Accounts .	13	4	16,86	1,55	1	5	...	...	1	18,65
...llowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	...	3	...	...	...	10	70	33·52	13,38	47,73
	Budget .	...	3	...	...	...	11	33	30,29	13,37	50,13
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	...	1	...	...	...	24	32	35,78	13,59	49,04
	Accounts .	..	...	...	...	...	23	31	35,10	14,20	49,90
...ther Charges.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Budget .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
	Accounts .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
...OTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	5,31	16,60	48,62	10,05	45.98	76,90	41,14	98,89	68,73	4,12,22
	Budget .	5,52	17·53	54 62	10,54	47,13	80,59	42·51	1,03,21	69,34	4,30,99
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	5,54	16,71	53,30	10,00	47.04	79,04	41,57	1,02,10	70,28	4,24,58
	Accounts .	5,60	16,67	51,68	9,87	45,39	78,36	41,08	1,02,32	70,74	4,22,31

		Total, India Equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
...TAL IN STERLING	Accounts . 1899-1900	2,748,1	6	2,748,7
	Budget .	2,873,3	6	2,873,9
	Revised . 1900-1901	2,830,0	4	2,831,0
	Accounts .	2,815,4	2	2,815,6

...ess over Budget Grant	Imperial . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Provincial . . .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40	1,44
...ess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17	1,17
... Local Government—Provincial		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
... awaiting sanction of Imperial Government .	Imperial .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Provincial .	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...s under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	14

...6. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 8,68 as compared with the Budget Estimate, but ...ded the actuals of the previous year by 10,09. As compared with the Budget the saving occurred ... under *Survey and Settlement* (2,33), due mainly to the suspension of settlement operations in ...ntral Provinces (58) and to over-estimates in Burma (24), Assam (17), Bengal (95), and the North-... Provinces (42); and under *Land Records and Agriculture* (4,76), contributed to by all the Provin-

ces, except India, but chiefly by Burma (1,22), due to the revised scale of establishment provided for not having been fully introduced, and the North-Western Provinces (1,49) in the provision for pay and allowances of Kanungoes and Patwáris (76) and for Land Record Surveys (67). As compared with the actuals of the previous year the excess occurred mainly under *Charges of District Administration* (5,28), *Survey and Settlement* (2,98), and *Allowances of District and Village Officers* (2,17). The principal contributors to the first were the Central Provinces (68) and Bombay (1,55) due chiefly to extra charges in connection with famine, Burma (77) due to the reorganization of the Burma Commission, and the further extension of the system of collecting revenue by village headmen; the Punjab (49) due to revision of establishment; and Madras (84) due to the reorganization of the taluk establishment, the employment of a larger number of Assistant Collectors than in the previous year, and to increased expenditure on account of fees for searches in Registration offices, owing to an increase in the number of applications for loans under the Loans Act. Under *Survey and Settlement* the excess was mainly due to an increase in Burma (1,45), owing to the appointment of a Settlement Commissioner with necessary staff from January 1900, and to extended surveys; and in Madras (2,72) due to the transfer of charges for the Controlling Staff of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey from *Land Records and Agriculture* to this head, partly counterbalanced by a saving in Bombay (1,55) due to the gradual reduction in the charges of Professional Survey Parties. The excess under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* occurred chiefly in Madras and was due to the revised scheme of village establishments in the Tanjore District.

56. Under *Charges of District Administration* the variations in the several Provinces were considerable, though the difference in the aggregate was small. The excess in the Central Provinces (47) was due partly to the revision in pay of the Commission of the Province, and partly to extra charges on account of temporary establishment, travelling allowances, and other charges connected with the famine. That in Madras (60) was due to the employment of a larger number of Assistant Collectors than was estimated for, and to increased payment of fees for searches in Registration offices in connection with applications for loans under the Loans Act, and that in Bombay (1,07) was due chiefly to increased charges in connection with famine for additional establishments (99), for contingencies (45), and for grain compensation (22); and other small excesses aggregating 33, partly counterbalanced by savings under salaries and establishment due to absentees (40), under contributions for foreign service of the third kind (25), and other petty savings amounting to 27. These excesses were almost covered by savings in Burma (96) due chiefly to absence and deputation of officers (24), to low charges on account of Patta Survey Establishment (25), allowances (11), and contingencies (16), and to an over-estimate on account of compensation for lands taken up for public purposes (15); in Assam (44), Bengal (17), the North-Western Provinces (20), and in the Punjab (33) due chiefly to the absence and deputation of officers; enhanced in Assam by the provision for the re-organization of the Assam Commission not having been fully utilized and in the Punjab by a decrease in the payment of grain compensation allowance. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the principal savings, which occurred in Burma and the North-Western Provinces, have been explained above. The saving in the Central Provinces (60) was due to the appointment of Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture having been held by an officiating officer, to low charges on account of travelling allowances, and pay and allowances of Patwaris, and to certain officers not having been paid up to the scale estimated for. In the Punjab (45) and Madras (38) the saving was due chiefly to over-estimate in the Local Section. As compared with the previous year the saving in Madras (1,77) was due to the transfer of certain charges to the head *Survey and Settlement* as stated above, and the excess in Bombay (1,21) to heavy expenditure in connection with famine establishments, and to the introduction of a Land Record Staff in the Northern Division. Under *Management of Government Estates* the saving in Bengal, as compared with both the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to less expenditure on improvements. In the North-Western Provinces the provision for the management of the estates in the Kumaun division proved to be too high. Under *Commission on Collections* the only important variation was the saving of 52 in Burma, due to a delay in the payment of commission earned towards the close of the year. The decrease of 9 in the Central Provinces was due to suspensions and remissions of revenue owing to famine. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers*, the saving in Madras (1,13) was due to a large proportion of the allowances in certain districts not having been paid, and to a revision of village establishment in the Kistna district. The excess over the previous year (1,64) was due to the revised scheme of village establishment in the Tanjore district. The excess in the North-Western Provinces (12) was due to a number of estates having been taken under direct management owing to annulment of settlement, while that in Bombay (83) was due to extra charges in connection with famine, and to the debit to this head of certain grants on account of assessment of alienated lands, hitherto charged to 20.—Police (para. 139).

57. The saving in expenditure in England was due to law charges in connection with appeals from India having been less than was anticipated in the estimate.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUES—*continued.*

1899-1900. Accounts. ₹		1900-1901. Budget. ₹	1900-1901. Revised. ₹	Accounts. ₹
	Bengal—			
55	Behar Agency, Superintendence	59	55	55
4,06	,, Opium Factory	4,85	4,75	4,90
4,69	,, District Staff	5,00	4,90	4,96
74,01	,, Payments to Cultivators	83,63	65,71	65,66
79	Benares Agency, Superintendence	86	76	80
4,66	,, Opium Factory	4,83	4,60	5,21
8,30	,, District Staff	7,79	8,18	7,81
1,61,16	,, Payments to Cultivators	1,57,23	1,78,33	1,77,16
17	Other Charges	22	22	19
12	India	12	12	12
26	Bombay	26	26	26
2,58,77	TOTAL IN RUPEES	2,65,38	2,68,38	2,67,62
		£	£	£
1,725,2	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	1,769,2	1,789,2	1,784,1
2,0	England	1,6	2,1	1,8
1,727,2	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	1,770,8	1,791,3	1,785,9

58. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,24, and the actuals of the previous year by 8,85. These differences were mainly the result of the outturn of the crop, which, in the year under review, amounted to 98,190 maunds, against 104,996 maunds taken in the Estimate, and 92,422 maunds, the actual production of the previous year. The *Payments to Cultivators*, which form the bulk of the charges, fell short of the Estimate by 17,97 in the Behar Agency, but in the Benares Agency, where the outturn of the crop was better than the expectations by 8,364 maunds, they exceeded the Estimate by 19,93. Under *Opium Factory* in the Benares Agency the excess (38) was due to increased expenditure under freight (64) and miscellaneous charges (17), partly counterbalanced by a saving of 43 under manufacturing charges. The excess of 2,24 under this head awaits the sanction of the Government of India. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance was 2 in Bengal.

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1899-1900	7,82	7	2,56	15,19	13,63	39,27
	Budget	1900-1901	8,27	6	3,78	15,68	13,54	41,33
	Revised	1900-1901	7,43	6	2,66	15,28	14,00	39,43
	Accounts	1900-1901	7,66	5	2 58	15,30	13,78	39,37
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1899-1900	2,28	...	...	...	...	2,28
	Budget	1900-1901	3,53	...	...	...	...	3,53
	Revised	1900-1901	2,57	...	...	...	...	2,57
	Accounts	1900-1901	2,27	...	..	...	...	2,27
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	...	3,95	4,17	8,12
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	...	4,00	4,10	8,10
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	...	5,24	3,40	8,64
	Accounts	1900-1901	...	...	...	5,45	3,39	8,84
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1899-1900	10,10	7	2,56	19,14	17,80	49,67
	Budget	1900-1901	11,80	6	3,78	19,68	17,64	52,96
	Revised	1900-1901	10,00	6	2,66	20,52	17,40	50,64
	Accounts	1900-1901	9,93	5	2,58	20,75	17,17	50,48

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£	£	£
TAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	331,1	7	331,8
	Budget	1900-1901	353,0	2	353,2
	Revised	1900-1901	337,6	5	338,1
	Accounts	1900-1901	336,5	4	336,9

59. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 2,48 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 81 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving in India (1,87) was chiefly due to small manufacturing charges in Sambhar (1,32), Didwana (4), and Pachbudra (4), and to savings in salaries under Preventive Establishment (72), partly counterbalanced by an arrear payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance (7), and an increase in through traffic charges consequent on the revival of the trade (9). The saving in Bengal (1,20) was due to the full complement of establishment provided for not having been entertained, and to the provision for petty construction and repairs and purchase of boats not having been fully utilized. In Bombay the saving (47) was due to a decrease of 71 under *Purchase and Freight*, owing to only a small portion of the produce of Baragara Salt having been stored, partly counterbalanced by an increase of 24 under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.*, due to the payment of grain compensation allowance for a longer period than was anticipated, to increased charges for bagging and sewing, and to too large a deduction for probable savings, partly counterbalanced by the provision for water-supply not having been utilized. The excess in Madras (1,07) occurred entirely under *Purchase and Freight* (1,45), and was due to large purchases of salt to meet the increased demand from Orissa and the Central Provinces, and to increased freight charges, owing partly to increase in the rate of freight, and partly to the large quantity of salt transported to the west coast for fish-curing. This excess was partly reduced by a saving under *Salaries, Establishment, etc.*, (38), due to less expenditure in connection with Excise Licensees' Works (14), and to the amalgamation of the Customs and the Salt Establishments. The excess over the previous year in Madras was due to the above cause. Of the excess in Madras, 1,24 have been sanctioned and 3 await the sanction of the Government of India. There was a saving of 2 under Exchange Compensation Allowance in Madras.

6.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence, Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	23	58	1,68
	Budget 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	25	59	1,70
	Revised 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	24	59	1,71
	Accounts 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	23	59	1,74
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts 1899-1900	9	16	39	19	2,58	66	1,26	1,56	91	7,83
	Budget 1900-1901	11	18	41	21	2,62	91	1,33	1,70	96	8,43
	Revised 1900-1901	9	21	39	18	3,06	1,25	1,24	1,79	1,01	9,22
	Accounts 1900-1901	8	21	38	20	3,13	1,31	1,22	1,82	1,04	9,39
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts 1899-1900	—7,21	31	12	17	3,02	97	70	1,19	73	...
	Budget 1900-1901	—8,28	45	12	20	3,29	1,26	81	1,20	95	...
	Revised 1900-1901	—8,06	38	17	20	3,20	1,28	71	1,21	85	...
	Accounts 1900-1901	—7,89	30	18	20	3,40	1,16	63	1,18	84	..
Total in Rupees.	Accounts 1899-1900	—7,12	47	51	36	6,47	1,63	1,96	2,98	2,25	9,51
	Budget 1900-1901	—8,17	63	53	41	6,77	2,17	2,14	3,15	2,50	10,13
	Revised 1900-1901	-8,02*	59	50	38	7,20	2,53	1,95	3,24	2,45	10,88
	Accounts 1900-1901	—7,81	51	56	40	7,45	2,47	1,85	3,23	2,47	11,13

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts 1899-1900	63,4	37,9	101,3
	Budget 1900-1901	67,5	25,3	92,8
	Revised 1900-1901	72,5	30,0	102,5
	Accounts 1900-1901	74,2	28,7	102,9

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	1	...	17	8	...	2	...	28
	Provincial	...	...	2	...	51	22	...	6	...	81
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Imperial	...	...	1	...	17	8	...	...	...	26
	Provincial	...	...	2	...	51	22	...	6	...	81
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

* Includes a lump deduction of 5 by Financial Department.

60. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 1,00 and 1,62, respectively. The variations under *Charges on sale of Stamps, including Discount*, where the excess chiefly occurred, were partly due to the increase or decline in the sales of stamps, but mainly to the introduction from 1st April 1900, of the revised rates of discount sanctioned by the Government of India in Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 5583-S.R., dated 8th December 1899, by which the rates for Court-fee stamps were reduced, and those for other stamps increased. Under *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* the Estimate was placed too high in all the Provinces except Burma, Assam, and Bengal.

61. The excess in the expenditure in England (£3,4 or R51) was due to the demands from India being larger than was expected.

7.—Excise.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—	R	R	R
26	India	27	28	28
50	Central Provinces	55	49	47
1,94	Burma	2,50	1,97	1,90
7	Assam	10	13	10
6,97	Bengal	7,01	6,87	6,83
64	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,00	76	76
56	Punjab	66	61	59
9,91	Madras	10,23	9,96	10,06
3,38	Bombay	3,91	3,45	3.18
24,23	TOTAL IN RUPEES	26,23	24,52	24,17
£		£	£	£
161,5	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	174,9	163,4	161 1
...	England	...	1	1
161.5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND	174,9	163,5	161,2

62. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 2,06 and 6, respectively. The saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was contributed to by all the Provinces except India. The saving in Burma (60) was due chiefly to a decline in rewards in Excise and Opium cases (48), and in establishment and contingent charges (12). In Bengal (18) it was mainly due to the provision of 10 for improving the Preventive Establishment not having been utilized, and to savings under salaries and contingencies. In the North-Western Provinces (24) it was due to delay in the introduction of reforms in the administration of distilleries (16), and to a decrease under rewards (9). The saving in Madras (17) was mainly due to the amalgamation of the Customs, with the Salt and Excise Establishments; and that in Bombay (73) mainly to an increase in the recoveries from opium farmers, for the new Opium Preventive Service, and to their adjustment by deduction from charges under this head. The excess of 2 (1, Imperial, in India and 1, Imperial, in Assam) requires the sanction of the Government of India. There was a saving of 1 under Exchange Compensation Allowance in Madras.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—	R	R	R
58	Burma	70	64	56
3	Assam	3	3	2
4,05	Bengal	5,22	3,94	4,00
9	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	9	8	8
57	Bombay	62	48	43
5,32	TOTAL IN RUPEES	6,66	5,17	5,09
£		£	£	£
35,4	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	44,4	34,5	34,0

63. There was a decrease in the expenditure of 1,57 and 23, respectively, as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Bengal (1,22), and was due partly to a decrease under process-serving charges, and partly to the adjustment, by deduction from charges, of recoveries on account of cost of collection of arrear cesses, for which the Budget made no allowance. There were also savings of 14 in Burma, due to delay in the collection of revenue, and to the commission earned by Thugyis not having been fully drawn, and of 19 in Bombay, due to a falling-off in the collection of local cess.

9.—Customs.

		Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts . 1899-1900 . .	2,17	8,70	1,18	7,24	19,29
	Budget .	2,30	8,87	1,23	7,29	19,69
	Revised . 1900-1901 . .	2,58	9,06	1,49	7,23	20,36
	Accounts .	2,67	9,00	1,41	7,18	20,26
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts . 1899-1900 . .	76	48	1,29	1,24	3,77
	Budget .	86	45	1,32	1,21	3,84
	Revised . 1900-1901 . .	90	48	1,31	1,27	3,96
	Accounts .	89	47	1,32	1,33	4,01
Total in Rupees .	Accounts . 1899-1900 . .	2,93	9,18	2,47	8,48	23,05
	Budget .	3,16	9,32	2,55	8,50	23,53
	Revised . 1900-1901 . .	3,48	9,51	2,80	8,50	24,32
	Accounts .	3,56	9,47	2,73	8,51	24,27

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling .	Accounts . 1899-1900	153,7	2	153,9
	Budget	156,9	1	157,0
	Revised . 1900-1901	162,1	2	162,3
	Accounts .	161,8	1	161,9

64. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 74 and 1,21, respectively. As compared with the Budget there were excesses of 40 in Burma, and of 15 in Bengal, due mainly to the payments of overtime allowance. In Burma the excess was enhanced by the payment of rewards for the seizure of opium smuggled by sea, while in Bengal it was reduced by savings due to the provision for a Steam Launch not having been utilized, and to savings in establishment charges. The excess in Madras (18) was due to the reorganization of the Statistical Department of the Madras Sea Customs Office, by which certain establishments, hitherto charged to 26—Scientific and Other Minor Departments, were transferred to this head. The excess, as compared with the previous year, was mainly due to the above causes. In Burma it was partly also due to the revision of the Customs establishment. The excesses of 40 in Burma, 15 in Bengal, 19 in Madras and 1 in Bombay have been sanctioned. There was a saving of 5 under Exchange Compensation Allowance in Bengal.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
1	India	1	1	1
1	Central Provinces	...	1	1
35	Burma	39	36	36
2	Assam	2	2	1
1,91	Bengal	1,96	1,90	1,91
2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2	2	2
12	Punjab	12	12	11
30	Madras	31	31	31
58	Bombay	01	01	62
3,32	Total in Rupees .	3,44	3,36	3,36
£		£	£	£
22,2	Equivalent in Sterling	22,9	22,4	22,4

65. The variations are small and do not call for remarks. The excesses in the Central Province (1) and Bombay (1) have been sanctioned by the respective Local Governments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts. 1899-1900	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
	Budget	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	80
	Revised 1900-1901	84	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	84
	Accounts.	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Conservancy and Works—											
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,16	2,07	8,21	48	34	2,38	5,01	2,54	6,94	29,13
	Budget	1,27	91	9,48	23	31	2,07	4,97	2,50	5 41	27,15
	Revised 1900-1901	1,12	1,46	8,08	17	67	2,55	3,77	2,59	6,93	30,74
	Accounts	1,08	1,29	8,90	13	65	2,53	3,78	2,99	9,26	30,61
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	62	25	4	58	17	1	1,04	38	3,09
	Budget	...	72	35	5	63	22	1	1,13	44	3,55
	Revised 1900-1901	..	58	34	4	60	20	1	1,11	41	3,29
	Accounts	...	56	69	3	60	20	1	1,03	39	3,51
Other Charges	Accounts. 1899-1900	84	1,97	6,10	1,04	1,48	2,66	3,53	4,59	4,32	26,53
	Budget	83	1,93	8,60	1,33	1,59	3,26	1,90	4,91	4,15	28,80
	Revised 1900-1901	73	1,95	7,83	1,39	1,31	2,57	1,74	5,08	4,27	26,87
	Accounts.	58	1,54	6,88	1,33	1,27	2,61	1,60	4,46	4,58	24,85
Establishment	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,68	5,76	9,91	2,01	3,05	4,21	3,57	8,37	9,64	48,20
	Budget	2,05	6,19	10,75	2,27	3,30	4,46	3,59	8,50	9,90	51,13
	Revised 1900-1901	1,99	6,01	10,15	2,00	3,22	4,28	3,48	8,48	9,85	49,46
	Accounts.	1,98	5,92	10,08	1,99	3,19	4,29	3,48	8,08	9,85	49,46
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts. 1899-1900	4,63	10,42	24,47	3,57	5,45	9,42	12,12	16,54	21,28	1,07,90
	Budget	4,95	9,75	29,18	3,88	5,89	10,01	10,47	17,10	20,20	1,11,43
	Revised 1900-1901	4,68	10,00	27,00	3,60	5,80	9,60	9,00	17,06	24,46	1,11,20
	Accounts.	4,46	9,31	26,55	3,18	5,71	9,63	8,87	17,16	24,08	1,09,25

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1899-1900	719.3	10,9	730,2
	Budget	742,9	9,0	751,9
	Revised 1900-1901	741,3	1,9	743,2
	Accounts.	728,3	1,9	730,2
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	3	1,94	1,97
	Provincial	3	1,94	1,97
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	1,94	1,94
	Provincial	...	1,94	1,94
„ Local Government, Provincial		3	...	3
awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—Imperial		3	...	3
under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	1	9

The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 2,18, but exceeded the actuals previous year by 1,35. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Other* (3,95) and *Establishment* (1,67), partly counterbalanced by an excess under *Timber and other*

product removed from the Forest by Government Agency (3,40). The saving under the first head was contributed to by all the Provinces except Bombay, and was due generally to works of construction and improvement not having been carried out to the extent estimated for; and that under *Establishment*, which occurred in all the Provinces except Madras, was due mainly to the absence of officers on leave, and to savings in the pay of subordinate Forest officers and office establishments. The excess under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency* was due mainly to the increase of 3,85 in Bombay, in connection with famine grass operations, partly counterbalanced by a saving of 1,19 in the Punjab due to the small demand for fuel for railway purposes. As compared with the previous year, the excess occurred chiefly in Bombay (2,80), due mainly to famine grass operation charges, and in Burma (2,08), due to a general expansion of departmental operations, partly counterbalanced by a saving in the Central Provinces (1,11), due to the closure of the famine fodder operations early in the year, and to a short crop of Hurra, resulting in less expenditure in its collection than in the previous year, and in the Punjab (3,25) owing to restricted timber and fuel operations, and to the quinquennial payment during the previous year of net profits to the Chamba State.

67. In addition to the above it is only necessary to note that under *Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government Agency*, the excess in the Central Provinces (38) was chiefly due to extensive famine grass operations for the Bombay Presidency, and the excesses in Bengal (34), the North-Western Provinces (46), and Madras (49) to increased sleeper operations. The savings in India (19) and Burma (58) were due to small felling and extraction operations, and the saving in Assam (10) to restricted departmental operations owing to drought in the Goalpara Division. *Under Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by consumers or purchasers*, the only noteworthy variation is an excess of 34 in Burma, due to an exceptional payment to the Sawbwas of Mankmai and Kingtung on account of royalty on timber exported from these States.

68. The saving in the expenditure in England (£7,1 or R1,07) was due to smaller demands for stores than was expected.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Superintendence	Accounts, 1899-1900	...	9	...	...	55	7	...	35	8	1,1
	Budget, 1900-1901	...	11	...	..	53	10	...	38	8	1,2
	Revised, 1900-1901	...	9	...	...	53	11	...	37	8	1,1
	Accounts, 1900-1901	...	8	...	...	54	11	...	36	8	1,1
District Charges	Accounts, 1899-1900	6	34	41	30	8,18	2,10	1,22	8,09	2,73	23,4
	Budget, 1900-1901	6	39	46	34	8,55	2,15	1,30	8,43	2,85	24,5
	Revised, 1900-1901	6	37	44	31	8,57	2,24	1,26	8,34	2,85	24,4
	Accounts, 1900-1901	6	36	43	32	8,51	2,25	1,21	8,28	2,85	24,2
Total in Rupees	Accounts, 1899-1900	6	43	41	30	8,73	2,17	1,22	8,44	2,81	24,5
	Budget, 1900-1901	6	50	46	34	9,08	2,25	1,30	8,81	2,93	25,7
	Revised, 1900-1901	6	46	44	31	9,10	2,35	1,26	8,71	2,93	25,6
	Accounts, 1900-1901	6	44	43	32	9,05	2,36	1,21	8,04	2,93	25,1
Total in Sterling	Accounts, 1899-1900										16,3
	Budget, 1900-1901										17,7
	Revised, 1900-1901										17,8
	Accounts, 1900-1901										16,7

69. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 29, and exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 87. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred in all the Provinces except the North-Western Provinces, and was due to small payments of commission to Sub-Registrars, owing to decrease in the number of registrations effected. In Madras the decrease was enhanced by certain provisions for new offices and arrear payments not having been fully utilized. In the North-Western Provinces the excess was due to an increase in the number of leases executed, induced by the contemplated amendment of the Rent Law. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in all the Provinces in the number of registrations effected, resulting in an increase in payments of commission. Of the excess in the North-Western Provinces, 10 has been sanctioned by the Local Government and the balance 1 (Provincial) awaits the sanction of the Government of India. The excess of 1 (Provincial) in Bengal has been sanctioned.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised	Accounts.
R	RECEIPTS :—	*R*	*R*	*R*
83,47	India (Rupee figures) . .	92,60	89,31	89,26
£		£	£	£
556,5	Equivalent in Sterling . .	617,3	595,4	595,1
49,3	England	10,0	51,0	56,4
605,8	TOTAL .	627,3	646,4	651,5

70. The receipts in this Section exceeded the Budget Estimate by £24,2 or R3,63 and the actuals of last year by £45,7 or R6,85. Compared with the Budget, the increase occurred in England (£46,4), owing to the investment of a larger amount of the available cash balance, and at a higher rate of interest than was expected for a portion of the year. The decrease in India was due chiefly to smaller realizations of interest on Advances to Cultivators (£14,1 or R2,12), and on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (£4,1 or R62).

71. Compared with the actuals of last year, the increase in India was due principally to the payment of interest on the Capital debt of the Bombay Port Trust in 1898-1899 instead of in 1899-1900.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	20
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	12	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	1,07	1,40
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	39	4	...	...	22	...	..	...	96	1,61
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	45	14	...	...	23	...	...	...	36	1,18
Do. to Presidency Corporations.	Accounts 1899-1900 .	...	...	...	...	15,10	...	...	2,74	4,59	22,43
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	...	...	...	...	14,88	...	...	2,67	13,03	31,18
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	...	...	...	...	14,88	...	...	2,67	13,64	31,19
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	...	...	...	...	14,88	...	...	2,67	13,63	31,18
Do. to Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	61	44	10	1	1,70	3,74	1,55	56	1,71	10,42
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	60	43	10	1	1,75	3,37	1,65	56	1,55	10,02
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	60	43	10	1	1,40	3,04	1,72	54	1,44	9,28
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	63	42	10	1	1,48	3,05	1,72	54	1,45	9,40
Do. to Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	3	...	...	...	54	...	3	...	2	62
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	3	...	...	...	26	...	3	...	10	42
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	3	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	1	13
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	9	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	18
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	3	57	19	...	1,49	1,27	88	1,81	2,19	8,13
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	6	1,07	19	...	1,44	79	98	1,63	2 69	8 85
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	5	41	17	...	1,26	92	1,29	1,76	82	6,68
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	4	25	13	...	1,02	98	1,07	1,77	1,47	6,73
On Regimental Loans and Advances.	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	41	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	41
	Accounts 1900-1901 .	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
On Currency Investment.	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	34,70
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	34,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,70
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	2	4	...	1	20	23	1	61	60	1,72
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	2	4	...	1	10	24	1	70	60	1,78
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	2	4	...	...	17	24	1	76	60	1,84
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	2	4	...	...	18	24	1	71	62	1,82
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in	Accounts . 1899- 900 .	2,26	...	..	...	54	...	...	...	...	2,80
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	2,43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,43
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	1,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	2,15	...	...	...	—50	...	...	...	...	1,65

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Other Items .	Accounts. 1899-1900 .	4	...	1	14	1,07	...	1	27	22	1,76
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	4	...	1	1	1,02	...	...	28	4	1,40
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	5	...	1	1	1,02	...	13	36	3	1,61
	Accounts. 1900-1901 .	42	...	...	1	97	...	19	40	3	2,02
Total India in Rupees .	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	38,10	1,05	30	16	20,82	5,24	2,48	5,99	9,33	89,47
	Budget . 1900-1901 .	38,42	1,54	30	3	19,72	4,40	2,67	5,84	10,68	92,60
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	38,11	92	28	2	18,99	4,20	3,20	6,09	17,50	89,31
	Accounts . 1900-1901 .	38,90	85	23	2	18,30	4,27	3,03	6,09	17,57	89,26

		Total India, equivalent in £.	England.	Total, including England.
Total in Sterling.	Accounts. 1899-1900.	£ 556 5	£ 40,3	£ 605,1
	Budget . 1900-1901	617,3	10,0	627,3
	Revised . 1900-1901	595.4	51,0	646,4
	Accounts . 1900-1901	595,1	56,4	651,5

72. The receipts under this head in India arise chiefly from the Paper Currency Investment and fro oans granted by Government to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States and cultivator No alteration was made in the amount of the first during the year.

73. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last fi years :—

	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.	31st March 1899.	31st March 1900.	31st March 1901.
Imperial Advances and Loan Account.					
Native States	6,95	7,32	6,72	1,27,43	4,98,50
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	7,72,01	7,66,09	7,62,96	7,54 36	7,47,89
Mofussil Municipalities . . .	4,12	3,61	4,55	4,24	3,96
Landholders and others . . .	7,47	7,49	7,58	51	99
District and Local Fund Committees .	9,85	10,06	9,44	9,19	9,84
Regimental and other Loans, Military .	7,37	7,32	7,01	7,35	6,90
Advances to Cultivators . . .	5,67	2,66	3,01	4,12	7,71
Total .	8,13,44	8,05,45	8,01,27	9,07,20	12,75,79
Provincial Advances and Loan Account.					
Mofussil Municipalities . . .	1,80,26	1,89,24	1,91,53	1,87,11	1,86,45
Port Funds	21,81	21,31	21,16	20,57	19,97
District and Local Fund Committees .	8,72	7,76	7,42	9,10	9,45
Landholders and others . . .	3,70	4,69	5,80	5,83	4,27
Advances under Special Laws . . .	18,69	22,50	22,18	21,54	19,82
Advances to Cultivators . . .	1,76,85	2,23,38	1,81,09	2,08,03	3,27,65
Total .	4,10,03	4,68,88	4,29,18	4,52,23	5,67,61
GRAND TOTAL .	12,23,47	12,74,33	12,30,45	13,59,43	18,43,40
Interest received	46,80	49,34	61,69	42,34	48,88
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	3·825	3·872	5·014	3·115	2·652

74. The interest paid in 1900-1901 by Local Governments to the Government of India on acco of loans held on the Provincial account amounted to R15,84 or £105,6, while the actual sum rea and credited to Provincial Revenues amounted in the aggregate to R15,54 or £103,6. The fluctua under the different heads are explained below.

75. Under *Interest on Loans to Native States*, the actuals in India include 28 and 14 received from the Rewa State and the Mewar Durbar respectively; the loan to the former and the rate of interest payable by the latter were not known when the Estimates were framed. In the Central Provinces the Budget made no provision for famine loans. In Bombay several Native States in Kathiawar were unable, on account of the famine, to pay up their dues.

76. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations*, the Budget in Bengal was an over-estimate. The decrease of 32 in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with the Budget, was due partly to the payment of interest amounting to 15 by the Meerut and Mussourie Municipalities in March instead of in April 1900, and partly to much smaller advances than estimated. In the Punjab the interest due by the Simla Municipality in March 1900 (10) was received in July 1900. In Bombay payment of the instalment due by the Ahmednagar Municipality was postponed.

77. Under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities*, the actuals in India include 7 received from the Talukdars of Ajmere, which was not provided for in the estimates. The decrease in Bengal, as compared with the Budget, was due to the repayment of the loan granted to the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah earlier than expected; the realization of arrear interest from His Highness accounts for the high actuals in the previous year. In Bombay recovery of the instalment due by the Jath State was postponed under orders of Government.

78. Under *Interest on Advances to Cultivators, etc.*, the realizations in the Central Provinces and Bombay were very much lower than anticipated, on account of agricultural distress caused by famine. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Budget was exceeded by larger repayments of advances made in famine years. In the Punjab the Budget did not provide for interest realized during the year on certain advances made in March 1900, but the realizations did not come up to the expectations in the Revised Estimate. In Bengal and Madras the estimates were not well framed.

79. Under *Interest on Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies*, the India Budget provided for 1,05 on account of the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway. As this provision was really for interest on advances by Government under definite arrangements, the credit was adjusted in the Revised by deduction from 13—Interest. The actuals followed the classification in the Revised. On the other hand, the Budget did not anticipate any overdrawals by the South Behar, Burma and Indian Midland Railways. In Bengal the credit of 50 in the accounts of 1899-1900 was written back in the current year.

80 Under *Other Items* there was a special credit in India of 38 for interest on an advance of 40 lakhs made by Government to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in February 1901. The credit of 19 in the Punjab represents interest realized on the unpaid portion of the purchase money of waste lands, for which no estimate was proposed. The increase in Madras was due to the levy of interest on arrears of Land Revenue.

81. In England the cash balances available for investment were larger, and the rate of interest obtained during a portion of the year was much higher than was estimated.

		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
		₹	₹	₹
	EXPENDITURE :—			
—1,41,94	India (Rupee Figures) . .	—1,37,98	—1,41,04	—1,43,94
£		£	£	£
—946,2	Equivalent in Sterling . .	—919,9	—940,2	—959.6
2,894,3	England	2,881,7	3,102,8	3,098,5
1,948,1	TOTAL .	1,961,8	2,162,6	2,138,9

82. The total charges in this Section were more than the Budget Estimates and the actuals of last year by £177,1 or R26,56, and £190,8 or R28,62, respectively. The increase was due principally to the payment of discount and interest (£188,0 or R28,20) on the loan of £3,000,0 raised by the Secretary of State during the year, for which there was no provision in the Estimates.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

83. The following figures give the particulars of loans raised or discharged during the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901 :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
	PERMANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
...	Debt incurred	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
120,0	Debt discharged	103,3	96,7	95,2
—120,0	NET IN INDIA .	+1,896,7	+1,903,3	+1,904,8
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
...	India 3 per cent. Stock	...	3,000,0	3,000,0
...	Debenture and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	5,922,4	5,922,4	5,922,4
...	TOTAL INCURRED .	5,922,4	8,922,4	8,922,4
	Debt discharged—			
12	Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	...	...	...
1	East Indian Railway Debenture Stock . .	...	...	..
13	TOTAL DISCHARGED .	...	...	...
—13	NET IN ENGLAND .	+5,922,4	+8,922,4	+8,922,4*
—121,3	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+7,819,1	+10,825,7	+10,827,2
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
...	Debt incurred	...	301,9	301,9
...	Debt discharged	...	...	...
...	NET IN INDIA .	...	+301,9	+301,9
	ENGLAND—			
6,500,0	Temporary Loans incurred	5,000,0	5,500,0	5,500,0
6,500,0	Temporary Loans discharged . . .	4,500,0	5,000,0	5,000,0
...	NET IN ENGLAND .	+500,0	+500,0	+500,0
...	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND .	+500,0	+801,9	+801,9

* The above amounts are exclusive of £131,4 cancelled, comprising £111,9 charged to Railways on account Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and £19,5 charged to Discharged Sinking Fund.

84. In India the public loan of 3,00,00 provided for in the Budget was raised on 4th July 1900 at an average rate of R94-0-1·17. Of the balance of the loans previously notified for discharge, R2,28 was paid, consisting of 14, 140, and 74 of the 4½, 4 and 3½ per cent. loans respectively. Of the loans bearing interest, 12,00 was paid on account of the Gwalior Loan in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Durbar under which the loan was taken.

85. To meet the pressing demand for rupees during the year, the Government of India took from His Highness the Maharajah Scindhia, a loan of Gwalior coin and bullion for purposes of re-coinage. It was agreed that the value of the silver thus obtained, which amounted to R45,29, was to be treated as a temporary loan to the Government repayable in full in September 1901, and bearing interest at 3½ per cent. per annum. The coin and bullion were received at the Calcutta Mint in May and June 1900.

86. In England the Budget did not contemplate any addition to the permanent debt, but the reduction of Bill drawings on India, rendered necessary by the diminution of the Indian cash balances by famine expenditure and advances to Native States, coupled with other causes, compelled the Secretary of State to issue 3 per cent. India stock of the nominal value of £3,000,0 in August 1900. The debentures and debenture stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, amounting to £5,922,4, for which the Secretary of State incurred the liability on the purchase of the Railway on 30th June 1900, was brought on the Home Accounts in July 1900 as Debt incurred, against the charge of the same amount as Capital Outlay on Railways not charged to Revenue under the head Redemption of Liabilities.

87. As regards Temporary Loans, the Budget provided for the issue of £5,000,0 India Sterling Bills, of which £4,500,0 were to be in renewal of Temporary Debt due for discharge within the year. The Budget programme was carried out, but of the Bills issued in September 1900, a sum of £500,0 was borrowed for a period of six months, and it was therefore necessary to issue further Bills for that amount to replace them.

88. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

Debt in India on 31st March 1900—

1899-1900. Accounts.	Rate.	Principal.	Interest due.	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
4,50	4½	1,00,00	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50
20,06	4	4,87,00	19,48	19,58	19,58	19,58
3,30,30	3½	95,15,05	3,33,03	3,37,96	3,31,92	3,29,24
33,11	3	11,07,06	33,21	33,00	33,00	32,77
49	4 Provincial Debentures	8,55	34	47	55	56
3,88,46	TOTAL	1,12,17,66	3,90,56	3,95,51	3,89,55	3,86,65
1,11	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			49	50	41
...	Interest on Temporary Loans			...	47	47
70	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			15,00	17,98	17,98
3,90,27	TOTAL INTEREST PAID IN INDIA IN RUPEES			4,11,00	4,08,50	4,05,51
£				£	£	£
2,601,8	Equivalent in Sterling			2,739,9	2,723,4	2,703,4
4,072,7	England			4,154,5	4,375,5	4,371,0
6,674,5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND			6,894,4	7,098,0	7,074,4

89. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
₹		₹	₹	₹
—1,95,14	India in Rupee figures	—1,91,86	—1,95,59	—1,98,29
£		£	£	£
—1,300,9	Equivalent in Sterling	—1,279,1	—1,303,9	—1,321,9
2,894,2	England	2,881,6	3,102,6	3,098,3
1,593,3		1,602,5	1,798,7	1,776,4
₹	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—	₹	₹	₹
5,85,41	India in Rupee figures	6,02,86	6,04,09	6,03,80
£		£	£	£
3,902,7	Equivalent in Sterling	4,019,0	4,027,3	4,025 3
1,178,5	England	1,272,9	1,272,9	1,272,7
5,081,2	TOTAL	5,291,9	5,300,2	5,298,0

90. In India the total interest payments were less than the Budget by 5,49, made up chiefly of a decrease of 8,72 under the 3½ per cent. loans, and an increase of 2,98 under discount. There were smaller payments under the Loan of 1842-43 (2,75), of 1854-55 (3,03), of 1865 (3,17), and of 1900-01 (60), and heavier payments under the Loan of 1879 (83). The increase in *Discount* was due to the Loan of 1900-01 having been raised at a lower rate than was anticipated. Under *Provincial Debentures* the additional payments on account of surplus profits of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway, and the Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajaputana-Malwa Railway amounted to 6 and 15 against an estimate of 1 and 11, respectively. The actuals under *Interest on Temporary Loans* represent interest on the loan of 45,29 taken during the year from the Gwalior Durbar.

91. In England the payments on account of discount and interest on the 3 per cent. permanent Stock of £3,000,0, raised by the Secretary of State during the year, amounted to £188,0. There was also an increase of £38,8 in interest on India Bills, partly owing to the replacement of some of the Bills which had been issued for 6 months by Bills of 12 months, and partly owing to the rate of interest being much higher than was estimated. On the other hand, £10,0 was included in the Budget Estimate for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England, but no such loans were required.

92. In April 1901 the Secretary of State decided that interest on capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works subsequent to 31st March 1900, should be calculated at the rate of 3¾ per cent. instead of 4 per cent. as heretofore (Despatch No 70 Financial, dated 5th April 1901.—Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2242A., dated 29th April 1901). This rate was accordingly adopted in the accounts of this year in making the usual adjustments of interest in India under Railway Revenue and Irrigation Accounts on the capital outlay of the year. On capital outlay up to 31st March 1900 the calculation was made at the old rate of 4 per cent. The total amount thus adjusted exceeded the Budget Estimate by 9¼, due wholly to larger outlay on Railways. The capital expenditure on Irrigation Works was less than the Estimate.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1899-1900	61	...	...	...	7,14	1	...	1,01	8,77
	Budget	1900-1901	52	...	...	...	7,00	1	...	1,01	8,54
	Revised	1900-1901	52	...	...	...	7,05	1	...	1,01	8,59
	Accounts	1900-1901	47	...	...	...	6,94	1	...	97	8,39
Treasury Notes and Service Funds.	Accounts	1899-1900	8,40	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,05	9,59
	Budget	1900-1901	8,52	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,14	9,80
	Revised	1900-1901	8,49	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,12	9,75
	Accounts	1900-1901	8,52	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,07	9,73
Savings Bank Deposits.	Accounts	1899-1900	31,59	2	...	51	30	1,36	11	17	34,06
	Budget	1900-1901	32,21	2	...	58	35	1,45	10	18	34,89
	Revised	1900-1901	32,70	1	...	60	36	1,52	11	17	35,47
	Accounts	1900-1901	32,69	1	1	60	36	1,52	12	18	35,49
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1899-1900	26	...	...	33	...	6	1	12	78
	Budget	1900-1901	21	...	1	30	...	4	1	8	65
	Revised	1900-1901	23	...	1	33	...	5	1	11	74
	Accounts	1900-1901	24	...	1	33	...	4	1	11	74
Total in Rupees	Accounts	1899-1900	40.86	2	...	84	7.44	1 43	26	2,35	53,20
	Budget	1900-1901	41,46	2	1	88	7,35	1,50	25	2,41	53,88
	Revised	1900-1901	41.94	1	1	93	7,41	1,58	20	2,41	54,55
	Accounts	1900-1901	41,92	1	2	93	7,30	1,57	27	2,33	54,35

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
Total in Sterling.			£	£	£
	Accounts	1899-1900	354,7	1	354,8
	Budget	1900-1901	359,2	1	359,3
	Revised	1900-1901	363,7	2	363,9
	Accounts	1900-1901	362,3	2	362,5

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	46	...	1	2	...	7	2	...	58
	Provincial	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
,, awaiting sanction of Imperial Government—Imperial		46	...	1	2	...	·7	2	...	

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded.*

14.—Interest on other Obligations—*concluded.*

93. The Indian expenditure was more than the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year by 47 and 1,15, respectively. The excess, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits (53), due to larger withdrawals than were anticipated, and on State Railway Provident Institutions (12), owing partly to the introduction of new rules in the Punjab. The payment of interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund was over-estimated in the India Budget Among other variations may be mentioned the decrease of 6 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under *Special Loans* due to non-payment of certain Wasika pensions, and of 7 in Bombay under *Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund* due to an over-estimate.

94. The increase, as compared with the actuals of last year, occurred chiefly under Savings Bank Deposits

95. The usual details of the interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds and Savings Bank deposits are noted below .—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
8,18	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	8,30	8,27	8,32
1,05	Bombay „ „	1,14	1,12	1,07
36	Other Funds	36	36	34
9,59	TOTAL .	9,80	9,75	9,73

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

28,27	Post Office Savings Banks	28,47	29,12	29,00
3,06	State Railway Provident Institutions . . .	3,30	3,40	3,42
1,61	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1,70	1,72	1,77
43	Regimental Savings Banks	41	38	41
69	Other Accounts	1,01	85	89
34,06	TOTAL .	34,89	35,47	35,49

Section C.

POST OFFICE.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
1,96,25	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	1,98,08	2,03,04	2,03,57
£		£	£	£
1,308,3	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	1,320.5	1,353,6	1,357,1
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
1,63,03	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	1,72,04	1,69,81	1,68,73
£		£	£	£
1,086,9	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	1,147.0	1,132,1	1,124,9
95,4	England	100,7	97,4	97,3
1,182,3	TOTAL .	1,247,7	1,229 5	1,222,2
	NET.			
+33,22	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	+26,01	+33,23	+34,84
+221,4	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	+173,5	+221,5	+232,2
—95.4	England	—100,7	—97,4	—97,3
+126,0	TOTAL .	+72,8	+124,1	+134,9

TELEGRAPH.

1899 1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
1,23,93	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	1,20,00	1,32,00	1,32,78
£		£	£	£
826,2	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	800,0	880,0	885,2
6,5	England	4,2	10,1	10,6
832,7	TOTAL .	804,2	890,1	895,8
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
83,11	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	85,04	84,20	83,41
£		£	£	£
554,1	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	565,9	561,3	556,1
172,7	England	244,6	246,7	226,6
726,8	TOTAL .	811,5	808,0	782,7
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+40,82	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	+34,96	+47,80	+49,37
£		£	£	
+272,1	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	+233,1	+318,7	+329,1
—166,2	England	—240,4	—236,6	—216,0
+105 9	TOTAL .	—7,3	+82,1	+113,1

Section C—*continued.*

MINT.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS—			
R		R	R	R
51,76	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	40,92	4,61,77	4,75,93
£		£	£	£
345,1	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	272,8	3,078,5	3,172,9
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
7,98	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	7,35	4,50,90	4,70,96
£		£	£	£
53,2	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	49,0	3,006,0	3,139,7
2,7	England	2,9	10,6	13,1
55,9	TOTAL .	51,9	3,016,6	3,152,8
	NET.			
R		R	R	R
+43,78	India (Rupee Figures) . . .	+33,57	+10,87	+4,97
£		£	£	£
+291,9	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	+223,8	+72,5	+33,2
−2,7	England	−2,9	−10,6	−13,1
+289,2	TOTAL .	+220,9	+61,9	+20,1

96. Under Post Office the net receipts show an improvement of £62,1 or R9,32 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of £8,9 or R1,34 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The improvement was due to a normal increase in the receipts from sales of Postage Stamps, expansion of the money order system, and a decrease in expenditure, chiefly for the conveyance of mails, in the payments to Railways and Road establishments.

97. As compared with the previous year, the improvement in the receipts for sale of Postage Stamps and Money Order receipts was partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure, chiefly in Establishment charges, arising out of the expansion and development of the Department.

98. The gradual improvement in the net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years is shown by the following figures:—

	Net Receipts. R
1896-97	8,04
1897-98	14,97
1898-99	18,00
1899-1900	18,91
1900-1901	20,24

99. Under Telegraph the net receipts show an improvement of £120,4 or R18,03 over the Budget and of £7,2 or R1,08 over the actuals of last year. Compared with the Budget, the improvement was due principally to the military operations in China and the continuance of famine and the war in South Africa for a longer period than was anticipated.

100. Under Mint the net receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by £200,8 or R30,12, and £269,1 or R40,36, respectively. The fall was due to short receipts on account of gain on copper coinage owing to the return into Depôts of copper coin issued during the famine of the previous year, and to increased expenditure in connection with the large silver coinage.

Section C—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office.

1899-1900. Accounts. R			Budget. R	1900 1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
12,14	PARCEL AND OTHER POSTAGE COLLECTED IN CASH . . .		12,00	12,30	12,41
	SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—				
1,18,79	Ordinary . . .	1,21,00	1,24,00	1,23,51	
27,83	Service	28,00	28,80	20,11	
1,46,62		1,49,00	1,52,80	1,52,62	
1,49	*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	1,30	1,30	1,30	
1,45,13			1,47,70	1,51,50	1,51,32
3,19	MAIL CART, PARCEL VAN, PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE . . .		3,50	3,50	3,55
33,13	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . .		32,50	33,50	34,11
1,35	OTHER RECEIPTS . . .		1,21	1,12	1, 7
1,94 94			1,96,91	2,01,92	2,02,46
	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—				
31	Central Provinces		20	17	17
17	Bengal		16	16	14
83	Punjab		81	79	80
1,31			1,17	1,12	1,11
1,96,25	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES) . .		1,98,08	2,03,04	2,03,57
£ 1,308,3	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . . .		£ 1,320,5	£ 1,353 6	£ 1,357,1

101. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5,10 and 7,32 or £330,6 and £488 respectively. The improvement, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly under *Sale of Postage Stamps*, in *Ordinary* 2,51 and in *Service* 1,11, and under *Money Order Receipts* (1 61) owing to an unexpectedly large increase in the sale of stamps and issue of money orders. There was also a small improvement under *Parcel and Other Postage collected in cash* (41) which was partly counterbalanced by a falling off under *Other Receipts* (14), due to a smaller supply of over-printed stamps to Native States. The improvement, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Sale of Postage Stamps* (6,90), and *Money Order Receipts* (98), due to the same causes. The decrease under *District Post Collections* in the Central Provinces (14) was due to large arrear collections from Feudatory States in 1899-1900.

15.—Post Office.

1899-1900 Accounts R			Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised R	Accounts. R
7.46	CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA . .		7·57	7,34	7,16
95.00	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES		1,01,20	1,00,96	1,00,31
	CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—				
11.69	Road Establishment and Contingencies . . .	12,63	12,28	12,06	
12.41	Railway Charges . .	14,09	13,12	12,82	
6,52	Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges . . .	7,26	6,88	6,89	
26	Other Charges . . .	30	30	29	
		34 28			
	Lump reduction by Finance Department . . .	30			
30,88			33,98	32,58	32,06

Section C—*continued*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

1899-1900 Accounts			Budget	1900-1901 Revised		Accounts
R			R	R		R
1,83		Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1 87	1,02		1 93
6 53		Subsidies	6,28	6 25		( )
6 83		Stationery and Printing	6 55	6 75		7 22
33		Miscellaneous	4	39		3
1 49,85			1 57 5	1 6 14		1 6 2
		District Post Charges—				
36		India	27	7		7
7		Central Provinces	84	8		7
1 5		Burma	1,89	1 65		1 5
49		Assam	55	51		5
3 5		Bengal	3,95	3 76		3 7
1 83		N W Provinces and Oudh	1 93	1,86		1 87
2 41		Punjab	2 52	2 36		2 37
1 4		Madras	1 58	1 5		1 5
1 5		Bombay	1 8	1 15		1 09
13 18			14	136		12,52
1,63 63		Total India (Rupee Figures)	1 7 4	1 6 8 1		1 6 5 73
£			£	£		£
1 69		Equivalent in Sterling	1 1470	1 1 2 4 1		1 1249
9 5 4		Loss by Exchange	1 0 7	9 7 4		9 7 3
1 2 3		Total in Sterling	1 2477	1 2 2 1 5		1 2 2 2

102. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rs.1 crore £2,1 and exceeded the actuals of the previous year by Rs.57 lakhs £5,80

103. The saving of 41 under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, was mainly under travelling allowances (19) chiefly owing to fewer officials having taken their families to Delhi and Nagpur than was expected, under Salaries (16) and Establishment (7) owing to vacancies and deputations. The saving as compared with the previous year occurred chiefly in the Office of Account and Audit owing to the delay in payments of travelling allowance and bonuses to clerks in 1899-1900 in connection with the decentralization scheme, partly counterbalanced by increases in salaries in the year under report. Under *Presidency and District Offices* the saving of 89 was chiefly due to low charges under salaries (24), owing to leave arrangements and deputations, to grain in working combined offices (38), and to reduced expenditure under grain compensation (9) and supplies and services (24) partly counterbalanced by an increase in salaries due to the appointment of additional Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors (16), and by high contingent charges (12). The increase of 4,32, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was mainly due to increased charges under establishment (3 53), grain compensation allowance (40), and contingent charges (40), owing to the development of the Department. Of the saving under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* 28 occurred under establishment, and was due to the abolition of certain runners' lines in the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Bengal and the Punjab and to the non-appropriation of the provision for mail lines, while 29 occurred under contingencies. The excess over the previous year was due to the extension of runner's lines. Under *Railway Charges* the saving of 1,27 occurred chiefly in the payments to the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, North-Western, East Coast and Madras Railways. The increase over the previous year was due to the more extensive use of Railways. Under *Mail Carts, Parcel Carts, Post Office Service, Establishment and Charges* the saving (37) was due to an overestimate under Allowances, workshops supplies and contingencies partly counterbalanced by large payments of grain compensation allowance which also account for the excess over the previous year. Under *Steamers* the saving of 5 was due to smaller payments on account of the River steamer service in Assam and the steamer service in Bombay. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the payment of certain arrears in 1899-1900. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving (7) occurred in the payment of compensation for lost articles. Under *Discount on sale of Postage Stamps* the excesses over the Budget (6) and over the actuals of the previous year (10) were due to the large sales of ordinary stamps, and the excesses under *Stationery and Printing*, as compared with the Budget (67), and the previous year (39), were due to the large supply of stationery and increase in printing, necessary to meet the growing requirements of the Department.

104. Under *District Post Charges* the saving in the Central Provinces (7) occurred in the pay of Village Postmen and Runners, and in grain compensation allowance, and the excess (7) over

Section C—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*concluded.*

the previous year was due to an increase in the pay of Village Postmen and Runners, and to larger payments of grain compensation allowance In Burma the saving (6) was due to establishments not being entertained to the extent provided for, while the excess over the previous year was due to the extended operations of the District Post In Bengal the saving occurred mainly in the Zamindary Dak charges, while that in the North-Western Provinces was chiefly under establishment charges. In the Punjab the decrease was due partly to less payment of grain compensation allowance, and partly to the closing, from the 20th April 1900, of the Postal Tonga Service line for the transit of mails between Chichawatni and Fort Lok Singh in the Jhang District The excess of 6 under *Discount on sale of Stamps* and of 67 under *Stationery and Printing* have been sanctioned by the Director General of Post Office The excess of 1 in Bombay was covered by an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India. There was a saving of 2 under Exchange Compensation Allowance in India

105 The decrease in the expenditure in England (£3,4 or R51) was the result of a saving in stores (£9,2) due to smaller demands than anticipated, and an excess of £5 7 due to an enhancement in the contribution paid by India towards the cost of the Eastern Mail Service from 1st February 1898—*vide* Secretary of State's despatch No 112 Financial, dated 12th July 1900

XIV.—Telegraph.

1899-1900 Accounts		Budget.	1900-1901 Revised	Accounts
R		*R*	*R*	*R*
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Main Revenue			
41 96	Sale of Stamps deducting Refunds etc	42 85	45,24	45,64
4 28	Receipts from other Administrations	3,91	4 41	4 62
33 98	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	52 23	42,00	41 93
80,22		79,00	91,65	92 19
	Other Revenue—			
16,63	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	17,10	17 59	17,59
1,87	Rent of Local and Private Lines	2 05	2,00	1,98
21	Royalty from Telephone Companies	19	19	22
10	Recoveries from Contributors	20	—7	6
44	Miscellaneous Revenue	46	53	56
19,25		20,00	20,15	20 29
1 02 17	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	99,00	1,12 00	1,12,48
21 46	INDO EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	21,00	20 00	20,30
1,23,93	TOTAL INDIA	1,20,00	1,32 00	1,32,78
£		£	£	£
826 2	Equivalent in Sterling	800,0	880,0	885,2
6,5	Ireland	4,2	10 1	10 6
832 7	GRAND TOTAL	804,2	890,1	895,8

Indian Telegraphs.

106 The receipts during 1900-1901 were better than those of the preceding year by R10,01 Of this increase R8 07 occurred under message revenue, and was due chiefly to famine and the war in China and South Africa Owing principally to these causes the number of State and private messages increased from 7[illegible],724 and 5 53,577 in 1899-1900 to 8[illegible]6,59 and 5 62,733 respectively in 1900-1901 The increase of R96 in the rent of wires and instruments leased to railways and canals was due to the extension of railway and canal lines of telegraph, the wire mileage having increased from 59,662 in 1899-1900 to 65,802 in 1900-1901 As compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of R13,48, due chiefly to the military operations in China and the continuance of famine and the war in South Africa for a longer period than was anticipated.

Indo-European Telegraphs

107. The receipts in India fell short of those of the previous year by R1,16 and the Budget Estimate by R 70, owing chiefly to a decrease in the transit message receipts from the Indian Telegraph Department. The increase in the receipts in England was chiefly due to an increase in the Trans-Indian traffic.

Section C—*continued.*

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

Capital Account.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
10,44	India	10,50	6,74	7,18
£		£	£	£
69,6	Equivalent in Sterling	70,0	44,9	47,9
88,5	England	146,0	162,2	152,4

Revenue Account.

R		R	R	R
65,79	India	67,20	70,40	69 44
£		£	£	£
438,6	Equivalent in Sterling	448,0	469 7	462,9
4,8	England	4·5	4·7	4,9
601,5	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	668,5	681,5	668,1

Indo-European Telegraphs.

R		R	R	R
6,88	India	7·34	7,00	6,79
£		£	£	£
45,9	Equivalent in Sterling	48,9	46,7	45,3
51,4	England	66,1	51,8	41,3

Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.

18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0

Eastern Telegraph Company.

10,0	England	10,0	10,0	10,0
125,3	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES .	143,0	126,5	114,6
R		R	R	R
83,11	TOTAL INDIA	85,04	84,20	83,41
£		£	£	£
554,1	Equivalent in Sterling	566,9	561,3	556,1
172,7	England	244,6	246,7	226,6
726,8	GRAND TOTAL	811,5	808,0	782,7

Indian Telegraphs.

108. As compared with the preceding year there was an increase of £64,0 in England due to largely increased purchases of English stores. In India there was only a small increase of R39.

109. The expenditure in India fell short of the Budget Estimate by R1,08, the difference being made up of short outlay under Capital on the construction of railway and canal lines of telegraph, and of increased expenditure under Revenue owing to the expansion of operations of the department. The expenditure in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by £6,8, due to larger purchases of English stores. There was a saving of 9 under Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

110. The expenditure in 1900-1901 was less than that of the preceding year by £10,7. The decrease was mainly due to smaller payments in England in respect of message revenue.

111. The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimates by £28,4. The decrease was due mainly to the cause mentioned above and partly to no expenditure having been incurred during the year on the purchase of stores in England for the proposed new line of telegraph through Central Persia.

		Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	Fees for coining Silver	4,00	3,00	2,20
	Assay Fees	..	...	2
34,83	Gain on coinage operations	32,56	4,58,30	4,73,38
9,22	Gain on Copper Coinage	4,00	...	4
	Other Receipts—			
21	Calcutta	24	37	23
25	Bombay	12	10	6
51,76	TOTAL INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	40,92	4,61,77	4,75,93
£		£	£	£
345,1	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	272,8	3,078,5	3,172,9

112. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget by 4,35,01 and the actuals of the previous year by 4,24,17. This very large increase occurred under *Gain on Coinage Operations*, and was almost wholly due to the profits on the large amount of coinage of new rupees to supply the demand for increased currency. The decrease under *Fees for Coining Silver* was due to a smaller coinage of dollars. than was expected. The short receipts under *Gain on Copper Coinage* were caused by a large return into Depôts of copper coins issued during the famine in the previous year.

17.—Mint.

1899-1900 Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900 1001. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
2,11	Calcutta	2,24	2,73	2,81
2,34	Bombay	2,15	3 43	3,88
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
1,24	Calcutta	1,31	1,59	1,76
1,64	Bombay	95	2,20	6,27
	OTHER CHARGES—			
35	Calcutta	35	70	78
30	Bombay	35	75	76
	NET PROFIT ON SILVER COINAGE PAID TO THE GOLD RESERVE FUND—			
...	Calcutta	...	1,42,50	1,41,85
...	Bombay	...	2,97,00	3,12 85
3,70	TOTAL, CALCUTTA	3,90	1,47,52	1,47,20
4,28	„ BOMBAY	3,45	3,03,38	3,23 76
7,98	„ INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES)	7,35	4,50,90	4 70,96
£		£	£	£
53,2	„ Equivalent in sterling	49,0	3,006,0	3,139,7
2,7	„ England	2,9	10,6	13,1
55,9	TOTAL IN STERLING	51,9	3,016,6	3,152,8

113. The Indian charges under this head exceeded the Budget by 4,63,61 and the actuals of the previous year by 4,62,98. The principal cause of the large excesses both in Calcutta and Bombay were transfer of the net profits on Silver coinage to the credit of Gold Reserve Fund. Under *Establis* the increase of 57 in Calcutta and 1,73 in Bombay was due chiefly to the large coinage of rupees, led to the entertainment of temporary Establishments, and to an increase in overtime allow and contingent charges. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the excesses due to the same causes. Of the excesses 4,63,61 over the Budget grant, 3,62 in Bombay been sanctioned by the Government of India—*vide* No. 6058-A, dated 6th December 1900, No. 6 dated 5th February 1901, and No. 791-A, dated 11th February 1901. Of the remainder, 4,54,70 repr transfer adjustments made in Calcutta (1,41,85) and Bombay (3,12,85) on account of coinage which with the balance of 1,45 in Calcutta and of 3,84 in Bombay, await sanction of the Governm India. The increase in England was mainly due to unforeseen demand.

1[illegible]5	India (Rupee Figures) . .	1,70,36	1,85,42	1,86,17
£		£	£	£
1,183,0	India (Equivalent in Sterling) .	1,175,7	1,236,1	1,241,2
2,0	England	1,8	1,9	1,9
1,185,0	TOTAL .	1,177,5	1,238,0	1,243,1

114. The receipts in this Section showed an improvement of £65,6 or R9,84 over the Budget Estimate, and of £58,1 or R8,70 over the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, £30,6 or R4,60 of the increase occurred under Law and Justice—Jails, due to exceptionally large supplies of Jail manufactured articles to the Military Department for South Africa and China; £8,7 or R1,30 under Police, due chiefly to increased receipts on account of Punitive Police in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay; and £39,5 or R5,92 under Marine, due to large recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed on Imperial Service, and to increased pilotage receipts in Bengal. These increases were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £18,3 or R2,75 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due mainly to a decrease in the receipts from Magisterial fines in almost all the Provinces.

115. The better result, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly under Law and Justice—Jails (£18,2 or R2,73), Police (£14,7 or R2,20), Marine (£18,1 or R2,70), and under Scientific and other Minor Departments (£9,1 or R1,36), due in the last case to larger sales of quinine and aluminium ware in Bengal and Madras than in the previous year, and under the other three heads to the causes stated above.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property	Accounts .	1899-1900 .	25	11	28	7	28	20	13	12	35	1,79
	Budget .	1900-1901 .	24	16	20	7	32	20	13	14	25	1,71
	Revised .		23	11	25	5	22	16	15	50	36	2,03
	Accounts .		32	9	25	6	23	21	15	49	35	2,15
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts .	1899-1900 .	1	21	1	.	51	1,18	5	23	12	2,32
	Budget	1900-1901 .	1	22	1	1	55	1,23	7	22	11	2,43
	Revised .		2	18	1	1	55	1,24	5	17	7	2,30
	Accounts .		2	16	1	1	60	1,21	5	19	7	2,32
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	Accounts .	1899-1900 .	48	65	3,99	86	6,66	2,97	3,37	6,96	2,87	28,81
	Budget .	1900-1901 .	52	67	4,11	89	6,75	2,89	3,37	7,72	3,12	30,04
	Revised .		38	62	3,80	78	6,90	3,03	3,16	6,79	2,65	28,11
	Accounts .		33	57	3,76	72	6,71	3,08	3,17	6,63	2,64	27,61
Other Receipts	Accounts .	1899-1900 .	...	4	50	5	39	16	65	21	48	2,48
	Budget .	1900-1901 .	...	3	52	5	68	14	68	20	56	2,86
	Revised .		...	3	26	5	43	19	67	21	42	2,26
	Accounts		..	4	26	6	40	20	65	20	40	2,21
AL IN RUPEES .	Accounts .	1899-1900 .	74	1,01	4,78	98	7,84	4,51	4,20	7,52	3,82	35,40
	Budget .	1900-1901 .	77	1,08	4 84	1,02	8,30	4,46	4,25	8,28	4,04	37,04
	Revised .		63	94	4,32	89	8,10	4,62	4,03	7,67	3,50	34,70
	Accounts .		67	86	4,28	85	7 94	4,70	4,02	7,51	3,46	34,29
												£
TAL IN STERLING.	Accounts .	1899 1900 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	286,0
	Budget .	1900-1901 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246 9
	Revised .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	231,3
	Accounts .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	228,6

the previous year by 1,11. Of these decreases 2,43 and 1,20 respectively occurred under *Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures*, chiefly due to a falling off in receipts from Magisterial fines in all the provinces except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there were improvements of 19 and 11 over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year respectively. In Madras the decrease was enhanced by a falling off of 15 in receipts from Translation and Printing executed by the High Court. Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* the improvement in Madras was due to a special credit of the balance (38) of the Audit Fund of the Administrator General's Office, which was closed under the orders of Government. The excesses in India and Bombay were due to large receipts from lapsed Administrator General's Deposits. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease in Burma was mainly due to the introduction of three-anna copy sheets (Court-fee stamps) in payment of copying fees hitherto collected in cash; while in Bombay it was due to less Record Room Receipts. The variations in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were due to Pleadership Examination Fees having been less in the former and more in the latter Province than the amounts provided in the Budget.

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts.	1899-1900	10	2,43	3,62	13	11,41	3,38	1,62	4,20	1,13	28,02
	Budget.	1900-1901	13	2,07	3,46	12	10,08	3,26	1,55	4,20	1,05	26,50
	Revised.	1900-1901	11	2,60	3,66	15	13,35	3,55	1,58	5,17	1,00	31,17
	Accounts.	1900-1901	13	2,47	3,40	16	13,57	3,38	1,57	5,98	1,04	31,70
Other Receipts	Accounts.	1899-1900	14	...	33	33	19	40	63	23	76	3,01
	Budget.	1900-1901	12	2	34	32	15	44	47	25	57	2,68
	Revised.	1900-1901	10	1	34	20	15	45	60	23	40	2,48
	Accounts.	1900-1901	11	1	37	19	12	44	75	23	47	2,69
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts.	1899-1900	3,01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,01
	Budget.	1900-1901	2,99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,99
	Revised.	1900-1901	2,79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79
	Accounts	1900-1901	2,38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,38
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1899-1900	3,25	2,43	3,95	46	11,60	3,78	2,25	4,43	1,89	34,04
	Budget.	1900-1901	3,24	2,69	3,80	44	10,23	3,70	2,00	4,45	1,62	32,17
	Revised.	1900-1901	3,00	2,61	4,00	35	13,50	4,00	2,18	5,40	1,40	36,44
	Accounts.	1900-1901	2,62	2,48	3,77	35	13,69	3,82	2,32	6,21	1,51	36,77
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING.	Accounts.	1899-1900										226,9
	Budget.	1900-1901										214,5
	Revised.	1900-1901										242,9
	Accounts.	1900-1901										245,1

117. The receipts of the year under review were the highest on record. They exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 4,60 and 2,73, respectively. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures* the improvement of 5,20, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly contributed by Bengal 3,49 and Madras 1,78, owing to the unusual demand for special supplies to the Military Department for South Africa and China. The increase in the North-Western Provinces was due to improvement in sales. The small receipts in Central Provinces and Burma were due chiefly to decrease in the demand for Jail-made articles by the Public Works and other Government Departments.

118. The net receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below:—

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	To...
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures.	Accounts.	1899-1900	5	88	1,83	2	3,24	1,71	49	1,09	42	9,13
	Budget.	1900-1901	5	31	1,06	2	2,43	1,37	15	77	30	6,49
	Revised.	1900-1901	4	71	1,98	3	2,16	1,66	20	62	15	7,95
	Accounts.	1900-1901	5	55	1,81	2	2,30	1,53	46	1,96	40	8,48

119. Under *Other Receipts* the decrease in Assam was due to a prohibition against the employment of convicts on extra-mural work, and that in Bombay to the Deccan gang of prisoners having had no remunerative work during the year. These decreases were counterbalanced by the improvement of 28 in Punjab, due partly to the employment of larger number of prisoners on extra-mural labour, and partly to the sale-proceeds of surplus food-grain. Under *Convict Receipts at Port Blair* the falling off was due chiefly to short recoveries from Native States for their prisoners in Port Blair (62), and decreases under Hire of Convicts (12) owing to the small demand by the Andaman Forest Department, and Tea garden receipts (10), due to a portion of the stock having been held over to meet contracts in 1901-1902.

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	1	60	1	10	65	5,90	...	68	7,95
	Budget	1900-1901	...	1	64	1	10	66	6,01	...	65	8,08
	Revised	1900-1901	...	1	68	1	10	66	6,01	...	68	8,15
	Accounts	1900-1901	...	1	65	1	10	65	6,10	...	69	8,21
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	5	8	2	38	21	38	98	1,78	3,88
	Budget	1900-1901	...	5	18	2	50	21	38	1,06	1,84	4,24
	Revised	1900-1901	...	6	10	6	60	83	95	1,67	1,94	6,21
	Accounts	1900-1901	...	4	9	6	56	75	98	1,61	1,92	6,01
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Accounts	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Police	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,02	...	...	35	1,91	3,28
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	31	1,78	3,04
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1,08	...	...	30	1,83	3,21
	Accounts	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1,11	...	...	30	1,83	3,24
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1899-1900	13	1,57	2,16	99	5,33	3,33	1,12	3,26	2,71	20,60
	Budget	1900-1901	13	1,70	2,18	1,09	5,34	3,32	1,22	3,54	2,83	21,35
	Revised	1900-1901	11	1,58	2,42	91	5,28	3,47	1,08	3,17	2,33	20,35
	Accounts	1900-1901	10	1,63	2,50	94	5,39	3,55	1,08	3,22	2,32	20,73
Other Receipts	Accounts	1899-1900	7	6	56	87	3,95	38	16	43	40	6,88
	Budget	1900-1901	7	7	44	91	4,10	38	11	33	41	6,82
	Revised	1900-1901	8	6	60	90	3,93	50	12	36	36	6,91
	Accounts	1900-1901	8	6	46	90	3,74	50	15	39	36	6,64
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1899-1900	20	1,69	3,44	1,89	10,78	4,57	7,56	5,02	7,48	42,63
	Budget	1900-1901	20	1,83	3,44	2,03	10,99	4,57	7,72	5,24	7,51	43,53
	Revised	1900-1901	19	1,71	3,80	1,88	10,99	5,46	8,16	5,50	7,14	44,83
	Accounts	1900-1901	18	1,74	3,70	1,91	10,90	5,45	8,31	5,52	7,12	44,83
												£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	284,2
	Budget	1900-1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	290,2
	Revised	1900-1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	298,9
	Accounts	1900-1901	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	298,9

120. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 1,30 and 2,20, respectively. The largest improvement occurred under *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons*, in all the Provinces except in Burma, due in North-Western Provinces (54), the Punjab (60), and Madras (55), chiefly to larger receipts on account of Punitive Police than was originally expected. In Assam the increase was due to the recovery on account of the guard supplied in connection with the demarcation of the Manipur border, and that in Bombay to larger contributions from the Aden Port Trust than was expected. The decrease in Burma was due to overestimate. Under *Presidency Police* the increase in Bengal was on account of fines for prevention of cruelty to animals and miscellaneous receipts. The net decline of 62 under *Fees, Fines and Forfeitures* was due chiefly to fluctuations in Cattle Pound receipts. The increase in Burma was due to large receipts from fines in gambling cases. Under *Other Receipts* the decline in Bengal was due to short recoveries on account of Village Police in the Chota Nagpur division, while that in Bombay was due to the contributions from Thanas in Kathiawar not having been fully recovered. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras. The increase in the North-Western Provinces was due to the amount recovered from the Zamindars in Oudh not having been fully utilized for payment of rural Chaukidars during the year, and in Madras to the credit for value of Ordnance stores returned to the Arsenal by the Police Department.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Total.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts. 1899-1900.	...	...	9,86	..	9,86
	Budget.	...	...	10,20	...	10,20
	Revised. 1900-1901.	...	...	11,60	.	11,60
	Accounts.	...	.	11,49	...	11,49
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts. 1899-1900.	4,60	...	...	...	4,60
	Budget.	1,20	...	...	...	1,20
	Revised. 1900-1901.	5,08	...	...	...	5,08
	Accounts.	5 01	...		...	5,01
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts. 1899-1900.	51	2	1	.	54
	Budget.	33	7	2	..	42
	Revised. 1900-1901.	36	14	1	...	51
	Accounts.	33	12	2	...	47
Registration and other Fees	Accounts. 1899-1900.		3	53	62	1,18
	Budget.	.	4	55	60	1,19
	Revised. 1900-1901.	...	5	59	60	1,24
	Accounts		6	61	60	1,27
Coast Light Dues	Accounts. 1899-1900.	..	3,14	.	...	3,14
	Budget.	...	3,11	...	...	3,11
	Revised. 1900-1901.	..	3,60	...	..	3,60
	Accounts.	...	3,66		...	3,66
Other Receipts	Accounts. 1899-1900.	35	23	57	...	1,15
	Budget.	27	31	55	...	1,13
	Revised 1900-1901.	27	24	60	...	1,11
	Accounts	22	24	81		1,27
Total in Rupees	Accounts. 1899-1900.	5,46	3,42	10 c 7	62	20,47
	Budget.	1,80	3,53	11,32	60	17,25
	Revised. 1900-1901.	5,71	4,03	12,80	60	23,14
	Accounts.	5,50	4,08	12 93	60	23,17
Total in Sterling	Accounts. 1899-1900.	. . . . .				£ 136,4
	Budget.	. . . . .				115,0
	Revised. 1900-1901.	. . . . .				154,3
	Accounts	. . . . .				154,5

121. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous yea by 5,92 and 2,70, respectively Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 3,81 occurred in Indi under *Dockyard Services, etc*, due principally to recoveries in connection with the employment of Roya Indian Marine vessels on Imperial Service, and 1 29 in Bengal under *Pilotage Receipts* which depend o the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port. The increase under *Coast Light Dues* in Burm was due to a large number of vessels having visited the Burma coasts during the year. The increase, a compared with the previous year's actuals, was mainly due to the same causes

XIX.—Education.

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W P and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
Fees from Schools and Colleges.	Accounts 1899-1900	16	22	19	50	6,89	2,78	1,31	3,55	3.70	19,2
	Budget.	15	18	19	52	6,93	2,69	1,31	3,69	3 70	19,3
	Revised 1900-1901	16	21	19	52	7,29	2,86	1,35	3,72	3,77	20,0
	Accounts.	15	20	20	53	6,96	2,90	1,33	3,73	3,76	19,7
Contributions	Accounts 1899-1900	6	18	...	...	24	43	12	10	5	1,1
	Budget.	7	17	1	...	20	43	9	5	3	1,0
	Revised. 1900-1901	7	16	1	...	28	40	10	6	3	1,1
	Accounts.	5	14	...	...	27	39	11	4	4	1,0
Other Receipts	Accounts 1899-1900	3	10	1	2	42	78	2	50	1,40	
	Budget.	4	7	1	1	55	95	3	48	1,30	
	Revised. 1900-1901	3	16	2	1	46	99	2	47	1,30	
	Accounts.	3	13	8	1	50	1,03	4	50	1,25	
Total in Rupees	Accounts 1899-1900	25	50	20	52	7,54	3,99	1,45	4,15	5,15	
	Budget.	26	42	21	53	7,08	4,07	1,43	4,22	5,03	
	Revised. 1900-1901	26	53	22	53	8,03	4,25	1,47	4,25	5,10	
	Accounts	23	47	28	54	7,73	4,32	1,48	4,27	5,05	
Total in Sterling	Accounts 1899-1900	. . . . .									
	Budget.	. . . . .									
	Revised. 1900-1901	. . . . .									
	Accounts	. . . . .									

122. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 52 and 62, respectively. Under *Fees from Schools and Colleges* the only variation that need be noticed is the improvement in the North-Western Provinces of 21, as compared with the Budget, which was due to high receipts from fees from schools under the control of District Boards (17), and the Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, (4). In Madras the low receipts in the previous year were due to a marked fall in the strength of the B. L. Classes. Under *Contributions* the decrease in the Central Provinces was due to contributions from private persons not having been fully paid on account of the stress of famine. In Madras the receipts of the previous year included certain special items. Under *Other Receipts* the increase of 8 in the North-Western Provinces was attributable chiefly to the high receipts of the Roorkee College Workshop, while those of 6 and 7 in the Central Provinces and Burma were due to the transfer of Reformatory Schools from 1st April 1900 to the Education Department from XVIB—Law and Justice—Jails.

XX.—Medical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	54	...	8	18	41	1,21
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	...	1	49	...	8	16	45	1,19
	Revised		...	...	...	2	60	...	10	19	45	1,36
	Accounts		...	...	...	2	62	..	9	20	52	1,45
Hospital Receipts	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	96	1	5	26	70	1,98
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	95	1	4	26	60	1,86
	Revised		...	...	...	...	90	2	4	23	66	1,85
	Accounts		...	...	...	...	83	2	3	23	65	1,76
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	6	16	2	12	22	2	19	19	98
	Budget	1900-1901	...	8	18	1	12	30	2	18	16	1,05
	Revised		...	8	16	1	25	19	2	19	20	1,10
	Accounts		...	7	16	1	23	17	2	20	20	1,06
Contributions	Accounts	1899-1900	9	4	2	3	1,03	1,5	39	66	36	4,15
	Budget	1900-1901	10	4	1	2	71	1,67	41	63	37	3,96
	Revised		10	3	2	1	71	1,59	41	65	33	3,85
	Accounts		11	4	2	1	72	1,59	44	77	33	4,03
Other Receipts	Accounts	1899-1900	...	1	5	3	6	26	4	31	7	83
	Budget	1900-1901	...	1	4	4	12	18	3	34	8	84
	Revised		1	1	4	3	6	21	4	32	25	97
	Accounts		1	3	5	3	6	19	7	36	25	1,05
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1899-1900	9	11	23	8	2,71	2,02	58	1,60	1,73	9,15
	Budget	1900-1901	10	13	23	8	2,39	2,16	58	1,57	1,66	8,90
	Revised		11	12	22	7	2,52	2,01	61	1,58	1,89	9,13
	Accounts		12	14	23	7	2,46	1,97	65	1,76	1,95	9,35

			Total India Equivalent in sterling.	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	61,1	1,5	62,6
	Budget	1900-1901	59,3	1,5	60,8
	Revised		60,9	1,5	62,4
	Accounts		62,3	1,5	63,8

123. The Indian receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 45 and the actuals of the previous year by 20. The improvement, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was spread over all the heads except *Hospital Receipts*. Under *Medical College and School Fees* the increase occurred chiefly in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and was due to increased attendance at the Medical Colleges. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the increase of 11 in Bengal, due to large receipts of fees and sale-proceeds of manufacture, was covered by the decrease of 13 in the North-Western Provinces, due to low receipts from the dairy attached to the Bareilly Asylum. Under *Other Receipts* the increase was chiefly in Bombay, and was due to the recovery of fees for overtime and Sunday work, by the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, for the medical inspection of vessels, and a special receipt of 3 from the Karachi Municipality, on account of charges incurred by Government in the previous year in connection with the outbreak of cholera. This also accounts for increase over previous year. The decrease under *Hospital Receipts* on account of paying patients in Bengal (12) and in Madras (3) was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 5 in Bombay.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Totals.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1899-1900	...	6	2	...	1	23	9	1	13	5
	Budget } 1900-1901	...	6	7	...	1	23	14	...	13	6
	Revised } 1900-1901	...	6	3	...	1	23	9	...	14	5
	Accounts } 1900-1901	...	8	3	...	1	23	7	...	11	5
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1899-1900	...	10	...	...	6	52	52	4	3	1,2
	Budget } 1900-1901	...	11	...	...	12	48	49	3	2	1,2
	Revised } 1900-1901	...	11	...	...	5	48	57	5	2	1,2
	Accounts } 1900-1901	...	10	...	...	4	49	55	4	2	1,2
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,59	...	...	1,56	...	3,1
	Budget } 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1,50	...	...	1,40	...	2,9
	Revised } 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	2,10	...	...	1,20	...	3,3
	Accounts } 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	2,15	...	...	1,83	...	3,9
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts 1899-1900	...	3	...	...	7	52	70	...	2	1,3
	Budget } 1900-1901	1	2	...	...	5	50	73	...	1	1,3
	Revised } 1900-1901	1	3	...	...	7	56	42	...	2	1,1
	Accounts } 1900-1901	1	6	..	...	11	56	53	...	3	1,[illegible]
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts 1899-1900	21	1	2	...	11	5	4	...	14	[illegible]
	Budget } 1900-1901	22	2	...	...	11	6	5	...	15	[illegible]
	Revised } 1900-1901	22	1	...	...	11	6	6	...	12	[illegible]
	Accounts } 1900-1901	36	1	...	...	15	7	6	...	12	[illegible]
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts 1899-1900	...	9	...	81	46	...	..	3	...	1,3
	Budget } 1900-1901	...	3	...	88	45	...	...	8	...	1,4
	Revised } 1900-1901	...	7	...	87	56	...	...	17	...	1,6
	Accounts } 1900-1901	...	8	...	86	52	...	...	19	...	1,6
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department.	Accounts 1899-1900	1,07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0
	Budget } 1900-1901	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Revised } 1900-1901	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	Accounts } 1900-1901	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Receipts	Accounts 1899-1900	12	...	...	...	3	2	5	2,34	10	2,6
	Budget } 1900-1901	7	...	1	...	5	3	3	4,16	13	4,4
	Revised } 1900-1901	7	...	2	...	4	2	5	2,83	12	3,1
	Accounts } 1900-1901	9	...	1	...	4	1	4	2,80	12	3,1
Total in Rupees	Accounts 1899-1900	1,40	29	4	81	2,33	1,34	1,40	3,98	42	12,0
	Budget } 1900-1901	1,28	24	8	88	2,29	1,30	1,44	5,67	44	13,6
	Revised } 1900-1901	1,19	28	5	87	2,94	1,35	1,19	4,25	42	12,5
	Accounts } 1900-1901	1,27	33	4	86	3,02	1,30	1,25	4,86	40	13,3

		Total India, Equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts 1899-1900	80,1	5	80,6
	Budget } 1900-1901	90,8	3	91,1
	Revised } 1900-1901	83,6	4	84,0
	Accounts } 1900-1901	89,3	4	89,7

124. The Indian receipts under this head fell below the Budget Estimate by 23, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 1,38. The decline, as compared with the Estimate, occurred mainly under *Other Receipts* (1,37), due to the short receipts from sale-proceeds of aluminium ware at the School of Art in Madras. The estimate was too sanguine. This decrease was largely counterbalanced by the increase under *Cinchona Plantations* (1,08), due to an unusually large demand for quinine both in Bengal and Madras. *Under Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs* the falling off in the Punjab (20) was due to the small number of animals that attended fairs in consequence of the famine. The excess under *Veterinary and Stallion Receipts* in India was due to under-estimate of the receipts of the Hissar Cattle Farm transferred from the Military Department. Under *Labour and Emigration* the improvement in Central Provinces and Bengal was chiefly due to the large exodus of coolies during the year, and that in Madras to the re-opening of Emigration, which had been suspended in the previous year, and the despatch of several Emigrant vessels to Natal and Mauritius. The large increase, as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, occurred chiefly under *Cinchona Plantations* and *Other Receipts*, due, in the former case, to the causes mentioned above, and in the latter, to better sales of aluminium ware than in

15,10,04	India (Rupee Figures) .	. 15,64,57	15,40,17	15,43,25
£		£	£	£
10,066,9	India (equivalent in Sterling)	. 10,430,6	10,267,8	10,288,4
715,7	England	. 659,0	697,8	683,2
10,782,6	TOTAL	. 11,089,6	10,965,6	10,971,6

125. The expenditure in this Section showed a saving of £118,0 or R17,70 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of £189,0 or R28,35 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget the principal saving was that of £129,1 or R19,36 under Political, due chiefly to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn, and partly to the provision for special Political expenditure in India not having been utilized, and to short expenditure in the Punjab on account of the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia. There was a saving of £13,5 or R2,03 under Police, due to the low price of food-grains and small issues of free rations in Assam, and to the absence of officers and the short strength of the District Executive Force in Bengal, partly counterbalanced by an excess in the Punjab due to the revision of the Border Military Police; of £35,7 or R5,36 under Education, chiefly in Bengal and Bombay; of £12,6 or R1,89 under Medical, of which £5,0 occurred in the expenditure in England owing to no doctors or nurses having been sent to India, and £7,6 or R1,15 in India, due chiefly to the provision for plague preventive measures in India and Madras having proved too high; and of £14,3 or R214, under Scientific and other Minor Departments, due to a decrease of £29,1 or R4,36 in the Indian expenditure, owing chiefly to too large a provision having been made for census charges, and to short expenditure under Veterinary and Stallion and Miscellaneous charges, reduced by an excess in the expenditure in England, chiefly on account of charges in connection with the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of £22,7 or R3,41 under General Administration, due mainly to the extended tours of the Viceroy, and to high Secretariat charges, chiefly in India, of £62,6 or R9,39 under Law and Justice—Jails, due to an increase in jail population, to high prices of food-grains, and to large outlay on raw material to meet the demands of the Military Department for South Africa and China; and of £6,8 or R1,02 under Marine, chiefly in England, due to the enhancement, from April 1898, of the subsidy to the admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government defence vessels, and to the outlay on alterations to Torpedo Boat Defence Vessels.

126. Of the increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year £42,9 or R6,44 occurred under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly under salaries, due to the reorganization of the commission in some Provinces, and to revisions of pay in others; £112,8 or R16,92 under Law and Justice—Jails, due mainly to the causes stated above; £66,7 or R10,00 under Police, chiefly in Burma, due to the constitution of the Rangoon City Police, as a separate force, at an increased cost, and the formation of additional Military Police to replace regular troops in the Southern Shan States, in the North-Western Provinces, due to the extension of reforms in the Police force, and the Rural Police system of Oudh, and in Bombay owing to additional establishments required for famine duty, and the payment of grain compensation allowance; £56,0 or R 8,40 under Marine, of which £24,0 occurred in England, and £32,0 or R4,79 in India, due mainly to the purchase of stores to replace issues in the previous year for transports to South Africa, and for fitting transports for Jubaland and China Expeditionary Force, and hired vessels for the conveyance of details and invalids England, and £85,6 or R12,84 under Scientific and other Minor Departments, of which £12,3 occurred in England, and £73,3 or R11,00 in India, chiefly in the charges of the Survey of India, Veterinary and Stallion charges, and the expenditure in connection with the Paris Exhibition. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by a decrease of £44,4 or R6,66 under General Administration, due to a reduction of £64,8 in the expenditure in England, and an excess of £20,4 or R3,06 in India, due mainly to the causes stated above, and of £134,3 or R20,14 under Political, due to the irregular drawings of the Amir of Afghanistan.

18.—General Administration.

			In India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment	Accounts	1899-1900	2,51	47	96	50	96	96	90	1,20	2,39	10,91
	Budget	1900-1901	2,5	50	96	50	99	96	96	1 20	2,48	11,04
	Revised		2,-	46	96	52	1 09	96	96	1,20	2,59	11,26
	Accounts		2,5-	44	90	48	1,0	96	90	1,20	2,59	11,20
Staff and Household	Accounts	1899-1900	-,68	10	30	13	51	31	22	1,37	2,35	7,97
	Budget	1900-1901	- 50	1	33	15	57	13	23	1 35	2,37	7,65
	Revised		2,72	8	33	9	5-	41	23	1,41	2,21	8,03
	Accounts		2,59	8	34	7	02	35	23	1,41	2,18	7,85
Durbar Fund	Accounts	1899-1900	1,38									1,38
	Budget	1900-1901	1,87			...			..		...	1 87
	Revised		1 87	...		.	..					1,87
	Accounts		2,08	..	..	...			...			2,08
Executive Council	Accounts	1899-1900	3 80					...	..	1,35	1,41	6,65
	Budget	1900-1901	4,03	.	..	...				1 34	1,30	6,67
	Revised		4 18					...		1,34	1,30	6,52
	Accounts		4 -	.		..		..	...	1,35	1,30	6,55
Legislative Council	Accounts	1899-1900	52		18	..	33	6	2	7	4	1,52
	Budget	1900-1901	57	..	15		4	6	.	10	1	1 56
	Revised		1,04	...	14	.	-7	3	2	5	6	1,61
	Accounts		1,35	...	12		26	2	3	-	7	1,00
Secretariat	Accounts	1899-1900	2 0	1,45	2 0	1 10	5 6	3 6	2 6	3 61	5,87	49,81
	Budget	1900-1901	,03	1,41	50	1 11	5 75	3 3	2 5	)	6,31	50 03
	Revised		,07	1, 5	2,75	1,13	6,0	3 44	2 67	3 72	6 24	51,25
	Accounts		23 6	1,01	2,7)	1 11	6, 3	3 43	2 63	3 75	6,19	51,38
Tour Charges	Accounts	1899-1900	2,02	1,	1)	5	2)	67	55	12	10	4,66
	Budget	1900-1901	1 04	,1	14	6	21	5	6-	11	6	4 16
	Revised		3,12	21	1,	7	0	77	60	7	4	5,31
	Accounts		3,-4	-4	13	6	3)	85	)	7	2	5,53
Board of Revenue and Inspector Commissioner	Account	1899-1900	1		106		2,77	2,65	1,50	1 6,		9,62
	Budget	1900-1901	.	.	1,16		2,73	2,61	1,55	1,6,	..	9,73
	Revised		1	.	1 13		2 81	2 60	1,57	1,73	...	9,65
	Accounts		4	..	1 00	...	2,83	2,62	1,53	1,72	...	9,83
Commissioners	Account	1899-190	1	3,19	4 6	55	5 30	4 93	3,20		2,32	23,42
	Budget		...	2 11	4 57	55	5,54	4,85	3 35		2,30	23,49
	Revised	1900-1901	.	2 03	4 55	61	5 07	4 54	3,41	..	2,53	23,73
	Accounts		1	2,13	4 55	61	5,75	4,5-	3,38	...	2 55	23,83
Inspector General of Stamps Registration, Excise, Jails and Police	Accounts	1899-1900		28		51		51	55		54	2,39
	Budg		...	32	..	56	...	52	55	..	56	2,51
	Revised	1900-1901		31	...	55	..	56	57	..	54	2,53
	Accounts		...	31		61	...	57	58	..	54	2,61
Account Offices	Accounts	1899-1900	6,71	1,13	2,84	6	3,91	2,82	1,60	2,70	2,03	25,33
	Budget		6 6)	1 9	2 9)	5-	3,51	3	1,57	2,72	2,87	25,50
	Revised	1900-1901	6,21	1 14	3,07	54	3,7-	3 05	1 51	2 55	2,87	24,96
	Accounts		6 22	1,14	3,06	54	3 70	2,9)	1,62	2,56	2 93	24,96
Paper Currency Office	Accounts	1899-1900	1,15		29			13	13	30	8	2,95
	Budget		1,21	..	31	.		1	13	32	81	2,91
	Revised	1900-1901	1,16	..	30	...		13	15	32	83	2,85
	Accounts		1,1	.	30	...		13	11	31	84	2,8
Allowance to Presidency Banks	Accounts	1899-1900	2 31		.	.			...	23	50	3,
	Budget		1,33	...	...	...	...	.	...	25	52	2,66
	Revised	1900-1901	1,31		...	...	...	.	.	29	54	2,74
	Account		1,39	..	...		...	.		23	55	2,72
General Establishment Bank Charges	Accounts	1899-1900	2	33	4	3	2 27	72	1,47	3,33	1,12	9,33
	Budget		2	37	...	3	2,25	79	1,51	3 40	1,16	9,36
	Revised	1900-1901	2	35	..	3	,25	71	1,52	3,15	1,15	9,27
	Accounts		1	35		3	2 41	75	1 55	3,01	1,15	9,99

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total.
Treasuries	Accounts	1899-1900	7		.	.		.		1		8
	Budget	1900-1901	7				.			1		8
	Revised		7	.						..		7
	Accounts		7	..	.		...		.			7
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts	1899-1900	48,08	6,08	12 73	2,47	22 80	17 02	13 04	15 07	20,42	1,59,61
	Budget	1900-1901	46,28	6,23	13 21	3 48	22 50	17,37	13 4	16,05	0 84	1,59,42
	Revised		48,50	6 22	13 42	3 4	22 68	1 ,,6	13 51	15,80	2 09	1,62,13
	Accounts		48 92	6,30	13,37	3 51	22,99	17,47	13,49	15,71	20,91	1 62,07

			Total India equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total including England.
			£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	1,064 1	320,0	1,384.1
	Budget	1900-1901	1,062,8	254 2	1,317,0
	Revised		1,081 3	255 4	1,336,7
	Accounts		1,084 5	255,2	1,339,7

Excess over Budget Grant.	Imperial	. .	2 64	7	3	2	.	4			10	2,90
	Provincial	. .			13	1	50	6	10	..	..	80
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	. .			..			..				4	4
„ „ „ Local Government	.		.	6	1	1	50	6	10			86
„ awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	. . . . . Imperial	.	2,64	1	3	2		4	.		6	2,80

127 The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 3,25 and 3,06, respectively. The excess over Budget occurred chiefly in India but was contributed to by all the other Provinces except Madras, where there was a small saving of 37 The excess in India was mainly due to high payments under *Tour Charges*, owing to the more extended tours of the Viceroy, and under *Secretariats* in salaries, and hill journey and telegram charges.

128 Under *Salaries of Governor General, Governors, etc.*, the excess in Bengal (13) was due to the Chief Commissioner of Assam having drawn his pay for three months in Calcutta, and that in Bombay (11) chiefly to the grant of privilege leave to the Commissioner of Sind. Under *Staff and Household* the excess in India (29) was chiefly due to high hill journey and telegram charges, and the excess in Bengal (25) to hill journey charges, for which a small provision was made under *Tour Charges*, and to the Private Secretary and Staff of the Chief Commissioner of Assam having drawn pay for three months in Calcutta. The saving in Assam (8) was due to this last cause, that in the Central Provinces (4) to the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner having been vacant for a part of the year, that in the North-Western Provinces (10) to the transfer of contingent charges to the head *Tour Charges*, while that in Bombay (19) occurred under contingent and telegram charges. Under *Durbar Fund* the excess (21) was due to an advance in March 1901 on account of household expenses of His Excellency the Viceroy in April and May 1901. Under *Executive Council* the excess (18) was mainly due to a Member of the Council having drawn his leave allowance in India Under *Legislative Council* the excess in India (11) was chiefly due to an under-estimate of salaries and travelling allowances of both official and non-official members, and the excess in Bombay (6) to an additional member of the Supreme Council having drawn his pay in Bombay, and to an increase in the travelling allowance of non-official members. The saving in Burma (6) was due to the provision for travelling allowance of no official members not having been utilised; that in Bengal (8) to the grant of leave, and the saving in the North-Western Provinces and Madras, to officers appointed to the Supreme Council, having drawn pay in Bengal.

129. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,35, of which 83 were in India, 20 in Central Provinces, 25 in Bengal, 2 in the North-Western Provinces, 2 in the Punjab, and 19 in Madras,

In Burma and Bombay there were savings of 1 and 15 respectively. The details in t
tariat charges are given below:—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Secretariat (India).			
2,91	Financial Department	2,90	2,98	3,02
73	Statistical Department	77	75	75
2,92	Home Department	2,81	2,98	3,15
1,48	Legislative Department	1,51	1,61	1,60
4,36	Foreign Department	4,26	4,29	4,19
2,21	Revenue and Agriculture	2,16	2,08	2,00
7	Translators Department	7	8	8
3,37	Public Works Department	3,15	3,53	3,62
36	Government Record Department	42	36	37
4 89	Military Department	4,94	5,01	5,04
23,30	TOTAL	22,99	23,67	23,82

130. The excess in the Financial Department was due chiefly to the deputation of the Under-Sec
ary in connection with the examination of Berar expenditure (7), and to high hill journey allowances a
ontingencies (5); that in the Home Department (34) to telegram charges, mainly owing to the de
f Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress; that in the Legislative Department (9) chiefly to spec
harges for the revision of Codes; that in the Public Works Department (47) to absence of officers
rivilege leave (33), and to hill journey allowances (15), which were under-estimated, while that in t
filitary Department was due to high telegram charges (21), and the payment of rent and taxes, for t
uilding rented by the Department, while in Calcutta (5), partly counterbalanced by savings unc
alaries (9) and establishment (7). The saving in the Foreign Department (7) occurred chiefly unc
stablishment and telegram charges, and that in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (16) unc
everal heads, the more important being 7 under establishment, due to the deputation of the Registrar
as Assistant Secretary in charge of Famine correspondence, 3 for special charges for Famine corr
ondence, and 3 under salaries, owing to the appointment of a lower paid officer as Under-Secretary. T
xcesses in the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Madras, were mainly due to the grant of privilege lea
nd the appointment of officers on special duty. In the Central Provinces it was also partly due to t
ncreased pay drawn by the Revenue Secretary, in consequence of the revision in the Commission.
engal the excess due to the above causes was enhanced by high charges on account of travelli
llowance of establishments and contingencies, and in Madras, by the charge to this head of the pay of t
nder-Secretary, who was appointed Provincial Superintendent of Census, in addition to the pay of t
fficiating officer. Under *Tour Charges* the excess in India (1,30) was due to the more extended to
ade by the Viceroy, and that in the North-Western Provinces (30), partly to the transfer of continge
harges from the head *Staff and Household*, as stated above, and partly (20) to the purchase of ten
s which a re-appropriation was sanctioned by the Local Government. There were savings in
he other Provinces except Assam, the principal being 7 in the Central Provinces, due to l
xpenditure, than was expected, on the purchase of tents and furniture, and the hire of camels and ca
nd 4 in Madras due to low charges on account of camp equipment and travelling expenses.
ombay the high charge of the previous year was due to the visit of Lord Sandhurst to Calcutta. Un
oard of Revenue and Financial Commissioner, the charge in India represents the pay drawn
fficers of other Provinces deputed to India, for periods for which they were attached to the Lo
overnments. The excess in Bengal was mainly due to the Financial Commissioner of Burma havi
rawn his pay for one month in Calcutta, and that in Madras to the grant of privilege leave. Un
ommissioners the excess in Burma (21) was due chiefly to the grant of privilege leave, and
eputation of Commissioners on special duty (29), partly counterbalanced by savings of 5 under
nd travelling allowance of witnesses, and 6 under contingencies. The increase, as compared with
revious year, was due to the higher salaries payable under the reorganization of the Burma Commis
The excess in Assam (6) was due to the grant of privilege leave, and that in Bombay (19) to incre
nder salaries, establishment, and travelling allowances owing to indirect famine charges. Th
xcesses were partly counterbalanced by savings in Bengal (9) due to the provision for additi
ommissioners not having been fully utilized, and 6 in the North-Western Provinces under sala
Under *Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, etc*, the variations are generally due to absenc
eave, but in Assam, it was chiefly due to the newly created appointment of a Personal Assistant

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Civil Account and Currency Offices	Office of A G, P. W Dept.	Total
Accounts	1899-1900	22,88	2,85	25,73	2,45	28,18
Budget	1900-1901	23,09	2,91	26,00	2,41	28,41
Revised	1900-1901	22,71	2,89	25,60	2 25	27,85
Accounts	1900-1901	22,70	2,87	25,57	2,26	27,83

131 The saving in the Civil Account Offices was chiefly due to absence of officers, and to the deputation of Superintendents to act as Chief Superintendents, partly counterbalanced by privilege leave arrangements. The savings under Public Works Office of Account occurred chiefly under salaries (12), and establishment (4), due partly to vacancies and partly to the appointment of lower paid officers. The small increase under *Allowances to Presidency Banks* was in the payments on account of Public Debt duties, and in Bombay partly also to the entertainment of extra establishment at Branch Banks in connection with the Babashahi coinage conversion. Under *General Establishment of Local Funds Offices*, the excess in Bengal (13) and the saving in the North-Western Provinces (4) occurred mainly in the contingent expenditure of District Boards. The excess in the Punjab was due to the charge to this head of stationery purchased by District Bodies, while the saving in Madras (39) was due to the cost of printing, having been debited to 30—Stationery and Printing, instead of to this head as formerly.

132 There was an excess of £1,0 or R15 in expenditure in England, due to an increase of £2,2 in the management of Debt, owing to the issue of India 3 per cent Stock, and of £3 on account of payments to the Bank of England, in connection with the gold held in that country on account of the Currency Reserve, reduced by a saving of £1,5 owing to smaller demands than were expected for stores.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	Total.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts. 1899-1900	6	60	2,03	...	11,32	6,26	3,66	5,47	6,88	36,28
	Budget. 1900-1901	6	60	3,15	...	11,80	5,80	3,75	5 82	6 92	37,96
	Revised. 1900-1901	5	61	3,09	...	11,55	5,76	3 73	5,85	6,88	37,51
	Accounts. 1900-1901	5	60	3,14	.	11,63	5,75	3,64	5,88	6,83	37,52
Law Officers.	Accounts. 1899-1900	13	3	68	13	3,23	1,35	1,24	1,04	1,90	10,63
	Budget. 1900-1901	3	3	71	10	3,30	1,52	1,23	1,47	1,98	10,42
	Revised. 1900-1901	4	6	63	11	3,30	1 61	1,47	1,81	2,14	11,23
	Accounts. 1900-1901	4	3	65	10	3,30	1,66	1,38	1,74	2,14	11,13
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts. 1899-1900	80	1,21	1,55	2,03	47,01	24,45	12,32	24,91	19,22	1,33,30
	Budget. 1900-1901	84	1,47	1,64	2,11	47,62	24,65	12,29	24 56	19,29	1,34,47
	Revised. 1900-1901	78	1,34	1,63	1,98	47 66	24,29	12,52	25,54	19,45	1,34,99
	Accounts. 1900-1901	77	1,32	1,58	1,96	47,94	24,31	12,53	25,27	19,45	1,35,10
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts. 1899-1900	4	34	40	..	1,63	84	24	00	2 45	6,82
	Budget. 1900-1901	4	34	42	...	1,70	83	36	88	2,52	7,09
	Revised. 1900-1901	4	34	38	.	1,64	82	31	87	2,45	6,85
	Accounts. 1900-1901	4	31	37		1,63	79	30	87	2,44	6,75
Criminal Courts	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,57	7,52	19,74	3,88	24,93	18,68	16 65	12,26	13,32	1,18,55
	Budget. 1900-1901	1,51	7,85	21 00	4,10	25.50	19 06	16,07	12,30	13,39	1,21,80
	Revised. 1900-1901	1,48	8,16	20 63	4,08	25,33	18 94	16,07	12,07	13,07	1,21,03
	Accounts. 1900-1901	1,54	8,23	20,61	4,07	25,16	18,94	16,90	12,07	13,62	1,21,80
Courts of Justiceship.	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	52	89	2,18
	Budget. 1900-1901	...	...	..	.	76	..	...	53	95	2,24
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	50	98	2,22
	Accounts. 1900-1901		...		...	77	...	...	50	97	2,24
Charges (Magistracy Examinations).	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	18	12	.	5	...	35
	Budget. 1900-1901	...	...			16	10	...	6	1	33
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...		...	14	14	...	5	...	33
	Accounts. 1900-1901		..		...	11	15		6	1	33

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total
	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	10	12	90	7	60	40	38	85	25	3,7
	Budget .	10	12	93	10	75	44	50	92	30	4,1
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	11	11	84	8	78	44	35	85	18	3,7
	Accounts .	10	11	80	6	73	44	33	87	18	3,6
IN RUPEES .	Accounts . 1899-1900 .	2,70	9,82	25,30	6,11	80,78	52,10	34,49	46,90	44 94	3,12,1
	Budget .	2,58	10,41	27,91	6,71	91,70	52,46	34,80	46,00	45,36	3,18,5
	Revised . 1900-1901 .	2,50	10,02	27,20	6,25	91,20	52,00	35,35	48,00	45,95	3,18,8
	Accounts .	2,54	10,03	27,15	6,19	91,33	52,07	35,14	47,92	45,04	3,18,0

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
IN STERLING	Accounts . 1899-1900	2,080,0	6	2,081,5
	Budget .	2,123,5	5	2,124,0
	Revised . 1900-1901	2,125,8	3	2,126,1
	Accounts .	2,124,1	3	2,124,4

over Budget Grant, Provincial . . .	...	22	...	...	...	...	34	1,32	28	2,16
sanctioned by Imperial Government .	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	1,32	...	1,54
„ „ Local Government .	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	28	62
s under Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	5	5	1	...	5	1	1	9	27

33. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year nd 6,47, respectively. The increase over the previous year was contributed to by all the Provinces : India, and the North-Western Provinces. The increases in the Central Provinces (81) and (1,85) were due chiefly to the reorganization of the Commission in these Provinces; the increase in l (1,55) to revision in the salaries of District and Sessions Judges; that in the Punjab (65) appointment of Additional Divisional Judges, and high contingent charges; that in Madras (1,02) e expenditure on diet and road money of witnesses and prosecutors, to the reorganization of the establishment, and to an increase in the number of Assistant Collectors employed, and that in Bombay large payments of grain compensation, heavy expenditure on account of diet and road money nesses, and fees in criminal cases, and to a large number of officers having been present on duty to famine.

34. As compared with the Budget the principal excesses occurred under *Law Officers* (68), and *ınd Sessions Courts* (69). The former was due mainly to high payments on account of pleaders' arristers' fees in criminal cases, and occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (14), the) (15), Madras (27), and Bombay (16). Under *Civil and Sessions Courts* the excess in Bengal as due to the revision in the pay of District and Sessions Judges; in the Punjab (24) appointment of Additional Divisional Judges (50), partly counterbalanced by savings in rovisions for grain compensation (14), and for the revision of menial establishments (9); dras (71) to an over-estimate of the probable savings under salaries of District and Sessions , and Munsifs and their establishments, and to an increase in the expenditure on diet and money of prosecutors and witnesses, and in Bombay (16) it was due to larger payments s of other Provinces than was anticipated, to grain compensation having been paid for a longer than estimated for, and to high expenditure on diet and road money to witnesses. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings in the other Provinces, which occurred mainly under salaries The increase, as compared with the previous year, has been explained above. There were savings under all the other heads except *Other Courts of Justice*, under which there was a small excess. The saving under *High Courts, Chief Courts, etc.*, in Bengal (17) was due to no arrangements having been made in place of a Puisne Judge absent on furlough, and to the provision for Commission to the Receiver having been utilized; that in the North-Western Provinces (11) was due to the absence of the Chief Justice; in the Punjab (11) and Bombay (9), chiefly due to the absence of officers, and in the latter partly to a decrease in the diet and road money to witnesses. The excess of 1,11 in Burma over the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to the creation of the Chief Court in Lower Bu

135. The saving in England (£2) was due to the provision for the outfit allowance of a Judge not having been required

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures.	Accounts.	1899-1900	5	1,55	1,79	11	8 17	1,67	1,13	3,11	71	18,29
	Budget	1900-1901	8	2,36	2 40	10	7,05	1,89	1,38	3,43	75	20,04
	Revised		7	1,89	1,68	12	11,19	1,89	1,35	4,55	85	23,62
	Accounts.		8	1,92	1,59	14	11,27	1,85	1,11	4,02	64	22,62
Other Jail Charges.	Accounts.	1899-1900	74	3,67	9,17	1 05	16 37	13,75	10,52	7 82	7 41	70,50
	Budget	1900-1901	66	5,12	10,97	1,28	10,04	14 57	11,36	7,88	7,98	75,86
	Revised		88	4,31	9,12	1,22	16,61	10,31	12,22	9 45	10 40	80,52
	Accounts.		93	4 59	8,79	1,19	17,04	10,40	12,43	9,52	10,81	81,70
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts.	1899-1900	13 81	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	13,81
	Budget	1900-1901	14,23	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	14,23
	Revised		15,05	...	..	..	...	...	..		..	15,05
	Accounts.		15,24	..	...	.		..			...	15,24
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1899-1900	14,60	5,22	10,96	1,16	24,54	15 47	11,65	10 93	8,12	1,02,60
	Budget	1900-1901	14,07	7,48	13,37	1 38	23 01	16,46	12,74	11,81	8,73	1,16,13
	Revised		16,00	6 20	10,80	1,34	27,80	15,20	13 01	14 00	11,25	1,15,70
	Accounts		16,25	6,51	10,38	1,33	28,31	16,45	13,54	13,54	11,45	1,19,96

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England	Total, including England
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1899-1900	£ 6810	£ 2	684
	Budget	1900-1901	7342	2	734
	Revised		7946	...	794
	Accounts		7996	..	799

Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial		1,27	...	...	...	4,62	1,79	80	2 23	... 2,72	12
	Provincial		...	...	..	..						
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government			1,27		...	..	...	...	..	1,50	2,52	5
„ „ Local Government			...	...	...	...	4 62	1,79	80	73	20	8
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance			...	...	2		...			1	1	

136. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 9,43 and 16,96, respectively. The excess under *Jail Manufactures* occurred almost entirely in Bengal (3,62), and was due to the large purchase of raw materials to meet the demand of the Military Department for South Africa and China. There was an excess of 59 in Madras due to large supplies to Government Departments from the Madras Penitentiary. The savings in the other Provinces were mainly due to small purchases of raw material, due to a decrease in the demands for jail manufactures, and to the transfer of charges for manufacture in Reformatory School to the head 22—Education. The excess over the previous year occurred mainly in Bengal and Madras, and was due to the causes stated above. The excess under *Other Jail Charges* was contributed to by all the Provinces except the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, and was due chiefly to the increase in jail population and the rise in the prices of food-grains, and in the Punjab and Madras partly also to high expenditure for moving prisoners. These causes also account for the increase over the actuals of the previous year. The saving in the Central Provinces (53) was due to a decrease in the expenditure on rations, and the transfer of the Reformatory School charges to 22—Education; that in Burma (2,18) to a decrease in jail population, and to the provision for a new district jail not having been fully utilized. The transfer of the Reformatory School charges to 22—Education also contributed to the saving, while that in Assam (9) was due to less expenditure on rations and petty construction and repair.

137. The absence of expenditure in England was due to no stores having been sent out to the

ıcy Police	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	7,95	...	...	2,82	3,92	14,6
	Budget	...	...	...	...	8,26	...	...	2,87	3,95	15,0
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	8,30	...	...	2,81	4,35	15,4
	Accounts.	...	..	...	...	8,30	...	...	2,79	4,37	15,4
endence	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	48	1,32	...	1,59	1,57	1,31	1,48	89	8,6
	Budget	...	49	1,35	...	1,58	1,55	1,32	1,54	97	8,8
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	51	1,44	...	1,45	1,62	1,30	1,55	92	8,7
	Accounts.	...	52	1,47	...	1,46	1,64	1,33	1,56	92	8,9
Executive	Accounts. 1899-1900	4,94	14,07	38,61	5,84	47,08	46,50	29,17	38,97	42,39	2,67,5
	Budget	4,81	14,90	39,90	6,68	48,48	47,55	28,45	38,87	43,90	2,73,5
	Revised. 1900-1901	4,90	14,94	39,32	6,50	47,22	47,88	28,79	38,86	44,60	2,73,0
	Accounts.	5,56	14,56	39,28	6,59	47,03	48,46	28,59	38,72	44,15	2,72,9
al and Can-	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	23	...	52	...	5,76	...	49	7,0
nt Police.	Budget	...	...	21	...	50	...	6,00	...	49	7,2
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	21	...	50	...	5,65	...	50	6,8
	Accounts	...	...	20	...	39	...	6,00	...	49	7,1
ient Rail-	Accounts. 1899-1900	41	28	...	7	1,31	1,71	2,67	1,13	77	8 3
olice.	Budget	38	23	...	9	1,55	1,56	2,42	1,07	1,06	8,3
	Revised. 1900-1901	44	22	9	7	1,31	1,52	2,55	1,04	1,02	8,2
	Accounts	45	23	8	7	1,37	1,52	2,86	1,05	1,20	8,8
olice	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	29	2	3,89	28,87	...	7	10,15	43,2
	Budget	...	...	31	3	4,23	30,30	...	7	10,10	45,0
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	28	3	3,95	30,70	...	6	9,90	44,9
	Accounts.	...	...	27	2	3,98	30,15	...	6	9,56	44,0
olice	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	47,73	10,37	1,40	5	3,75	13	4,76	68,1
	Budget	...	...	50,05	10,93	1,47	4	3,83	14	4,74	71,2
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	49,23	9,74	1,60	3	4,00	13	4,96	70,2
	Accounts.	...	...	50,27	9,45	1,03	3	4,70	14	4,89	71,1
ounds	Accounts. 1899-1900	3	78	6	30	24	1,30	41	2,58	1,14	6,8
	Budget	4	80	6	26	22	1,46	43	2,06	1,10	7,0
	Revised. 1900-1901	3	80	6	26	22	1,40	43	2,54	99	6,7
	Accounts	2	75	6	23	23	1,38	42	2,43	92	6,4
harges	Accounts 1899-1900	1,74	1	27	1	35	2	13	8	49	3,1
	Budget	1,45	1	10	...	35	78	6	8	49	3,3
	Revised. 1900-1901	1,21	1	22	...	45	2	5	8	46	2,5
	Accounts.	1,29	1	22	...	50	2	4	9	42	2,5
s Rupees	Accounts. 1899-1900	7,12	15,62	88,51	16,61	64,29	80,02	43,20	47,26	65,00	4,27,6
	Budget	6,68	16,43	92,04	17,99	66,64	83,24	42,51	47,30	66,80	4,30,6
	Revised. 1900-1901	6,58	16,48	90,85	16,60	65,00	83,17	43,37	47,07	67,70	4,36,8
	Accounts.	7,32	16,07	91,85	16,36	64,89	83,20	41,06	40,84	66,92	4,37,5

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
s Sterling	Accounts. 1899-1900	2,850,8	5	2,851,3
	Budget	2,930,9	6	2,937,5
	Revised. 1900-1901	2 912,1	1,3	2,913,4
	Accounts.	2,916,8	1,2	2,918,0

ver Budget Grant	Imperial	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55	...	12	1,6
anctioned by Imperial Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
„ Local Government		...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	9
waiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	6
under Exchange Compensation nce		1	1	6	1	1	...	...	5	1	

8. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 2,12, but exceeded the actuals vious year by 9,88. As compared with the Budget the saving was contributed chiefly by Ass nd Bengal (1,75). In the former Province the saving occurred mainly under *Special Police*, 9

the cheapness of food-grains and small issues of free rations; and in the latter it occurred chiefly under *District Executive Force*, and was due to change of officers and short strength of the force. There was, on the other hand, an excess in the Punjab (1,55), due mainly to the revision of the Border Military Police. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was contributed to by all the Provinces except Assam and Madras, but chiefly by Burma (3,34), the North-Western Provinces (3,18), and Bombay (1,92). In the first of these Provinces, it was due partly to additional charges on account of the Rangoon City Police, which was constituted as a separate force, at an increased cost, in June of the previous year, and partly, to the formation of additional companies of Military Police to take the place of regular troops in the Southern Shan States; in the second, it was due to the extension of reforms in the Police Force and the Rural Police system of Oudh, and in the last, to the entertainment of additional officers and establishments on Famine duty, and the payment of grain compensation allowance.

139. Under *Presidency Police* the excess in Bombay (42) was due to the payment of grain compensation for a longer period than anticipated, to an increase in the charges for private watchmen and ramoshis, cost of temporary establishments to accompany specie remittances, and to a decrease in the contribution from the Bombay Municipality. The first three of these causes account for the increase over the previous year. The decrease of 8 in Madras was due to savings in clothing of the Town and Suburban Police. The variations under *Superintendence* occurred chiefly under salaries, and were due to leave arrangements. Under *District Executive Force* the saving in Burma (62) was due chiefly to the provision for re-grading Assistant District Superintendents not having been used, to savings in clothing and Punitive Police, and to the short strength of the Rangoon City Police partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure on arms and accoutrements, petty construction and repairs, and rewards to informers in gambling cases. The excess, as compared with the previous year (67), was due, as stated above, to the separation of the Rangoon City Police. There were besides smaller savings in the Central Provinces (34), due to less expenditure than expected on grain compensation and petty repairs, and under salaries, in Assam (9) and in Madras (3). There were, on the other hand, excesses in India (75), due chiefly to the non-recovery of the contribution payable by Local Funds, towards the cost of the Central India Agency Police (62), and short recovery of 4 from the Southern Mahratta Railway. The excess over the previous year was chiefly due to the Central India Agency Police scheme having been fully carried out during the year. In the North-Western Provinces the excess (91) was due chiefly to increased expenditure under travelling police escorts, arms and accoutrements, and on account of punitive police imposed on the town of Cawnpore. In Bombay the excess (25) was due to the payment of grain compensation for a longer period than was anticipated (1,21), to increased travelling charges (33), and contingencies (11) owing to famine, to carriage of constabulary (15) and temporary establishments (10), counterbalanced by savings under the grants for temporary establishments for famine and plague duty (61), for additional police (13), and Mounted Police (21), and in the provision for substitution of Police for Military guards (23), and to low expenditure on clothing (46). Under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* the excess in the Punjab (30), as compared with the previous year, was due to the revision of the Municipal Police Force in certain districts. Under *Government Railway Police* the principal excess occurred in the Punjab (44), and was chiefly due to the adjustment on account of rent of Railway quarters occupied by the North-Western Railway Police. The increase over the previous year was due to additions made to the Railway Police. The excess in Burma (8) was due to the recovery from the Burma Railway Company having fallen short of the Government share of the cost of the Railway Police, and that in Bombay (which as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to arrear charges. The saving in Bengal (18) was due to the provision made for the East Indian Railway Police not having been fully utilized. Under *Village Police* the saving in Bengal (25) was due to the Chowkidari Act having been introduced into Puri; and that in Bombay (54) to the grants for heads of Village Police and watchmen, and Pagis not having been fully utilized, and the debit to 3—Land Revenue of a portion of the assessment of alienated lands, previously debited to this head. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the fact that the allowances to heads of Village Police and watchmen were paid in advance in 1899-1900, and to larger adjustments on account of assessment of alienated lands in that year. Under *Special Police* the difference on the aggregate is small, but the variation in some of the Provinces is very considerable. The principal were a saving in Assam of 1,48, which has been explained above, and excesses in the Punjab (93), Burma (22), Bengal (16), and in Bombay (15). The excess in the Punjab is due to insufficient provision for the revision of the Derajat Military Police; that in Burma mainly to high expenditure on arms and accoutrements, and on the purchase of ponies to replace those sent to South Africa in the previous year, partly counterbalanced by saving due to the Police Force being below the sanctioned strength; that in Bengal to high contingent charges of the Bengal Military Police, and the employment of an Assistant Superintendent in the Chittagong and Angul Frontier Police without provision. That in Bombay was due to the entertainment of temporary establishments for famine duty, to extra allowances to the Mounted Police owing to famine, and increase in grain compensation. The increase, as compared with the previous year, was mainly contributed by Burma (2,54)

Punjab (1,01); the former has been already explained and the latter was due mainly to of the Border Military Police. There was, on the other hand, a saving of 92 in Assam, due pa ther issues of free rations (77), and to smaller supply of arms and accoutrements than in the previ The decrease under *Cattle Pounds* occurred chiefly in Madras (2), where the charges were exc y low, and in Bombay (18), where the low expenditure was due to famine. Under *Other Charges* t occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (76), where the lump grant of 75 included und ead was utilized in meeting extra charges connected with plague and other items of expenditur India (16), due to low charges under Thuggee and Dacoity. Against these savings there was of 15 in Bengal, which occurred in the Steam Boiler Inspection Establishment charges.

140. The excess in the expenditure in England (£6 or R91 was chiefly due to the supply o copies of Henry's Hand-book of Instructions for the Classification of Finger Impressions (£4 or R o 15 Police Officers having come out to India against 10 provided for.

21.—Marine.

			India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
ral Supervision l Accounts.	Accounts	1899-1900	1,71	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Budget		1,75	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Revised	1900-1901	1,74	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
	Accounts		1,74	...	...	...	...	...	1,7
ie Survey and ablishment.	Accounts	1899-1900	71	58	...	82	11	20	2,4
	Budget		77	65	...	84	14	23	2,6
	Revised	1900-1901	86	60	...	73	10	22	2,5
	Accounts		85	60	...	74	10	20	2,4
yards	Accounts	1899-1900	4,53	...	...	...	...	...	4,5
	Budget		4,77	...	...	...	...	...	4,7
	Revised	1900-1901	4,05	...	...	...	...	...	4,0
	Accounts		4,29	...	...	...	...	...	4,2
es and Allow- es and Victual- g of Officers l men afloat.	Accounts	1899-1900	8,32	1,50	25	82	...	9	10,9
	Budget		8,72	1,73	26	80	...	10	11,7
	Revised	1900-1901	8,96	1,28	26	85	...	10	11,4
	Accounts		8,98	1,28	25	84	...	10	11,4
ie Stores and al for Building l Repairs of ps.	Accounts	1899-1900	-4,36	1,49	21	68	...	7	-1,9
	Budget		-2,50	1,87	22	80	...	4	4
	Revised	1900-1901	-2,00	1,87	22	77	...	6	9
	Accounts		-1,15	1,95	18	85	...	4	1,8
ge, Pilot Es- lishment, and ssels.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	2	6,15	...	...	6,1
	Budget		...	...	2	6,18	...	...	6,2
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	2	6,91	...	...	6,9
	Accounts		...	...	2	6,92	...	...	6,9
Charges	Accounts	1899-1900	1,96	3,78	20	1,00	...	5	6,9
	Budget		2,49	4,77	55	98	...	2	8,8
	Revised	1900-1901	2,33	4,37	35	91	...	2	7,9
	Accounts		2,02	3,65	32	89	...	2	6,9
L IN RUPEES	Accounts	1899-1900	1,87	7,35	68	9,47	11	41	30,
	Budget		16,00	9,02	1,05	9,69	14	39	36,2
	Revised	1900-1901	15,94	8,12	85	10,17	10	40	35,5
	Accounts		16,73	7,48	77	10,24	10	36	35,68

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
			£		£
L IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	205,9	328,0	533,
	Budget		243,0	341,1	583
	Revised	1900-1901	237,2	364,6	601
	Accounts		237,9	352,0	58

141. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 61 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an ss of 4,79 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, the largest ngs occurred under *Other Charges* (1,91), chiefly in Burma (1,12), due mainly to the provisions for the truction of steam launches, and the clearance of the Irrawaddy-Chindwin river not having been utilized, and to less outlay on miscellaneous services, and in India (47) due to small issues of to His Majesty's Ships in Indian seas, and to less expenditure than was anticipated on freight on ope stores and miscellaneous services. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of , under *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships*, due mainly to the purchase tores to replace issues in the previous year for transports to South Africa, and for fitting transports Jubaland and the China Expeditionary Force, and freight ships for the conveyance of details and invalids England, and to the local purchase of coal to meet requirements usually met by imported coal (6,58), ely counterbalanced (4,99) by recoveries in connection with the fitting of transports, etc. The excess, compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Marine Stores and Coal for lding and Repairs of Ships*, and was due to the causes stated above.

142. Under *Marine Survey and Establishment* the variations occurred mainly under salaries. Under *kyards* the saving was due to large recoveries, chiefly on account of work done in connection with the ng of transports for Jubaland, South Africa, the China Expeditionary Force, and freight ships for the veyance of details and invalids to England, at Kidderpore (6,46) and Bombay (6,17), which ever, was nearly covered by the increased expenditure on account of the work. Under *Salaries and wances and Victualling of officers and men afloat* the excess in India (26) was chiefly due to the large chases of provisions, and payment of allowances connected with the extensive trooping carried out ng the year (20), to increase in the pay of men, due to the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels a greater portion of the year than usual, and to charges for the establishment of the new vessel *dinge* (37), partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 34 owing to the deputation of certain officers China for Marine Transport service. In Burma the saving under this head and the excess under *ine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships* were due to a change in classification reby local expenditure on stores and fuel for steam-launches has, during the year, been transferred the former to the latter head. The expenditure in Bengal under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment and sels*, which is dependent on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port, was larger than was cipated. Under *Other Charges* the savings in India and Burma have been explained above. The ng in Assam (23) was due to the provision for the construction of a new vessel having been only ially used. The excess 55 in Bengal has been sanctioned by the Local Government, and the excess 3 in India awaits the sanction of the Government of India.

143. In England the expenditure exceeded the Estimate by £10,9 or R1,64, due chiefly to the enhancement, with effect from 1st April 1898, of the subsidy to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining an Government Defence Vessels (£20,1) and to the cost of alterations to Torpedo Boat Defence Vessels 5), counterbalanced to the extent of £13,3 by smaller demands for stores than were expected.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
ction	Accounts 1899-1900	...	20	42	27	64	50	50	58	48	3,69
	Budget	...	31	43	27	63	43	56	4	45	3,56
	Revised 1900-1901	...	24	44	27	65	41	51	53	45	3,53
	Accounts	...	25	44	27	66	43	50	54	45	3,54
tion	Accounts 1899-1900	9	81	1,53	45	6,59	2,54	1,74	3,97	2,35	19,98
	Budget	8	85	1,50	47	6,71	2,87	1,77	3,99	2,38	20,71
	Revised 1900-1901	8	79	1,57	46	6,51	2,51	1,75	4,00	2,30	19,97
	Accounts	7	77	1,57	40	6,54	2,54	1,77	3,99	2,28	19,66
rsity	Accounts 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
	Budget	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
	Revised 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
	Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
ment Col-	Accounts 1899-1900	42	34	...	...	6,55	3,29	65	4,21	2,35	17,81
	Budget	42	34	...	15	7,42	3,80	67	4,14	2,09	20,63
	Revised 1900-1901	39	32	...	...	6,73	3,65	66	4,14	2,20	18,09
	Accounts	40	31	...	...	7,04	3,80	66	4,14	2,19	18,54

		India.	Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	To
Medical Schools and Colleges.	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	...	4	...	3,03	34	1,37	2,10	1,79	8
	Budget.	...	...	4	10	3,17	33	1,42	1,90	1,80	8
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	4	8	3,10	35	1,34	1,93	1,86	8
	Accounts.	...	...	5	9	3,08	35	1,31	1,90	1,87	8
Lunatic Asylums	Accounts. 1899-1900	5	22	41	12	1,19	91	42	84	1,26	5
	Budget.	5	25	50	13	1,33	99	48	92	1,25	5
	Revised. 1900-1901	5	24	47	12	1,20	97	54	85	1,31	5
	Accounts	5	22	47	13	1,21	91	57	87	1,32	5
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1899-1900	2,40	1,33	24	24	6,19	3,48	1,74	6,00	14,75	36
	Budget.	2,17	1,34	18	33	13,65	3,25	59	3,84	15,41	30
	Revised. 1900-1901	1,19	73	1,27	22	3,71	4,08	3,04	2,31	14,92	32
	Accounts.	1,13	78	1,27	20	4,09	4,73	3,17	2,37	13,22	31
Other Charges	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	1	5	...	50	23	2	22	23	1
	Budget.	...	...	6	...	50	26	3	26	29	1
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	...	4	...	43	27	3	24	26	1
	Accounts.	...	...	4	...	43	27	2	24	27	1
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1899-1900	5,45	5,06	5,78	3,81	26,80	15,97	11,45	32,20	33,42	1,39
	Budget.	5,27	5,71	6,29	4,35	20,29	17,38	11,01	31,32	33,91	1,41
	Revised. 1900-1901	4,25	5,00	6,92	3,99	24,57	17,58	13,15	28,84	30,00	1,40
	Accounts.	4,21	4,87	6,89	4,00	26,14	17,57	13,51	28,01	34,58	1,40

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts. 1899-1900	932,9	11,7	944,6
	Budget.	943,5	10,2	953,7
	Revised. 1900-1901	939,3	5,7	945,0
	Accounts.	935,9	5,2	941,1

Excess over Budget Grant – Provincial		1	...	59	...	...	19	2,50	..	67	3,9
Excess sanctioned by	Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	6
	Local Government	1	...	59	...	...	19	64	...	...	1,4
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government—Provincial		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80	...	...	1,8
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		1	3	1	2	...	1	...	6	22	3

149. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate by 1,15, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 44. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in India (1,06) and Madras (2,71), where the provisions for plague expenditure proved too high. There was, on the other hand, an excess of 2,50 in the Punjab due mainly to plague charges.

150. Under *Medical Establishments* the variations were mainly under salaries, due to absence of officers. The excess in Bombay of 1,91 over the Budget and of 1,90 over the previous year was chiefly due to the employment of special medical officers, subordinates and establishment in connection with the famine, and to a large increase in travelling charges. The excess in the Central Provinces over the previous year (46) was due to deputations on famine duty. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* the saving in Burma (26) was due to the number of Hospital Assistants having been below strength (11), and to the provision under Supplies and Services and Establishment for new hospitals not having been fully utilised. That in Bengal (19) occurred partly in the salaries of medical officers attached to Mofussil hospitals and dispensaries, and partly in the supply of bedding, clothing and medical stores to the Medical College and Campbell Hospitals. That in the North-Western Provinces (41) was chiefly under salaries (28) and establishment (7), due in some measure to the demand for medical officers for plague duty, and that in Madras (31) was due to a reduced supply of medicines by the Military Department (16), to delay in the appointment of a Lady Assis-

and country medicines (17), counterbalanced to the extent of 17 by an increase in grants to Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess of 40 in Bombay, due chiefly to an increase under diet, and temporary establishment in connection with plague at the European General Hospital, to the presence of a large number of officers on duty, to temporary establishment on famine duty, and large supplies of medicines and instruments to relief camps and rural dispensaries. Under *Vaccine Establishment, etc.*, the saving in the Central Provinces (24) was partly due to deputations on famine duty, but chiefly to the curtailment of expenditure on village sanitation, owing to the non-realization of contributions. In Burma (10) it was due to the appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner not having been filled till October 1900, and to a decrease in travelling charges. In Bengal (22) it was due partly to short outlay on conservancy of towns and villages, and partly to changes of officers and vacancies. In the North Western Provinces (29) it was chiefly due to less expenditure on village sanitary improvements (18), to the absences of officers (5) and to the non-utilization of the grant for the Bovine Lymph Depôt (4); and in Madras 65) it was due to an over-estimate in the Local Section. In Bombay there was an excess of 34, due chiefly to a larger number of officers than was expected being on duty, to the appointment of a Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner, to the entertainment of temporary establishment for plague duty, to the payment of fees for medical inspection of vessels on holidays and Sundays not provided for and to heavy contingent expenditure for coal, medicines and other miscellaneous charges on account of plague. These reasons also account for the excess over the actuals of the previous year. Under *Medical Schools and Colleges* the saving in the Punjab (11) was due partly to leave vacancies (7), and partly to the withholding of scholarships for want of suitable candidates (4); the excess in Bombay (7) occurred under salaries. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the saving in Bengal (12) was in contingent charges, while the excess in the Punjab (9) was due partly to increased dietary charges owing to the large number of inmates in the Lunatic Asylum, and the high price of food-stuffs, and partly to the entertainment of temporary establishment. Under *Grants for Medical Purposes*, the savings in India and Madras have been explained above. That in the Central Provinces (56) was due to the closing of several observation camps on the lines of railway, and that in Bombay (2,19) to a general reduction in the expenditure in connection with plague, and to a recovery of 1,75 from Local Bodies not anticipated in the Budget. The excess in Rangoon (1,09) was due to the contribution (not provided for) of 1,00 to the Rangoon Port Trust Fund towards plague preventive measures at Rangoon sanctioned by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 1556-A., dated the 19th March 1901, to a further contribution of 4 to the same fund towards the salary of the Port Health Officer at Rangoon, and to a building grant of 5 to the St. John's Leper Asylum at Mandalay. The excesses in Bengal (1,04) and the Punjab (2,58) were due to larger expenditure in connection with plague than was anticipated; that in the North-Western Provinces (1,48) was due to the outbreak of plague in the Ballia and Benares districts. As compared with the previous year there were decreases in plague charges in India (1,27), the Central Provinces (60), Assam (6), Bengal (1,50), Madras (3,82), and Bombay (1,31), and increases in Burma (1,03), the North-Western Provinces (1,26), and the Punjab (1,42).

151. The expenditure in England fell short of the Estimate by £5,0 or ₹75 owing to no doctors or nurses having been sent out to India.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Totals.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1899-1900	18,52	36	3,15	1,95	20	31	6,08	75	6,04	
	Budget } 1900-1901	18,91	40	3,45	1,98	21	32	6,18	75	6,03	
	Revised } 1900-1901	18,52	36	3,05	1,90	20	31	5,88	75	6,95	
	Accounts. } 1900-1901	19,03	35	3,05	1,95	19	31	5,77	75	6,01	
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1899-1900	9,85	...	...	...	...	...	6,80	...	...	
	Budget } 1900-1901	9,92	...	...	...	...	...	7,01	...	...	
	Revised } 1900-1901	10,31	...	...	...	...	...	7,15	...	...	
	Accounts. } 1900-1901	10,48	...	...	...	...	...	7,11	...	...	
Political Subsidies.	Accounts. 1899-1900	29,48	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	
	Budget } 1900-1901	20,36	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	
	Revised } 1900-1901	6,43	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	
	Accounts. } 1900-1901	5,69	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Lump reduction in the Revised	—2,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	—2,00
Total in Rupees	Accounts, 1899-1900	30,05	73	1,42	66	5,04	2,91	3,12	6,00	2,90	52,83
	Budget	35,00	1,18	2 74	1·20	6,54	4,01	3,98	8,70	3·94	68,19
	Revised, 1900-1901	32,80	1,09	2,28	1,08	5,90	3,86	3,89	7,17	3,77	61,90
	Accounts	35·58	1,09	1,85	1,05	6,04	3,44	3·73	7,34	3·71	63,83

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England
		£	£	£
Total in Sterling	Accounts, 1899-1900	35' 2	28.8	381,0
	Budget	454 6	26,3	480,9
	Revised, 1900-1901	412,7	42·4	455,1
	Accounts	425,5	41·1	466,6

Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

155. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate by 4,36, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 11,00. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under *Statistics* (2,31), *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* (71), and *Miscellaneous* (89). The saving under *Statistics* was contributed to by all the Provinces, and was almost entirely in the provisions for Census charges. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under *Survey of India* (2 83) *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* (2,02) and *Statistics* (4,91). The first was due chiefly to high charges of Survey Parties, and smaller recoveries from other Governments. Under the second head the excess occurred mainly in India, and was due chiefly to the transfer of the Hissar Cattle Farm charges from the Military to the Civil books with effect from 1st April 1900, and to high charges for the purchase and feed and keep of stallions and bullocks; while under *Statistics* it was due to the Census charges.

156. Under *Survey of India* there was a saving of 4,50 in the charges of Survey Parties, and of 27 in the Head-Quarters' Offices, partly under salaries and partly from the large recoveries on account of mathematical instruments supplied to Head-Quarters' Offices and Survey Parties. These savings were however more than covered by an excess of 16 under controlling and administrative staff in salaries, and of 4,7 due to smaller recoveries than were anticipated from other Governments. Under *Geological and other Surveys* the saving in India occurred chiefly in the Archæological Department, due partly (19) to the revision of the Department not having been fully carried out, and partly (6) to too large a provision for the publication of Dr. Burgess' reports. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess under Geological Surveys and Museums, chiefly under salaries. Under *Other Scientific Departments* the excess in Bombay (18) was due to the payment of 17 to the Trustees of the Reay Industrial Museum on account of subscriptions received and credited to Government in previous years. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* the saving in Burma (11) was due chiefly to the provisions for the appointment of a second Veterinary Instructor (13), for cattle plague experiments (2), and for the purchase of bulls and stallions (4) not having been utilized, to the number of Veterinary Assistants being below the scale provided for, and to less expenditure on travelling and incidental charges. That in Madras (18) was due to the Bacteriological Laboratory provided for, not having been established during the year, and that in Bombay (15) to the provisions for burning carcasses of horses, and maintenance and stabling of stallions not having been fully utilized. The excess in India (18) was chiefly due to payment of salary of reserve officers not provided for (7), and to large expenditure on feed of stallions (29), partly counterbalanced by saving in the purchase of stallions (9), and in road expenses and cost of construction and repairs of stables (7), and other petty savings. Under *Labour and Emigration* the saving in Assam (11) was due partly to a decrease in Medical Examination Fees, and partly to the favourable result of the transactions of the Inland Labour Transport Fund, and that in Bengal (9) to the large recoveries from Assam towards the deficits in the Fund. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving in Madras (73) was due to the curtailment of expenditure on account of the manufacture of aluminium ware, while the excess over the previous year (99) was due to increased activity in that industry. An excess of 1 (Provincial) in Bengal has been sanctioned by the Local Government, and an excess of 4 (Imperial) in the Central Provinces awaits the sanction of the Government of India.

157. The expenditure in England exceeded the Budget by £14,8 or R2,22, of which £2,4 or R36 on account of stores, £11,2 or R1,68 on account of charges in connection with the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and £1,4 or R21 on account of expenses of the Indian Commission on Irrigation.

Section B.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS:—			
R		R	R	R
69,90	India (Rupee Figures) . .	68,19	65,70	66,28
£		£	£	£
466,0	India (converted into Sterling) .	454,7	438,0	441,8
91,8	England	89,5	88,5	87,7
557,8	TOTAL .	544,2	526,5	529,5

158. The total receipts in this Section were less than the Budget and the actuals of last year by £14,7 or R2,20 and £28,3 or R4,24, respectively. Compared with the Budget, the decrease was due principally to the Exchange adjustments of the year resulting in a net debit instead of a net credit (£12,1 or R1,81) anticipated. The receipts in aid of Superannuation Allowances were less by £9,2 or R1,38, but there was a net improvement of £6,9 or R1,04 under Miscellaneous, made up chiefly of an increase of £16,1 or R2,42 in recoveries of famine expenditure in the Central Provinces and Madras, and a decrease of £7,2 or R1,08 in pearl-fishery receipts in Madras.

159. Compared with the actuals of last year, the chief decreases were £10,6 or R1,59 in Superannuation Receipts, £7,1 or R1,06 in Unclaimed Deposits, chiefly in consequence of the previous year's figures including special lapses of Suitors' Fund Deposits in India, and £4,6 or R69 in Premium on Bills, due to smaller operations.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.W. Provinces & Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.*
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds	Accounts,	1899-1900 .	35		.		24	4	1	13	23	1,08
	Budget .	1900-1901 .	41			..	11	4	1	10	28	95
	Revised		30	.		..	9	3	1	9	20	93
	Accounts		19		..		13	5	1	8	16	60
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.	Accounts	1899-1900 .	12	20	24	6	47	53	25	41	40	2,66
	Budget		13	22	23	7	55	57	25	4	40	2,69
	Revised	1900-1901 .	14	23	24	6	63	59	24	34	40	2,05
	Accounts		16	25	24	7	65	60	27	17	44	3 15
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds.	Accounts	1899-1900 .	52	10	23	5	85	67	43	5	40	3,04
	Budget .		44	14	22	6	5	7	44	5	55	66
	Revised	1900-1901	47	10	24	7	70	64	55	9	55	3,39
	Accounts		57	10	23	4	69	63	54	50	54	3 39
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities.	Accounts	1899-1900 .	4 32	24	61	5	59	35	59	58	2,33	9,46
	Budget .		4,45	23	68	7	52	31	47	61	2,42	9,81
	Revised	1900-1901 .	4,03	22	54	5	45	31	55	60	2,13	8,04
	Accounts		4,13	20	50	6	53	23	53	50	2 15	9,00
Other Items .	Accounts.	1899-1900 .	26	...	...	..	10	1	...			37
	Budget .		22	...	..	..	11	1	...		...	34
	Revised	1900-1901 .	22	..	..		11	1	...	...	.	34
	Accounts.		23	.	...	...	10	1	...		...	34
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts.	1899-1900	5 60	54	1,08	10	2 25	1,60	1 01	1 12	3,50	17,21
	Budget .		5,05	50	1,13	17	2 03	1,09	1 17	1,35	3,03	17,45
	Revised	1900-1901 .	5,16	55	1,02	16	2,21	1 51	1 15	1 3	2 10	16,55
	Accounts.		5,23	55	07	17	2,10	1 53	1 22	1,44	3 2	16,48

			Total India in Sterling.	England	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1899-1900	£ 111,7	£ 900	£ 204,7
	Budget		110 3	87,0	203 3
	Revised .	1900-1901	110,3	85,5	195,8
	Accounts.		109 8	84 3	194,1

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances—*concluded.*

160. The Indian receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 97, and of the actuals of the preceding year by 73. The *Subscriptions to the Military* and *Civil Funds* were less than the Budget in consequence of the retirement of a larger number of old subscribers than was provided for, though there was an increase of 8 in India under the latter head, caused by the receipt of disparity fines and composition money. The receipts under *Subscriptions under the Civil Service Family Pensions Regulations*, however, increased with an increase in the number of new admissions. Under *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities*, the decreases in India, Burma and Bombay were due respectively to smaller receipts from Berar, to an over-estimate of recoveries from officers lent to the Burma Railways Company, and to the reversion of officers to British service and retirements.

161. In England the decrease occurred mainly in the receipts on account of the Military Funds.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts	1899-1900	1	1	6	1	1,03	34	33	47	58	2,84
	Budget	1900-1901	1	1	7	1	85	10	24	38	53	2,20
	Revised	1900-1901	...	1	6	1	91	41	33	39	53	2,65
	Accounts	1900-1901	1	1	5	...	71	42	31	29	42	2,22
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts	1899-1900	59	2	21	2	1,00	39	4	51	23	3,01
	Budget	1900-1901	59	2	24	2	1,01	38	3	59	25	3,13
	Revised	1900-1901	62	2	21	2	1,06	39	4	54	26	3,16
	Accounts	1900-1901	60	1	22	2	1,10	42	4	53	23	3,17
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts	1899-1900	71	22	5	2	60	43	44	30	33	3,10
	Budget	1900-1901	70	20	5	2	56	44	42	28	38	3,05
	Revised	1900-1901	91	25	4	2	64	44	40	22	32	3,24
	Accounts	1900-1901	84	25	8	2	42	41	39	21	33	2,95
Total in Rupees.	Accounts	1899-1900	1,31	25	32	5	2 63	1 16	81	1.28	1,14	8,95
	Budget	1900-1901	1,30	23	36	5	2,42	92	69	1,25	1,16	8,38
	Revised	1900-1901	1,53	28	31	5	2,01	1,24	77	1.15	1,11	9,05
	Accounts	1900-1901	1,45	27	35	4	2.23	1.25	74	1,03	98	8,34
												£
Total in Sterling	Accounts	1899-1900										59,7
	Budget	1900-1901										55,9
	Revised	1900-1901										60,4
	Accounts	1900-1901										55,0

162. The total receipts under this head differed very slightly from the Budget Estimate, but there were noticeable differences in some of the Provinces. The demand of the State Railways for stationery was larger in the North-Western Provinces and smaller in Bengal, than was estimated; in Bombay, the supply of stationery to the Berar Administration was also less. Under *Other Press Receipts* the receipts at the Government Central Press at Calcutta increased by 14, while less printing work was done in Bengal for Local Funds and Municipalities. The decrease in the actuals, as compared with those of the previous year, was due chiefly to the supply of a smaller quantity of stationery to State Railways and other Departments.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1899-1900	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	22
	Budget	1900-1901	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
	Revised	1900-1901	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
	Accounts	1900-1901	25	...		...	...	...	...	...	6	31
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1899-1900	1,48	2	41	...	47	3	5	20	88	3,54
	Budget	1900-1901	1,46	1	40	...	52	4	7	20	60	3,30
	Revised	1900-1901	1,37	4	24	...	25	5	6	18	92	3,11
	Accounts	1900-1901	1,33	4	23	...	29	6	6	15	69	2,85
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1899-1900	2,54	21	33	...	4,75	15	35	42	...	8,75
	Budget	1900-1901	21	29	15	20	4,20	60	60	55	30	2,10
	Revised	1900-1901	13	29	20	...	4,20	10	60	56	20	6,98
	Accounts	1900-1901	24	15	17	14	4,94	26	82	67	30	7,69

Section B.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*concluded.*

		India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts. 1899-1900	21	21	38	1	51	48	1	12	19	2,13
	Budget. 1900-1901	23	14	42	1	58	50	.	13	15	2,27
	Revised. 1900-1901	20	14	42	1	55	30	.	15	17	2,30
	Accounts. 1900-1901	32	14	41	1	05	27	...	15	16	2,11
Contributions	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	59	1	7	05	1,08	20	7	4	3 50
	Budget 1900-1901	.	60	1	7	52	1,00	28	70	7	3 57
	Revised 1900-1901	...	60	1	7	50	1 06	46	75	9	3 57
	Accounts 1900-1901	..	42	...	4	57	1,08	39	76	9	3,35
Rents	Accounts. 1899-1900	5	18	5,33	16	26	1 32		4 33	1	11,61
	Budget. 1900-1901	7	19	5,38	15	30	1,24	-	4 34	1	11,68
	Revised. 1900-1901	7	17	5 14	15	22	1,35		4 50	1	11,61
	Accounts. 1900-1901	5	18	5,17	14	32	1,25	...	4 75	1	11,90
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts. 1899-1900	50	1	18	1	53	1	11	49	6	1,93
	Budget. 1900-1901	54	...	16	1	45	1	10	52	9	1,85
	Revised. 1900-1901	59	...	13	1	40	1	11	47	8	1,80
	Accounts. 1900-1901	55		9	1	20	1	11	45	8	1,59
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1899-1900			.	...	.	3	80	.	6	89
	Budget 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	..		79	.	2	81
	Revised 1900-1901	...	..	.	..	...		81	..	1	82
	Accounts 1900-1901	...	...	...			14	78		...	92
Other Items	Accounts. 1899-1900	1,16	18	1,44	9	3 35	61	1 54	2 43	31	11,14
	Budget 1900-1901	1,03	9	9	17	3,57	34	1 52	2 91	30	9 92
	Revised. 1900-1901	89	1,00	13	12	3,58	25	1 72	2 00	35	10 76
	Accounts. 1900-1901	1,30	2,24	15	13	3,52	35	1,84	92	29	10,74
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1899-1900	6,01	1,40	8,08	34	10 55	3 71	3 75	8,74	1 76	43,74
	Budget 1900-1901	3,56	1,32	6 61	01	10,07	3 85	3,30	9,41	1,70	40 55
	Revised 1900-1901	3 35	2,90	6,27	30	9,70	3,18	3 70	3 10	1 85	40,10
	Accounts. 1900-1901	4,01	3 17	6 22	47	10,55	3,45	4 00	7,85	1 05	41,46

		Total in India expressed in Sterling	England	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1899-1900	£ 201,6	£ 1,5	£ 203,4
	Budget 1900-1901	270,4	2 5	272,9
	Revised 1900-1901	267,3	3,0	270,3
	Accounts 1900-1901	270,4	3,4	273,8

163. The Indian revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 91, but fell short of the receipts of the previous year by 2,28. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the principal increases occurred under *Other Items* (82), *Unclaimed Deposits* (53), and *Rents* (22) but these were partly counterbalanced by decreases under *Premium on Bills* (45) and *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* (29). The improvement under *Other Items* was mainly due to recoveries of famine expenditure in the Central Provinces (2 13) and Madras (29). There were smaller excesses in India under Percentages chargeable on European Stores (25), and in Punjab under Miscellaneous due to the transfer to that head from XXXII—Civil Works, with effect from 1st April 1900, of the income connected with Nazul lands and buildings, and by larger receipts realized from the Copying Agency Account. On the other hand, the anticipated receipts from pearl-fishery in Madras (1,08) were not obtained, as no fishery was held and 1,00 representing the revenue in that Province from sale-proceeds of avenue clippings was transferred from this head to XXXII—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers. The receipts under *Unclaimed Deposits* and *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* are of a fluctuating character, and no accurate forecast was therefore possible; under the former the actuals of last year in India included special lapses of Suitors' Fund Deposits. Under *Rents* the receipts from a bazar in Burma were credited to the local Town Fund instead of to the District Cess Fund as estimated. The Budget in Madras was an under-estimate. The decrease under *Premium on Bills* was due to smaller drawings, owing partly to the large withdrawals of rupees to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, and partly to smaller currency chest balances in Burma than in last year. Smaller recoveries from Courts of Wards for the cost of Local Audit, as well as for the general cost of management, account for the decrease of 18 under *Contributions* in the Central Provinces. The credit of 14 under *Extraordinary Items* in the North-Western Provinces represents commutation value of Wasika pensions, under the first Oudh Loan, lapsed to Government. Under *Gain by Exchange* the Budget in India anticipated a loss of 19, but the actual transactions produced a gain. In Bombay the decrease was due to the payment of certain stipends at Aden in rupees instead of in dollars.

164. The increase in England was chiefly connected with the supply of stores to India.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1899-1900, Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	EXPENDITURE—			
2,54,54	India (Rupee Figures) . .	2,41,72	2,51,84	2,50,83
£		£	£	£
1,696,9	Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,611,5	1,678,9	1,672,2
2,355,6	England	2,322,6	2,329,7	2,315,2
4,052,5	TOTAL .	3,934,1	4,008,6	3,987,4

165. The total expenditure in this Section was more than the Budget Estimates by £53,3 or R8,00, and less than the actuals of last year by £65,1 or R9,76. Excluding the actuals under 31—Exchange (£31,8, or R4,73) for which the Budget made a provision of £12,1 or R1,81 on the receipt side, the real increase over the Budget was £21,5 or R3,22. This excess was due principally to more remittance charges (£19,7 or R2,96) in connection with coinage operations in Bombay, and larger and more frequent movements of coin in other Provinces, to the writing off, in the Central Provinces, of irrecoverable Taccavi Loans amounting to £17,3 or R2,60, to an increase in Pension charges in India (£7,9 or R1,18), to large purchases of stationery in England to meet indents from India (£12,5 or R1,87) and to the grant of a loan of £10,0 or R1,50 to Prince Victor Duleep Singh. As a set-off against these excesses, there was a decrease of £36,6 or R5,49 in England in the payment of Civil Service Annuities and Civil Fund Pensions, and of £9 9 or R1,49 in the payment of Territorial and Political Pensions in India.

166. Compared with the actuals of last year, the chief decreases were £49,1 or R7,36 under Exchange, and £32,0 or R4,80 under Furlough Allowances in England. On the other hand, there were increases in India of £18,1 or R2,72 in remittance charges, and of £7,2 R1,08 in irrecoverable loans written off, and of £19,5 or R2,93 in Superannuation Allowance reduced by savings in England of £14,5 under the last named head, and of £11,0 under Miscellaneous.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts.	1899-1900	1,02	2,40	...	8	10,75	8,26	2,10	5,97	5,90	36,48
	Budget.	1900-1901	1,00	2,38	...	9	10,83	8,47	2,01	6,19	6,13	37,10
	Revised.		96	2,36	...	9	10,73	8,50	1,91	5,83	5,59	35,97
	Accounts.		92	2,34		9	10,78	8,19	1,87	5,37	5,55	35,61
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts.	1899-1900	11	...	1,34	...	7	60	88	2	3	3,35
	Budget.	1900-1901	41	...	1,34	1	7	67	70	2	3	3,31
	Revised.		41	...	1,20	2	7	65	86	2	1	3,24
	Accounts		40	...	1,18	2	7	64	84	2	...	3,17
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts.	1899-1900	1,43	2,40	1,34	8	10,82	8,86	2,98	5,99	5,93	39,83
	Budget.	1900-1901	1,41	2,38	1,34	10	10,90	9,14	2,77	6,21	6,16	40,41
	Revised.		1,37	2,36	1,20	11	10,80	9,15	2,77	5,85	5,60	39,21
	Accounts.		1,32	2,34	1,18	11	10,85	8,83	2,71	5,89	5,55	38,78

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts.	1899-1900	£ 265,6	£ 11,4	£ 277,0
	Budget.	1900-1901	269,4	11,4	280,8
	Revised.		261,4	20,8	282,2
	Accounts.		258,5	20,8	279,3

Section E—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions—*concluded.*

167. The total Indian expenditure was less than the Budget and the actuals of last year by 1,63 and 1,05, respectively. Compared with the Budget, the decreases occurred chiefly in Bombay, Madras, Burma and the North-Western Provinces, and were due principally to death and to grants remaining undrawn.

168. Under *Territorial and Political Pensions* the provision of 33 in Bombay for the Angria family was not utilized, as the question of succession was not settled during the year. In India certain pensions in Nowgong were reduced. Under *Charitable Allowances* the Budget in the Punjab was an under estimate.

169. The excess of 1 in Assam requires to be sanctioned.

170. The increase in England was due to the grant of a loan of £100 in April 1900 to Prince Victor Duleep Singh repayable from his stipend at the rate of £1,500 a year.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
6	India	5	5	—1
...	Bengal	1	...	...
...	Punjab	...	...	...
...	Madras	1	1	...
4	Bombay	2	2	1
10	TOTAL IN RUPEES .	9	8	...
6	Equivalent in Sterling	6	5	...
282 9	England	247.5	252.5	250,9
283,5	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND .	248,1	253,0	250,9

171. The charges incurred in India depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service, who happen to be on leave. The minus figure in India was due to the transfer to the debit of the Berar revenues of the allowances paid to a Berar officer from Indian revenues.

172. In England the increase of 3,4 occurred in the absentee allowances of officers of the Uncovenanted Service.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts .	1899-1900	5,62	3,23	3,78	97	22,15	22,23	11,50	16,78	10,80	1,06,74
	Budget .	1900-1901	5,44	3,25	3,87	1,05	22,00	22,00	12,01	10,87	10,85	1,07,90
	Revised .		5,53	3,35	4,07	1,05	22,89	22,08	12,14	17,13	20,32	1,09,16
	Accounts .		5,44	3,37	4,00	1,08	23,02	22,71	12,14	17,13	20,28	1,09,17
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts .	1899-1900	15	4	...	1	14	24	35	22	44	1,59
	Budget .	1900-1901	15	5	...	1	15	31	39	25	30	1,61
	Revised .		15	5	...	1	15	24	34	23	44	1,61
	Accounts .		15	5	...	1	14	20	34	26	44	1,59
Gratuities .	Accounts .	1899-1900	2	3	9	2	7	10	12	15	16	76
	Budget .	1900-1901	1	3	13	3	7	11	10	15	14	77
	Revised .		3	3	9	2	7	11	12	14	16	77
	Accounts .		3	2	7	2	8	9	9	12	15	67
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts .	1899-1900	...	1	3	1	42	14	8	5	3	77
	Budget .	1900-1901	...	...	4	1	40	13	9	6	7	80
	Revised .		...	1	4	1	40	13	11	6	4	80
	Accounts .		1	1	2	1	42	13	12	4	3	79
Pensions of the Military Fund.	Accounts .	1899-1900	6	...	...	...	11	20	10	20	12	79
	Budget .	1900-1901	8	1	...	...	13	25	11	20	11	89
	Revised .		6	...	...	...	13	23	5	20	11	78
	Accounts .		5	...	...	...	9	23	3	20	10	70
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts .	1899-1900	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	3	16
	Budget .	1900-1901	7	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3	20
	Revised .		8	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3	21
	Accounts .		9	...	...	...	2	1	...	6	3	21

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*concluded.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	1	...	...	2	11	33	8	55
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	13	1	26
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	24	...	52
	Accounts	1900-1901	21	...	...	...	3	...	34	34	...	92
TOTAL IN RUPEES.	Accounts	1899-1900	5,92	3,31	3,91	1,01	22,91	22,93	12,35	17,77	20,75	1,10,86
	Budget	1900-1901	5,75	3,34	4,05	1,10	23,73	23,50	12,72	17,73	20,60	1,12,52
	Revised	1900-1901	5,85	3,44	4,21	1,09	23,66	23,40	13,03	18,07	21,10	1,13,85
	Accounts	1900-1901	5,98	3,45	4,09	1,12	23,80	23,37	13,00	18,15	21,03*	1,14,05

			Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts	1899-1900	£ 739,1	£ 1,965,4	£ 2,704,5
	Budget	1900-1901	750,2	1,987,5	2,737,7
	Revised	1900-1901	759,0	1,962,2	2,721,2
	Accounts	1900-1901	760,4	1,950,9	2,711,3

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	22	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Provincial	1	11	6	1	9	...	40	44	53	1,65
Excess sanctioned by	Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50
	Local Government	...	11	6	1	9	...	37	44	3	1,11
Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government	Imperial	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Provincial	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4

173. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimates by 1,53. The excess for the most part occurred under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances*, and was due to sufficient allowance not having been made in the Estimates for the normal growth of expenditure in pension charges.

The following statement shows this growth during the last six years :—

	R
1895-96	92,51
1896-97	96,32
1897-98	99,83
1898-99	1,01,87
1899-1900	1,06,24
1900-1901	1,09,17

174. Under *Other Charges*, the leave and pension contributions, recovered from an officer of the Berar Commission and previously adjusted in India under XXII—Superannuation Receipts, were transferred to the credit of the Berar revenues by debit to this head. The expenditure of 3 in Bengal represents the refund to the Marine Fund of the contributions of an officer whose services were dispensed with in the beginning of the year. The increase of 23 in the Punjab was due mainly to the payment of a pension sanctioned by Government in July 1900 for distinguished and meritorious services In Madras sufficient allowance was not made in the Local Section for the progressive increase in the bonuses paid to Provident Funds. The actuals of 1899-1900 under this head include certain special refunds of contributions for pensions received on behalf of Local Fund servants. Under *Compassionate Allowances* the Budget in the North-Western Provinces was an over-estimate. The decrease in the Punjab under *Pensions of the Military Funds* was due to a reduction in the number of Military pensioners.

175. In England the decrease occurred mainly in Civil Service Annuities and Civil Fund Pensions.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	1,65	...	...	38	26	2,29
	Budget	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1,05	...	...	40	27	2,32
	Revised	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1,01	...	...	36	30	2,17
	Accounts	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	1,59	...	...	34	30	2,23

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts 1899-1900	1	6	18	5	24,78	67	1,21	4,15	6,02	37,13
	Budget	2	6	20	9	22,31	73	1,28	4,13	5,75	34,37
	Revised 1900-1901	1	6	18	5	24,19	67	1,25	4,11	6,15	36,67
	Accounts.	2	7	18	5	23,92	63	1,10	4,04	6,14	36,21
Government Presses.	Accounts. 1899-1900	7,58	79	3 34	84	3,75	2,04	1,17	3,28	4,03	28,32
	Budget	7,68	76	3,62	66	3,92	3,01	1,74	3 33	4,11	29 37
	Revised 1900-1901	7,37	80	3 57	93	3,80	3,02	1,79	3,33	4,46	29,13
	Accounts.	6,37	80	3 03	86	3,70	2,95	1,86	3,22	4,19	27,61
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	Accounts. 1899 1900	—25,48	96	2,99	43	5,37	3 06	1,14	6 67	4,86	...
	Budget	—25,68	1,31	2,42	32	6 25	2,99	1,00	5,85	4,85	...
	Revised 1900-1901	—26,72	1 10	2 78	42	6 26	3,12	1,17	6,02	5,25	...
	Accounts.	—25,66	1,00	2 93	31	5,84	3,17	1,10	6,10	5,31	...
Stationery supplied to Postal, Telegraph and Census Departments.	Accounts. 1899-1900	—2,30	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	—2,30
	Budget	—2,23	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	—2,23
	Revised 1900-1901	—2,31	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	—2,31
	Accounts.	—2,84	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	—2,84
Other Charges	Accounts 1899-1900	7	30	...	..	34	32	74	60	12	2,49
	Budget	7	35		1	37	33	85	64	10	2,72
	Revised 1900-1901	7	25	..	1	2	32	82	93	12	2,84
	Accounts	7	19		...	32	29	79	1,20	16	3,08
Lump addition	Accounts. 1899-1900		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	65	..			...	...	...	...	...	65
	Revised 1900-1901		...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Accounts	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...		...
TOTAL IN RUPEES	Accounts. 1899 1900	20,12	2,11	6 51	1,32	35,89	6 99	4 86	15 08	15,20	67,93
	Budget	—18 89	2 48	6,74	1,52	31 50	7 00	4,99	14,35	15 38	67,40
	Revised 1900-1901	—21,38	2,21	6,53	1 41	36 24	7,13	5,03	15,33	16,28	68,60
	Accounts	—22,04	2 00	6, 4	1 2	35,37	7,07	4,81	14,96	16,10	66,29

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling	England.	Total including England.
TOTAL IN STERLING	Accounts 1899-1900	£ 152,9	£ 59,7	£ 512,6
	Budget	449 3	51,9	504 2
	Revised 1900-1901	457,3	69 2	526,5
	Accounts	441,9	67,4	509,3

Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	..	...	1,73	..	..	.	40	2,13
	Provincial			50		..	1	.	67	32	1,50
Excess sanctioned by	Imperial Government	..	...	...	..	1,73	...	..	67	60	3,09
	Local "	...	..	50	...		1	.		3	

176 The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimates by 1,11, and the actuals of last year by 1,64, the largest variations occurring under *Purchase of Stationery*, *Government Presses* and *Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments.*

177 Under *Purchase of Stationery* the large increase over the Budget Estimates in Bengal was due principally to large purchases of country paper for the Government Printing Press and State Railways, and that in Bombay to purchases of type-writers, drawing materials, and instruments for anthropometrical purposes. The excesses were both sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. The cost of stationery purchased in the country by local bodies was for the first time this year shown under 18—General Administration—Office Contingencies, and not under this head as hitherto (Home Department Circular No 24, dated 15th August 1900) Under *Government Presses* there were large savings in the Government Central Press at Calcutta (96) and the Branch Press at Simla (34). In both these Presses there were revisions of establishments involving considerable reduction in the temporary establishment and overtime allowance. In Bengal, 19 was transferred from this head to 26—Scientific and other minor Departments for cost of printing and despatching incurred at the Bengal Secretariat Press on account of census operations. In the Punjab the charges in connection with Jail Presses, including the cost of machinery, etc, which were formerly debited to 19B.—Law and Justice—Jails, have this year been correctly shown under this head. In Madras the variations were scattered over several items in small amounts. In Bombay the charges of the Government Central Press exceeded the Budget owing to an increase in the charges for piece-work, and to the payment of grain compensation for a longer period

than estimated, but large savings in the grant for the Yerrowda Jail Press, and the transfer of printing and other charges in connection with the census to 26—Scientific and other Minor Departments led to a decrease on the whole. Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* to Local Governments and other Departments, the Budget was exceeded in Burma, North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay, Post Office and Telegraph. In Burma a re-appropriation of 36 to cover a portion of the excess was sanctioned by the Local Government during the year; the balance has since been sanctioned. The increase of 18 in the North-Western Provinces was mainly due to the expenditure incurred in connection with the printing of Municipal forms, recoveries on account of which will be made in 1901-1902. In Madras and Bombay the excesses were covered by additional allotments and re-appropriations. As a partial set-off against these excesses, there were considerable savings in the Central Provinces and Bengal, due to smaller consumption in those provinces. Under *Other Charges* the largest variations occurred in the Central Provinces and Madras, the decrease in the former being due to smaller expenditure on printing at Private Presses, and the increase in the latter to the exhibition here for the first time of expenditure on printing at Private Presses for Local Bodies for which provision was made in the Budget under 18—General Administration.

178. The excess in England was due to larger indents from India than was provided for in the Budget

31.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1900-1901. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Credit + or Debit − to Exchange 1900-1901. * Budget.	Revised.	Account.
17,071,5	16,961,4	16,982,9	Net Expenditure in England	...	−2,54	−4,26
167,0	133,6	109,5	Guaranteed Companies	+6,70	+5,44	+6,31
			Subsidised and other Companies—			
5,3	5,1	−2,7	Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+1,25	+1,21	+1,54
89,1	−19,9	7,3	Indian Midland and its Extension	+1,07	+3,22	+2,34
−33,2	−18,2	−5,5	Bengal-Nagpur	−51	−1,02	−1,05
−7,3	−8,5	16,5	Bengal Central	...	...	−3,67
23,0	24,0	24,0	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	...	−1	−1
−470,1	−471,7	−480,1	Assam-Bengal	...	+29	+35
−304,6	−286,9	−303,3	Burma	−4,85	−5,09	−5,07
229,9	...	...	G. I. P. Ry.	...	...	...
			Total Subsidised and other Companies	−3,04	−1,40	−5,57
			Remittance Accounts—			
−601,0	−937,0	−927,2	East Indian Railway Advances	−9	+4	+13
90,0	154,3	137,8	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances	−1	−4	−6
11,6	−150,4	−149,5	South Indian Railway ditto	...	−6	−5
129,4	171,7	162,6	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	−1	−5	−8
...	199,4	184,1	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	−5	−4
332,5	−547,3	−2,596,3	Miscellaneous	−1,74	−1,83	−1,16
			Total Remittance Accounts	−1,85	−1,99	−1,26
			Total in Rupees	+1,81	−49	−4,78
			Total in Sterling	+12,1	−3,3	−31,8

* Shown under XXIV—Exchange.

179. The actuals under this head fluctuate with the average rate of exchange and variations in the sterling transactions of the Railways.

180. The Budget provided for a net credit of 1,81, but the actual adjustments resulted in a net debit of 4,78. The adjustments which were primarily responsible for this alteration were the exchange on the *Net Expenditure in England* and that on the remittances of the *Bengal Central Railway*. This excess requires to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

181. Under *Net Expenditure in England* no exchange was provided for, as the Budget was calculated at an average rate of 16*d.* the rupee. The actual average rate of the year proved, however, 15 97*d.*, and hence a net debit of 4,26 was raised in the Indian accounts. The actuals under the *Central Railway* include an adjustment of 3,83 on account of exchange on the transactions of

year in order to bring the Government and the Company's accounts into agreement (Secretary of State's Despatch No. 13 Railway, dated 22nd February 1901). Under *Indian Midland Railway*, the large increase in the credits to exchange was due principally to a considerable reduction in the repayments in India on Capital Account; the credit would have been larger but for smaller withdrawals in England. Under Remittance Accounts, the smaller debit under *Miscellaneous* was due principally to a credit of 67 on account of expenses connected with the China Expeditionary Force, for which there was no provision in the Budget.

32 —Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts.	1899-1900	7	1	47	6	4	6	10	9	17	1,07
	Budget.	1900-1901	1	1	36	4	8	7	8	9	16	90
	Revised.	1900-1901	3	1	45	4	4	5	11	8	16	97
	Accounts.	1900-1901	2	1	40	2	5	3	12	9	14	38
Remittance Charges	Accounts	1899-1900	35	11	54	17	38	38	44	29	35	2,81
	Budget	1900-1901	23	13	22	12	32	36	39	50	30	2,57
	Revised.	1900-1901	54	12	40	27	65	62	44	36	1,70	5,10
	Accounts.	1900-1901	77	12	43	29	61	62	34	38	1,97	5,53
Charitable Donations.	Accounts.	1899-1900	8	2	2	3	1,02	30	6	57	81	2,91
	Budget.	1900-1901	8	4	4	7	1,24	33	6	59	80	3,25
	Revised.	1900-1901	8	5	4	5	1,21	31	7	59	90	3,30
	Accounts.	1900-1901	8	5	4	5	1,21	31	7	58	86	3,25
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts.	1899-1900	1	20	23	16	9	8	7	21	5	1,10
	Budget.	1900-1901	1	16	25	17	15	11	9	22	6	1,22
	Revised	1900-1901	1	16	26	16	7	9	8	21	4	1,08
	Accounts	1900-1901	1	15	27	16	7	8	7	19	4	1,04
Petty Establishments	Accounts	1899-1900	1	16	1,34	20	35	31	1,16	2,67	7	6,27
	Budget.	1900-1901	5	18	1,52	22	36	35	1,22	2,78	7	6,75
	Revised.	1900-1901	1	12	1,47	21	33	33	1,28	2,76	7	6,58
	Accounts.	1900-1901	4	11	1,42	18	32	29	1,38	2,93	7	6,74
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts.	1899-1900	38	...	...	...		1		5	...	44
	Budget.	1900-1901	..	..	...	...	5	2	...	2	3	12
	Revised.	1900-1901	59	...	..	...	1	9	...	...	3	72
	Accounts	1900-1901	46	..	...	...	32	9	...	...	3	90
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts	1899-1900	.	...	1	..	1	1,72	1	3	1	1,79
	Budget.	1900-1901	...	2	1	...	3	3	...	3	...	12
	Revised.	1900-1901	...	2 62	6	...	5	3	2	2	2,70	5,50
	Accounts	1900-1901	..	2,60	5	...	6	7	6	2	1	2,87
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts.	1899-1900	22	1	27	3	31	...	...	8	1,48	2,40
	Budget.	1900-1901	22	1	28	3	33	...	...	8	1,48	2,43
	Revised.	1900-1901	22	2	28	3	33	...	...	8	1,75	2,71
	Accounts.	1900-1901	22	1	27	3	31	.	...	7	1,72	2,63
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1899-1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
	Budget.	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Revised.	1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
	Accounts	1900-1901		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Other Items . .	Accounts	1899-1900	39	3	38	14	1,82	32	14	86	81	4,89
	Budget.	1900-1901	26	3	27	13	84	41	22	1,29	48	3,93
	Revised.	1900-1901	38	3	20	29	67	34	14	1,05	55	3,65
	Accounts.	1900-1901	39	6	71	6	76	26	10	78	47	3,09
Total in Rupees.	Accounts.	1899-1900	1,51	54	3,06	79	4,02	3,18	1,98	4,85	3,75	23,68
	Budget.	1900-1901	86	58	2,95	78	3,40	1,68	2,06	5,00	3,39	21,30
	Revised.	1900-1901	1,86	3,13	3,16	1,05	3,36	1,86	2,14	5,15	7,90	29,61
	Accounts.	1900-1901	1,99	3,11	3,09	79	3,71	1,75	2,14	5,04	5,31	26,93

		Total India, equivalent in Sterling.	England.	Total, including England.
		£	£	£
Sterling	Accounts. 1899-1900	157,8	36,2	[illegible]
	Budget. 1900-1901	142,0	21,3	163,3
	Revised. 1900-1901	197,4	25,0	222,4
	Accounts. 1900-1901	179,6	25,2	204,8

		India.	Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	1,14	...	21	17	29	26	...	...	1,65	
	Provincial	...	2,53	...	...	3	...	14	...	27	
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	11	29	26	...	...	1,58	
	Provincial	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	Provincial	...	2,09	...	...	3	...	14	...	27	
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	1,14	...	21	6	...	...	...	...	7	

182. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget and the actuals of last year by 5,63 and 3,2 respectively The excesses occurred chiefly under *Remittance Charges* and *Irrecoverable Loans written off.*

183. Under *Remittance Charges* the expenditure was heaviest in Bombay, in consequence of th distribution of rupees coined at the Bombay Mint from purchased bullion and the remittance o coin to famine districts. Nearly the whole of this excess was sanctioned by the Goverement of Ind during the year. Larger and more frequent movements of coin than were estimated accoun chiefly for the smaller excesses in India, Burma, Assam, Bengal, and North-Western Provinces Under *Petty Establishments* the charges closely followed the Budget in India, Assam, Bengal, an Bombay. In the Punjab there was an increase in the charges for the Copying Agency Accoun In Madras there was a change in classification in the Local Section of the Accounts, whereb lighting charges formerly adjusted as Miscellaneous and Unforeseen charges (*Other Items* in thi Report) were transferred to this head. Under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* the actuals in Indi represent expenditure incurred on account of the Indian Famine Commission (35) and the Committee fo enquiry into the working of the Administrator General's Office at Calcutta (11). In Bengal no provisio had been made in the Budget for the Calcutta Port Trust Commission. The small increase in the North Western Provinces was due to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the conduct of a Munsif Under *Irrecoverable Loans written off*, 2,60 was written off in the Central Provinces under the order of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner on account of *taccavi* loans to the cultivators in the Damoh District In Bombay the Revised Estimate allowed for 2.70 on account of the anticipated remission of *taccavi* advances during the year as intimated by the Local Government, but the actuals proved to be ver trifling. The payment to the Bombay Municipality of arrears of assessment on Government building and an increase in the amount of house-tax raised the actuals in Bombay under *Rents, Rates, and Taxes* Under *Other Items*, in India a grant of 25, sanctioned in Financial Department No. 5994A., date 3rd December 1900, was made to the Bangalore Municipality from the Bangalore revenues. On the othe hand, there was a net gain of 25 by exchange on local transactions instead of a net loss of 19 as anticipate in the Estimates. The decrease of 15 in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with the Budget, wa due to savings in the grants for Subscriptions to Periodicals, Cost of Books and Publications, and Mi cellaneous and Unforeseen Charges.

184. In England the increase occurred mainly in the payments for the Insignia of the several Indi Orders, and for the Kaisar-i-Hind Medals, and in Fines and Penalties incurred by contractors in providi stores, partly counterbalanced by smaller payments for stores lost in transit to India.

1899-1900. Accounts. £	EXPENDITURE:—	1900-1901. Budget. ₹	1900-1901. Revised. ₹	1900-1901. Accounts. ₹
3,14,27	India (Rupee figures) . . .	5,05,25	6,35,57	6,22,28
£		£	£	£
2,095,1	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	3,368,3	4,237,1	4,148,6
3,7	England	...	7,9	7,8
2,098,8	TOTAL . . .	3,368,3	4,245,0	4,156,4

185. The Budget Estimates were framed on the assumption that with a normal rainfall in 1900 the necessity for relief would disappear by the end of September. But the monsoon was unhappily somewhat late throughout India, and as a consequence the period of scarcity was prolonged. In Bombay the quantity of rain and the dates on which it fell were so unsuitable that it was found necessary to continue relief works and gratuitous relief throughout the year. In the Central Provinces there was a large increase in the amount spent on gratuitous relief in the earlier months of the year, in consequence of a large unexpected increase in the number of persons on relief.

186. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution:—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1899-1900. Accounts. ₹		1900-1901. Budget. ₹	1900-1901. Revised ₹	Accounts ₹
3,10,68	33. Famine Relief	5,00,25	6,32,58	6,17,61
3,59	35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	5,00	2,99	4 67
3,14,27	TOTAL .	5,05,25	6,35,57	6,22,28
£		£	£	£
2,095,1	Equivalent in Sterling	3,368,3	4,237,1	4,148,6
3,7	England	...	7,9	7,8
2,098,8	TOTAL .	3,368,3	4,245,0	4,156 4

Railway Revenue Account.

29,6	Net charges on account of Indian Midland Railway .	81,4	..	...
.	„ „ „ Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	55 7	...	9,5
29,6	TOTAL .	137,1		9,5
2,128,4	GRAND TOTAL .	3,505,4	4,245,0	4,165,9

33.—Famine Relief.

1899-1900. Accounts. ₹		1900-1901. Budget. ₹	1900-1901. Revised. ₹	Accounts ₹
15,10	India	17,54	21 12	19,89
1,54,49	Central Provinces	1,80,00	2,86,32	2,86 26
...	Burma	...	...	1
14	Bengal	4,68	3,02	2,70
70	North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	2,00	41	40
23,51	Punjab	37,26	24,39	22,72
33	Madras	10,25	2,01	1,61
1,16,41	Bombay	2,48,52	2,95,31	2,84,02
3,10,68	TOTAL .	5,00,25	6,32,58	6,17,61
£		£	£	£
3,071,2	Equivalent in Sterling	3,335,0	4,217,2	4,117,5
3,7	England	...	7,9	7,8
3,074,9	TOTAL .	3,335,0	4,225,1	4,125,3

The total Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1,17,36. Of this [illegible] in the Central Provinces, chiefly in consequence of larger expenditure on gratuitous [illegible] 3,66). In Bombay there was an increase of 35,50, in consequence of the failure of the rains in [illegible] of the Presidency necessitating the continuance of relief works and gratuitous relief throughout the year. Against these excesses there were decreases of 14,54 and 8,64 in the Punjab and Madras respectively. The decrease in the former Province was due to smaller expenditure in the Public Works Department. In Madras the severity of famine was considerably less than apprehended. There was a saving of 1 under Exchange Compensation Allowance in India.

188. The following table shows the grants made to cover the expenditure in excess of Budget Grants :—

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL
Excess over Budget grant	Imperial	2,35	1,06,26	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,10	1,44,71
	Provincial	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government		2,35	1,06,26	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,10	1,44,71
" " Local Government		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
...	INDIA	1,45	...	...
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
...	Surveys	...	35	34
	BENGAL—			
...	Dhaka Canal	...	15	10
...	Tribeni Canal	...	...	1
	N.-W. PROVINCES—			
71	Betwa Canal	1,26	1,26	1,14
14	Surveys	...	15	17
	PUNJAB—			
98	Swat River Canal	...	8	9
	MADRAS—			
42	Rushikulya project	26	33	39
	BOMBAY—			
...	Nira Canal	6	2	2
...	Mhasvad tank	10	4	4
1	Chankapur tank	63	...	13
1,33	Other Works	1,24	61	2,24
3,59	TOTAL INDIA	5,00	2,99	4,67
£		£	£	£
23,9	Equivalent in sterling	33,3	19,9	31,1

189. The expenditure during 1900-1901 exceeded that of the previous year by 1,08, the increase being due to larger adjustments against this head of normal cost of famine relief works carried out at Maladevi, Chankapur and Shetphal tanks in Bombay. The provision in the Budget Estimate was framed to be larger than necessary, and was reduced in the Revised Estimate and the excess over the latter is due to the transfer to this head of the normal expenditure on famine relief works in Bombay.

190. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross ures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue counts:—

1900-1901

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
ROSS RECEIPTS—					
India	25,43,03	3,78,26	3,20	...	29,24,49
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	16,953,6	2,521,7	21,3	...	19,496,6
England	2	...	1,6	...	1,8
TOTAL RECEIPTS	16,953,8	2,521,7	22,9	...	19,498,4
CHARGES.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
DIA—					
Working Expenses	12,16,59	1,80,72	...	...	13,97,31
Surplus Profits	53,27	25,82	...	...	79,09
Interest	4,66,82	1,23	...	...	4,68,05
Land and Supervision	...	—17	2,61	...	2,44
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	7,22	7,22
TOTAL INDIA	17,36,68	2,07,60	2,61	7,22	19,54,11
	£	£	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	11,577,9	1,384,0	17,4	48,1	13,027,4
NGLAND—	£	£	£	£	£
Interest	2,199,4	1,589,4	...	...	3,788,8
Annuities	2,357,1	...	...	...	2,357,1
TOTAL ENGLAND	4,556,5	1,589,4	...	...	6,145,9
TOTAL CHARGES	16,134,4	2,973,4	17,4	48,1	19,173,3
ET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
	£	£	£	£	£
1900-01	+ 819,4	—451,7	+5,5	— 48,1	+ 325,1
1899-1900	+ 747,1	—617,1	—10,7	— 426	+ 76,7
1898-99	— 165,4	—378,4	—40,2	— 36,2	— 620,2
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1898-99	— 25,57	—57,19	—6,02	— 5,43	— 94,21
1897-98	— 1,57	—1,30,19	—9,88	— 1,62	—1,43,26
1896-97	—1,09,67	—1,43,84	—6,10	— 6,39	—2,66,00

191. These figures show that the net result of the working of all Railways was a £ 325,1 after meeting all charges for interest, annuities, etc., this being an increase of £ R37,26, over the gain in the previous year. Under Receipts there was an incre 544,4 or R96,66 due generally to a larger passenger traffic following on better pro d the removal of plague restrictions, to a considerable famine traffic, and to vements of troops and military stores in connection with the expedition to China. tal charges were more by £396,0 or R59,40 of which R48,17 consisted of an incre rking expenses due chiefly to the increased traffic and the consequent larger train m ere was also an increase of £327,0 or R49,05 under Interest and annuity charges due creased capital employed in the construction of Railways and to the purchase by a the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Guaranteed Railways if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87 :—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1900-1901	+1,72,99	—48,08	+1,24,91
1899-1900	+1,58,46	—65,65	+ 92,81
1898-99	+ 21,19	—29,95	— 8,76
1897-98	+ 67,40	—89,88	— 22,48
1896-97	— 6,31	—82,30	— 88,61
1895-96	+ 88,22	—23,24	+ 64,98
1894-95	+ 89,67	—55,34	+ 34,33
1893-94	+ 31,66	—18,89	+ 12,77
1892-93	— 23,41	—32,17	— 55,58
1891-92	+ 31,55	—21,02	+ 10,53
1890-91	— 55,25	—26,20	— 81,45
1889-90	— 74,60	—52,96	—1,27,56
1888-89	— 99,11	—68,21	—1,67,32
1887-88	—1,00,20	—81,14	—1,81,34
1886-87	— 37,51	—67,56	—1,05,07

193. The figures show that the net results, apart from variations in Exchange, improved steadily year by year from 1887-88 to 1895-96, with the single exception of 1892-93, when there was a serious falling off in the wheat export traffic. In 1896-97 traffic receipts were injuriously affected by famine and plague. In 1897-98, however, owing to a revival of traffic after the famine and to the Frontier expedition, there was an improvement, apart from Exchange, of 66,13 under State and Guaranteed Railways. In 1898-99, again, owing chiefly to the removal of the stringent plague quarantine measures, and to a return of normal conditions, especially on the guaranteed lines, there was a further improvement, apart from Exchange, of 13,72 under State and Guaranteed Railways, and in 1899-1900 the improvement, apart from Exchange, was 1,01,57, due to a large extent to the abnormal conditions brought about by the existence of famine. In the past year the improvement, apart from Exchange, was 32,10 due generally to a continuance on some of the lines of famine traffic; to an improved passenger traffic consequent on the removal of plague restrictive measures; and to general development following on the opening of extensions and branch lines.

£		£	£	£
16,586.6	Equivalent in Sterling . .	17,130,3	18,094,4	18,291,8
1,2	England	1,2	1,8	1,8
16,587,8	TOTAL .	17,131,5	18,096,2	18,293,6

194. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given the succeeding statements :—

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	India—			
21,97,95	State Railways (gross) .	23,86,83	25,30,15	25,43,03
2,80,08	Guaranteed Companies (net) .	1,78,74	1,80,36	1,97,54
3,96	Subsidized Companies . .	3,98	3,65	3,20
24,87,99	TOTAL INDIA .	25,69,55	27,14,16	27,43,77
£		£	£	£
16,586.6	Equivalent in Sterling .	17,130,3	18,094,4	18,291,8
	England—			
2	State Railways (gross) . .	2	2	2
1,0	Subsidized Companies . .	1,0	1,6	1,6
1,2	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,2	1,8	1,8
16,587,8	GRAND TOTAL .	17,131,5	18,096,2	18,293,6

195. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts in India show an increase over the previous year of 45,08, of which 2,67,52, is due to the inclusion of the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for nine months of the year. There was an improvement in the earnings of all the more important Railway systems with the exception of the North-Western Railway, on which there was a decrease of 30,74, due chiefly to a further falling off in the export trade in wheat consequent on the continuance of famine. The principal increases occurred on the Burma Railway (18,64), due chiefly to improved passenger traffic and a large export trade in rice, East Indian Railway (17,14), due largely to the carriage of troops and military equipage in connection with the expedition to China, Indian Midland Railway (15,87), due chiefly to a heavy traffic in grains to famine districts, and to a large outward traffic from Cawnpore to Southern India, and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (14,02), due partly to a large famine traffic and partly to the inclusion of the earnings of the Northern Section of the East Coast Railway for the last three months of the year. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net increase of 1,56,20. The more important increases were 55,19 on the East Indian, 9,65 on the Rajputana-Malwa, 25,71 on the Indian Midland, 16,45 on the Bengal-Nagpur, and 16,34 on the Burma, Railways. These increases were due in the case of the East Indian Railway to a large military traffic, and the expansion of the coal traffic; in the case of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway chiefly to a large traffic in wheat and sugar, and in the case of the other Railways, generally, to the same causes which led to the increases as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Decreases occurred on the North-Western Railway (42,69), due chiefly to the decline in the export trade in wheat, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (7,48) due chiefly to a falling off in the anticipated traffic due to famine, and to situations in suspense.

196. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The net receipts were less than those of the previous year by 88,54. The decrease is however only nominal being due to the inclusion of the transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the first three months only under this category, the transactions for the remaining nine months of the year being shown under State Railways. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway there was a falling off in grain traffic, while passenger traffic on the Madras Railway showed a marked improvement.

197. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase in net receipts of 18,80 chiefly to abnormal traffic in grain for famine-stricken districts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the first three months. The increase of 17,18, as compared with the

₹	₹	₹	INDIA—	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
			IMPERIAL.								
5,16,13	4,41,92	47,01,18	East Indian . .	6,20,00	2,00,00	4,20,00	6,75,00	2,21,65	4,53,35	6,75,19	2,21,71
72,73	88 50	12,35,77	Eastern Bengal . .	1 50,00	75,00	80,00	1,71,00	81,00	90,00	1,71,05	81,43
2,14,18	1,03,63	15,36,84	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*) .	2,35,00	1,08,00	1,26,34	2,75,00	1,27,33	1,47,67	2,84,05	1,32,22
3,00,27	1,62,78	49,05,20	North-Western . .	3,03,00	1,99,00	1,66,00	3,24,00	1,91,00	1,33,00	3,22,31	1,88,63
56,44	62,82	12,73,80	Oudh & Rohilkhand .	1,15,00	54,00	61,00	1,16,00	58,00	58,00	1,16,10	58,76
45,81	61,62	20,37,45	Bengal-Nagpur . .	1,05,00	47,00	58,00	1,20,00	52,00	68,00	1,21,45	53,77
63,94	17,75	(*b*) 4,42,76	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	82,00	65,00	17,00	80,00	73,80	6,20	84,24	75,64
38,01	35,31	10,34,50	Indian Midland . .	63,50	35,00	28,50	88,50	41,10	47,40	89,21	43,99
41,16	21,75	9,00,41	Southern Mahratta .	58,00	39,50	18,50	63,50	42,65	20,85	63,76	42,34
43,79	42,79	7,22,19	South Indian . .	86,00	48,00	38,00	88,00	44,80	43,20	90,21	44,01
54,36	40,44	11,36,10	Burma . .	97,00	55,75	41,25	1,12,00	60,65	51,35	1,13,34	61,16
...		30,47,23	Great Indian Peninsula .	2,75,00	1,53,00	1,22,00	2,80,00	1,30,00	1,50,00	2,07,52	1,25,53
9,30,74	11,39,33	2,26,54,06	TOTAL .	20,56,50	10,79,91	11,76,59	23,93,00	11,23,98	12,69,02	23,99,03	11,31,19
			OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL.								
...	...	18,62	Hyderabad-Shadipalli .	2,17	1,41	76	1,90	1,20	70	1,97	1,25
...	...	23,39	Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier	2,50	1,20	1,30	41	21	20	13	12
28	22	2,13	Palanpur-Deesa . .	45	29	16	40	33	7	41	37
1,25	84	24,85	Bhopal	2,20	1,30	90	2,42	1,30	1,12	2,55	1,28
1,25	82	†	Wardha Coal . .	2,00	1,20	80	1,75	95	80	1,75	95
4,06	1,71	16,71	Warora Colliery . .	6,00	4,20	1,80	6,20	4,15	2,05	6,59	4,19
17	—2	...	Umaria Colliery . .	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.
12,35	3,70	5,90,42	Assam-Bengal . .	18,00	13,50	4,50	18,00	14,00	4,00	18,21	14,25
7,00	4,50	1,27,96	Bengal Central . .	11,50	6,50	5,00	13,30	7,23	6,07	13,02	7,80
6,41	6,68	98,88	Lucknow-Bareilly . .	12,00	5,75	6,25	12,50	5,97	6,53	12,75	5,92
2,63	1,42	59,02	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier . . .	4,00	2,70	1,30	4,35	3,00	1,35	4,60	2,96
7,53	3,71	1,55,77	Mysore . . .	12,00	8,00	4,00	14,00	9,55	4,45	14,53	9,59
31,99	20,82	6,28,83	East Coast . .	50,00	30,00	20,00	56,00	31,50	24,50	60,95	33,96
.	3,00	†	Dhond-Manmad . .	3,00	.	3,00	2,12		2,12	2,12	
.	.		Brahmaputra-Sultanpur .	34	15	19	..	...	.	..	..
...		25,81	Hardwar Dehra . .	50	25	25	50	25	25	48	24
74,92	47,40	21,72,59	TOTAL OTHER RAILWAYS, IMPERIAL . .	1,20,66	76,45	50,21	1,33,85	79,64	54,21	1,40,66	82,88
10,05,66	11,80,73	2,48,26,65	TOTAL .	23,83,16	11,56,36	12,26,80	25,26,85	12,03,62	13,23,23	25,39,69	12,14,07
			Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.								
...	..	.	Indian Midland . .	...	.	...	.	40	—40	...	.
34,41	—34,41		East Indian . . .	.	20,00	—20,00	..	22,85	—22,85	...	22,61
15,12	—15,12		Rajputana-Malwa(*a*) .	...	6,34	—6,34	..	13,17	—13,17	...	13,92
1,08	—1,08	...	Bengal Central .	...	1,25	—1,25	...	1,50	—1,50	...	1,41
1,32	—1,32	...	Lucknow-Bareilly . .	.	1,25	—1,25	..	1,03	—1,03	...	1,01
4,76	—4,76	.	Southern Mahratta .	...	4,50	—4,50	...	5,35	—5,35	...	5,70
82	—82	..	Mysore . . .	..	1,00	—1,00	...	1,15	—1,15	...	1,10
3,46	—3,46	...	South Indian . . .	...	3,00	—3,00	..	4,20	—4,20	...	3,99
1,28	—1,28	...	Burma . . .		1,75	—1,75	..	3,35	—3,35	...	3,44
62,25	—62,25		TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC. . .	...	39,09	—39,09	..	53,00	—53,00	...	53,27
10,67,91	11,24,48	2,48,26,65	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	23,83,16	11,95,45	11,87,71	25,26,85	12,56,62	12,70,23	25,39,69	12,67,34
			PROVINCIAL.								
1,04	—13	9,10	Jorhat	95	90	5	85	96	—11	86	95
44	—37	7,09	Cherra-Companyganj .	17	30	—13	5	21	—16	5	20
1,39	81		Hyderabad-Shadipalli .	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..
1,10	78		Mayavaram-Mutupet .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3,97	1,09	16,79	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	1,12	1,20	—8	90	1,17	—27	91	1,15
			LOCAL.								
29	21	25,54	Mayavaram-Mutupet . .	2,55	1,63	92	2,40	1,40	1,00	2,43	1,36
10,72,17	11,25,78	2,48,68,98	TOTAL INDIA .	23,86,83	11,98,28	11,88,55	25,30,15	12,59,19	12,70,96	25,43,03	12,69,85
£	£	₹		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
7,147,8	7,505,2		Equivalent in Sterling .	15,912,2	7,988,5	7,923,7	16,867,7	8,394,6	8,473,1	16,953,6	8,465,7
...	2		England— East Indian . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
7,147,8	7,505,4	2,48,68,98	GRAND TOTAL .	15,912,4	7,988,5	7,923,9	16,867,9	8,394,6	8,473,3	16,953,8†	8,465,7

R		Budget. R	Revised. R	Account R
	EARNINGS—			
1,84,95	Coaching	1,77,00	2,04,63	2,06,34
4,63,56	Goods	4,32.00	4,59.03	4,58.36
9,57	Miscellaneous and Suspense . .	11,03	10,77	10 52
6,58,08	TOTAL .	6,20,03	6 75,03	6,75,22

-93. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts were better by 17,14 due chiefl carriage of large numbers of troops, horses, mules, etc., which were despatched to China and to la vements of remounts from the Depôt in Calcutta to Karnal, Saharanpur and Umballa. These ca ; together with the expansion of the coal traffic and the opening up of food and grain centres on p Line and in the Gya District account for the excess over the Budget Estimate.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1898-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
53,62	Coaching	51,00	57,55	58,20
96,05	Goods	94,15	1,01,00	1,00,80
11,56	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	9,85	12,45	12,05
1,61.23	TOTAL .	1,55,00	1,71,00	1,71,05

199. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the increase of 4,58 under *Coaching* was d general expansion of traffic in 3rd class passengers, luggage and parcels and the increase of r *Goods* chiefly to an abnormal increase in traffic in jute from the Northern and Eastern dis engal during the half-year ended December 1900. The same causes account for the increases u e heads as compared with the Budget Estimate, the increase of 2,20 under *Miscellaneous pense* being due chiefly to larger steam boat earnings and sundry receipts than were an d when the Estimate was framed.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
65,09	Coaching	65,00	63,50	66,10
2,11,22	Goods	1,65,75	2,06,75	2,07,17
1,50	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	4,25	4,75	11,38
2,77,81	TOTAL .	2,35,00	2,75,00	2,84,65

1900. Compared with the actuals of the previous year the increase of 1,01 under *Coaching* was to a larger attendance at fairs and marriages. The decrease of 4,05 under *Goods* is the net re increased earnings from the traffic in wheat to Guzerat and Rajputana where famine prevailed and for which there was a larger demand than previously, and of reduced earnings from the traffic in and oil seeds, owing to poor crops, and in hides and skins, the traffic in which was abnor the previous year owing to the heavy mortality amongst cattle caused by drought, U *llaneous, etc.*, the large increase was due chiefly to fluctuations in suspense, specially unde Foreign Railways," due chiefly to the large cross traffic from contiguous Railways. The same ca ly, account for the variations from the Budget Estimate, the increase under Goods being eceipts from the traffic in grain and sugar than were expected when the estimate was red with the Revised Estimate the increases were due to the improvement in traffic durin ter of the year having exceeded expectations.

1899-1900. Accounts R		1900-1901. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
1,18 74	Coaching	1,11,00	1 26 00	1,25.74
2 24 16	Goods	2 45,65	1 80,50	1,84,52
10,15	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	8 35	8,50	8,05
3,53 5	TOTAL .	3,65,00	3,24,00	3 22,31

201. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, show a net decrease of 30,74. Under *Coaching* there was an increase of 7, 0 due to normal development of traffic, to additional mileage opened and in some measure to Military traffic consequent on the expedition to China. The decrease of 35,64 under *Goods* was due chiefly to a further decline in the export trade in grain and seeds owing to the continuance of famine. Under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* the decrease of 2,10 was due chiefly to smaller receipts on account of the hire of vehicles to foreign lines. The same causes, generally, account for the variations as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1899 1 00 Accounts. R		Budget R	1900 1901 Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
42, 2	Coaching	43 00	4 00	49 31
59 85	Goods	58 00	51 00	54 21
1 ,49	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	14 00	14 00	12 58
1,13 20	TOTAL .	1,15 0	1 16 00	1 16 10

202. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the increase of 6 39 under *Coaching* was due chiefly to the removal of plague restrictions on the travelling public and the consequent larger attendance at fairs, etc., to the opening of the Hardwar Dehra route to the hills and to the opening of through communication with Delhi. The decrease of 5 64 under *Goods* was due to the disappearance of the famine conditions prevailing in the previous year. The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due chiefly to heavy outward traffic at the close of the year having increased the balance under the Suspense head "Foreign Railways." Compared with the Budget Estimate the variations under *Coaching* and *Goods* were due to the same causes, while the decrease of 1,42 under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due to sundry receipts having fallen below expectations.

Bengal Nagpur Railway.

1899-1900 Accounts R		Budget R	1900-1901 Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
26,53	Coaching	26,10	39,77	40,69
78,51	Goods	74 00	77,00	77,14
2 39	Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	4,90	3,23	3,62
1 7,43	TOTAL .	1,05,00	1,20,00	1,21,45

203. Compared with the actuals of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate, the receipts were better by 14,02 and 16 45 respectively due chiefly to a larger famine traffic which continued longer than was expected and to the inclusion of the earnings of the Northern Section of the East Coast Railway for the last three months of the year.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
28,28	Coaching	29 30	31 5[illegible]	33,12
43,82	Goods	43 30	39 90	40 23
9,59	Miscellaneous and Suspense	8 90	[illegible] 52	1 , 9
81,69	TOTAL .	82 ,	8[illegible]00	84 24

204. The receipts, compared with the actuals of the previous year, show an increase of 2 55 the more important fluctuations being an increase of 4,84 under *Coaching*, due to development of traffic consequent on the opening up of new lines, and a decrease of 3,5[illegible] under *Goods*, due to the return to normal conditions of the traffic in food grains which, in the previous year, was exceptionally large owing to the prevalence of famine. The same causes, generally, led to the fluctuations from the Budget Estimate.

Indian Midland Railway.

1899-1900 Accounts. R		Budget R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
21,21	Coaching	23 00	[illegible]5,00	24,01
54,72	Goods	45,40	6[illegible]72	71,69
98	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1 60	1,38	1,42
79 91	TOTAL .	7[illegible]	96,60	97,12
6,57	*Deduct*—Phopal Railway earnings .	6 50	7 50	7,91
73,34	Total Indian Midland Railway proper .	63,50	[illegible] 50	89,21

205 The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 15,87, and than the Budget Estimate by 25,71, the improvement being due chiefly to large movements of food grains to famine-stricken districts and to an increase in the outward foreign traffic from Cawnpore to Southern India *vid* Itarsi

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts R		Budget R	1900-1901 Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
15,01	Coaching	14 72	20 25	20 46
46,30	Goods	42,06	41 [illegible]	41,98
1,[illegible]9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1,22	2, 0	1,32
62 93	TOTAL .	[illegible]8 [illegible]	63,-0	63 76

206. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts under *Coaching* show an increase of 5,42, attributable chiefly to a larger passenger traffic following on removal of plague restrictive measures. Under *Goods* there was a decrease of 4,32, due partly to the absence of special famine traffic during the year and partly to failure of the rice and cotton crops. These causes also account for the variations from the Budget Estimate.

South Indian Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
44,68	Coaching	44,[illegible]	48 [illegible]	46,76
40,22	Goods	40,60	38,00	42 18
1,68	Miscellaneous and Suspense	1 ,0	1,[illegible]	1 27
86,58	TOTAL .	86, 0	8[illegible]	90 21

207. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the receipts were better by 3,63 The increase occurred wholly under *Coaching*, and was due chiefly to relaxation of plague precautionary measures, the enhancement of 3rd class fares for passengers by the fast mail trains, and to the opening of the Nerrapatam-Nagore section for public traffic from 1st December 1899. The improvement of coaching receipts, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the same causes.

Burma Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		1900-1901. Budget. R	Revised R	Accounts. R
	EARNINGS—			
4364	Coaching	4700	5200	5245
4947	Goods	4855	5558	5488
151	Miscellaneous and Suspense	153	142	101
9471	TOTAL	9708	10900	11334

208 Compared with the actuals of the previous year the increase under *Coaching* was due chiefly to the introduction of the system of free 3rd class passages, and that under *Goods* to the large export demand for rice consequent on the failure in India. The opening of new sections, and the general prosperity of the people following on good crops also contributed largely to the increased earnings. The increases, as compared with the Budget Estimate were due, generally, to the same causes.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway

1899-1900 Accounts R		B R	Revised R	Accounts R
	EARNINGS—			
...	Coaching	6300	6600	6915
..	Goods	2009	2100	2043
	Miscellaneous and Suspense	300	—500	—711
	TOTAL	8609	8200	8247

209 The figures given above are for nine months only, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having become a State line from 1st January 1900. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a net decrease of 7,48 made up of increases of 615 under *Carriage* due to unexpected improvement in the passenger traffic and of decreases of 5,5 and 1011, respectively under *Goods* and *Miscellaneous and Suspense*, arising mainly from the decline in famine traffic and to restrictions in suspense. The same causes, generally, account for the variations compared with the Revised Estimate.

Other State Railways -Imperial

1899-1900 Accounts R	Budget R	Revised R	Accounts R
12232	12606	13585	14076

210 Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase of 1854 made up of total increases of 201 and decreases of 1,8. The principal increases were 8,14 on the East Coast Railway due to general development of traffic; 30 on the Mysore Railway chiefly in coaching traffic, due entirely to the absence of plague restrictions which were in force in the Mysore territory during the preceding year; 216 on the Assam Bengal Railway, chiefly in coaching traffic, due to general development and to larger attendance at fairs, and 2,12 on the Bengal Central Railway due to improvement in 3rd class passenger traffic and to larger receipts from goods traffic and the hire of rolling stock to foreign lines. The only important decrease was that of 5,11 on the Dhond and Manmad Railway which became an integral part of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st July 1900. The other increases and decreases are small and do not call for special remark. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 1490. There were increases totalling 1810 of which the principal were 10,35 on the East Coast Railway, 25, on the Mysore Railway and 212 on the Bengal Central Railway, due generally, to the same causes as account for the increases on these Railways as compared with the actuals of the previous year; whilst the decreases amounted to 320, of which the principal were 237 on the Shahdipalli Jodhpur Frontier Railway, due to the line having been opened to traffic at a later date than was anticipated when the Estimate was framed and 88 on the Dhond Manmad Railway. The only important variation as compared with the Revised Estimate is an increase of 4,95 on the East Coast Railway owing to the development of traffic on this line having exceeded expectations.

STATE RAILWAYS PROVINCIAL

1899-1900 Accounts R	Budget R	Revised R	Accounts. R
1106	1,12	990	991

211 The decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the closing of the Hyderabad Shahdipalli Railway as an Imperial line from 1st April 1900 and of the Mayavaram Vaitheswaran Railway as a Local line from 1st January of the same year.

1899-1900. Accounts.	1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
R	R	R	R
50	2,55	2,39	2,43

212. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the inclusion of the earnings of the Marvaram-Mutupet Railway for the complete year as against the earnings of only three months of the previous year.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1899-1900.				Budget, 1900-1901.			Revised, 1900-1901.			Accounts, 1900-1901.				
Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net.	Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net.	Guaranteed interest, 1900-1901.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R.
1,84,52	96,06	94,6	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,70,00	1,00	68,00	1,70,0	1,7,50	1,50	1,72,54	83,7	1,88,86	68,52	48,19
3,32,62	1,92,57	1,39,05	Great Indian Peninsula	1,45,50	47,00	98,50	86,2	40,12	4,,76	1,29,20	40,1	48,76	89,87	45,28
...	...		Do. Extensions.	60	36	24	...	...	...		...	...		49,99
1,09,07	57,10	51,97	Madras	1,16,00	54,00	62,00	1,12,0	50,00	62,00	1,15,5	56,71	58,8	81,25	
6,25,01	3,39,01	2,85,98	Total	3,64,10	1,75,36	1,78,74	3,07,20	1,56,13	1,50,3	3,78,36	1,80,72	1,97,54	2,39,64	47,77
£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
41,73,4	22,66,2	19,07,2	Equivalent in Sterling.	24,27,3	11,70,2	12,56,9	20,47,2	10,40,8	10,06,4	25,23,7	12,04,8	13,18,9	15,97,6	

Gross Receipts.

213. Owing to the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway by the State with effect from 1st July 1900, the transactions of the first three months of the official year only are dealt with under this head and no comparison with the actuals of the previous year is possible. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the receipts were less than those of the previous year by 10,88, due chiefly to a falling off in grain traffic which was exceptionally heavy in the previous year owing to large imports of grain for famine-stricken districts, while on the Madras Railway the receipts exceeded those of 1899-1900 by 6,46, due to the abatement of plague and consequent revival of passenger traffic.

214. The gross receipts were more than the Budget Estimate by 24,16 as under:—

Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway	+3,44
Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Extensions	+15,10
Madras Railway	+5 53

215. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to the removal of the restrictions on the travelling public in connection with the plague and to large movements of passengers for the celebration of marriages, while that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was due to the carriage of transport for South Africa and China and to abnormal imports of Burma rice for famine-stricken Districts. The increase on the Madras Railway is ascribed to heavier traffic in general merchandise.

Working Expenses.

216. The working expenses of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway were less than those of previous year by 6,58, due partly to the general reduction in expenses consequent on the adoption of "joint purse" arrangement under the new contract for working the State lines and partly to credits for Warren girder material and smaller repairs and renewals of vehicles. On the Madras Railway there was a small reduction of 39 compared with the previous year's actuals.

The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due to heavier expenditure on maintenance of way, works and rolling stock than anticipated, and to the inclusion in the actuals of contribution to the Provident Fund as a direct charge to working expenses. The saving on the Great Peninsula Railway was due to large credits for the return of material to stores and to the transfer of expenditure on Cammell's axles to capital. The increase on the Madras Railway is ascribed to heavier renewals of permanent way and vehicles than anticipated.

XVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900 1901. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R		R	R	R
3,96	Mysore Railway	3,98	3,65	3,20
£		£	£	£
26,4	Equivalent in Sterling	26,5	24,3	21,3
	ENGLAND—			
1,0	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	1,0	1,6	1,6
27,4	TOTAL	27,5	25,9	22,9

). The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlem
let charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with
Railway. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
7,17	Interest on Capital	7,20	7,20	7,20
32	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	*22*	*25*	*25*
6,85		6,98	6,95	6,95
2,89	Net receipts	*3,00*	*3,30*	*3,75*
3,96	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	3,98	3,65	3,20

o. The credit under England represents the Government share of the surplus profits
und-Kumaon Railway paid to the Secretary of State in England.

10,597,3	Equivalent in Sterling .	11,427,0	11,793,9	11,822,
5,913,8	England . . .	6,189,9	6,146,1	6,145,
16,511,1	TOTAL .	17,616,9	17,940,0	17,968

The actuals were greater than those of the previous year by £1 457,4 and than th mate by 351,6. The following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-01. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	STATE RAILWAYS—	₹	₹	₹
	India—			
10,72,17	Working Expenses .	11,98,28	12,59,19	12,69,8
4,32,85,	Interest on Debt .	4,43,26	4,44 11	4,44,1
18,05	Interest on Advances .	21,11	21,71	21,4
1,62	Interest on Capital Deposits	1,89	1,36	1,2
15,24,69	TOTAL INDIA .	16,f4,54	17,26,37	17,36,6
£		£	£	£
10,164,6	Equivalent in Sterling .	11,096,9	11,509,2	11,577,
	England—			
959,7	Interest on Debt . .	1,054,0	1,054,0	1 053,
1,718,6	Annuities . . .	2 410,3	2,357,1	2,357,
218,9	Interest on Advances .	218,9	218,9	218,
844,3	Interest on Capital Deposits	916,4	926,6	926,
3,741,5	TOTAL ENGLAND .	4,599,6	4,556,6	4,556,
13 906,1	GRAND TOTAL STATE RAILWAYS. .	15,696,5	16,065 8	16,134
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES—			
₹	India—	₹	₹	₹
51,51	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	28,87	30,28	25,6
1,29	Interest	1,26	1,22	1,2
52,80	TOTAL INDIA .	30,13	31,50	26,8
£		£	£	£
352,0	Equivalent in Sterling .	200,9	210,0	179
	England—			
2,172,3	Interest	1,590,3	1,589,5	1,589
2,524,3	TOTAL GUARANTEED RAILWAYS	1,791,2	1,799,5	1,768
	SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—			
₹	India—	₹	₹	₹
5,72	Land and Subsidy . .	11,78	2,93	2,6
£		£	£	£
38,1	Equivalent in Sterling .	78,5	19,5	17
₹	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY	₹	₹	₹
6,39	EXPENDITURE . .	7,60	8,28	7,2
£		£	£	£
42,6	Equivalent in Sterling .	50,7	55,2	48
16,511,1	GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	17,616,9	17,940,0	17,96

23. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 88. An explanati rations, compared with the actuals of the previous year and the figures of the Budget Esti en below. Of the excess of 71,89 under Imperial, 22,30 have been sanctioned, and 49,59 re sanctioned. Under Provincial there was an excess of 4 in Assam, of which 3 was sanctioned a es to be sanctioned.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway

1899 1900 Accounts		Budget	1900 1901. Revised	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
60,97	Maintenance	43 00	51 84	48,49
63,52	Locomotive	60,33	70,72	69,11
18,20	Carriage and Wagon	20 83	18 90	19 85
40,91	Traffic	41,34	44,24	44,74
32,23	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	34, 0	3- 95	39,52
2,16,13	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	2 00 00	2,21,65	2,21,71
34,41	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company and contribution to Provident Fund	20 00	22,85	22 61
2,50,54	TOTAL	2 20 00	2 44 50	2 44 32

22 Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the decrease of 12,48 under *Maintenanc* o smaller renewals of rails, the increase of 5,29 under *Locomotive* was due to the l mileage run, the increase of 3 83 under *Traffic* was due chiefly to increased staff entertain ction with the South Behar and Moghal Serai-Giya Railways and to heavy charges for han arge quantities of food stuffs carried to the famine-stricken Districts of Rajputana and We ; the increase of 7,29 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due chiefly to the incr e, for the first time, of the amount recovered for Government Supervision and Control under of the Supplemental Contract of 14th November 1899, to buy of foreign stock to meet the incr and to increased charges for mileage and demurrage The decrease under *Share of su s, etc*, was due to the Company having received, under the Supplemental Contract of 1899, f the surplus profits up to R25 00 000 and one fifteenth only of the balance instead of one fif hole amount as previously.

23 Compared with the Budget Estimate the excess of 24,32 was due partly to the causes al oned, and partly to heavier renewals of rails and repairs of stations and buildings than was a and to the larger share of profits paid to the Company consequent on improved earnings.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1899 1900 Accounts		Budget	1900 1901 Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
19,63	Maintenance	20 02	21,50	21,43
16,36	Locomotive	18,29	17,70	17,41
5 26	Carriage and Wagon	7,24	8,50	9,29
15,91	Traffic	15,00	17,85	17,82
14,57	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	14,45	15,45	15,48
72,73	TOTAL	75,00	81,00	81,43

24. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year, increases occurred under all heads Th e of 1,80 under *Maintenance* was due chiefly to heavier expenditure on relaying certain sectio ie Under *Locomotive* the increase of 1,05 was due chiefly to the enhanced price of coal, incr mileage run and heavier repairs to engines, the increase of 4,03 under *Carriage and W* lue chiefly to the erection of rolling stock, the cost of which was charged to Revenue; the increa der *Traffic* was due to additional staff employed principally for the Branch lines, while the inc *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due chiefly to the purchase of a flat Compared udget Estimate the excesses were due, generally, to the same causes, the decrease under *Locom* due to the charges for repairs to and renewals of Engines not having been as large as was exp

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
26,92	Maintenance	37,00	33,85	33,64
45,70	Locomotive	59,[illegible]	47,94	49,50
10,45	Carriage and Wagon	15,78	14,79	15,63
17,53	Traffic	16,64	17,49	18,09
13,58	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	15,34	14,29	15,36
1,14,18	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,33,60	1,27,33	1,32,22
15,12	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	6,34	13,17	13,92
1,29,30	TOTAL	1,13,00	1,40,50	1,46,14

225. The new agreement with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for working the Rajputana-Malwa Railway having come into force from 1st July 1900, the working expenses as shown above are made up of actual outlay on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for three months and a proportion of the gross working expenses of the combined system for nine months. No useful comparison with the figures of the previous year and the Budget Estimate can, therefore, be made unless the sum of 10,70 representing the difference between actual working expenses and the share debited on the percentage basis is excluded. Excluding this sum the balance is 1,35,44, which is more than the actuals of the previous year by 6,14, due chiefly to higher rates paid for coal and oil and to heavier repairs and renewals of vehicles; and is 20,44 in excess of the Budget grant which is attributable to the gross receipts having improved on the Budget anticipations of traffic by nearly 50 lakhs. Compared with the Revised Estimate there was an excess, which occurred under all heads, of 5,64, due chiefly to a larger proportion of working expenses being chargeable to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway owing to the earnings having exceeded the estimate.

North-Western Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
46,17	Maintenance	48,98	49,01	45,75
81,79	Locomotive	79,61	75,35	75,68
12,31	Carriage and Wagon	17,89	16,25	16,30
29,97	Traffic	32,46	29,78	29,64
20,63	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	22,06	20,01	21,26
1,90,27	TOTAL	1,99,00	1,91,00	1,88,63

226. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net decrease in working expenses of 1,64, only. Under *Locomotive* the decrease of 0,11 was due chiefly to less consumption of fuel consequent on diminished train mileage, while the increase of 3,09 under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to heavier renewals of rolling stock. Compared with the Budget Estimate lapses occurred under all heads and aggregated 10,36. These lapses are attributable chiefly to the serious decline in the export trade in wheat *via* Karachi owing to famine.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
14,10	Maintenance	15,45	14,76	16,04
13,20	Locomotive	17,50	20,44	20,27
7,16	Carriage and Wagon	5,05	5,33	5,25
9,22	Traffic	9,20	10,34	10,45
6,76	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	6,80	7,13	6,75
50,44	TOTAL	54,00	58,00	58,76

227. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the increase of 1,94 under *Maintenance* was due chiefly to the opening of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway, to heavy outlay on re-modelling the Lucknow station and to increased cost of the Engineer-in-Chief's staff. The increase of 7,07 under *Locomotive* was due chiefly to the renewal of ten locomotives and to the increased cost of coal. The decrease of 1,91 under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to practically no renewals of vehicles having been undertaken during the year. The increase of 1,23 under *Traffic* was due mainly to the opening of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway and the appointment of a Deputy Traffic Superintendent. Compared with the Budget Estimate the excess of 4,76 was due chiefly to more extensive renewal of locomotives than was at first intended. The only important variation from the Revised Estimate was an excess of 1,28 under *Maintenance*, due entirely to heavier outlay consequent on the increased price of English materials.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
12,77	Maintenance	12,30	12,35	13,05
13,59	Locomotive	13,45	16,00	16,85
3,10	Carriage and Wagon	3,75	3,50	3,51
7,88	Traffic	7,90	9,15	9,28
8,47	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,60	11,00	11,08
45,81	TOTAL	47,00	52,00	53,77

228. The expenses exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 7,96 and the Budget Estimate by 6,77 due chiefly to a heavy famine traffic worked for a longer period than was anticipated, and to the amalgamation of the Northern section of the East Coast Railway with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway system with effect from 1st January 1901.

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
R		R	R	R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
10,61	Maintenance	10,00	10,30	11,10
9,18	Locomotive	9,00	9,00	8,87
2,27	Carriage and Wagon	2,25	2,50	2,52
6,00	Traffic	6,25	7,00	6,89
9,69	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,50	9,50	10,50
26,19	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	28,00	35,50	35,76
63,94	TOTAL	65,00	73,80	75,64

229. Compared with the actuals of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate, there were increases under all heads except *Locomotive*, due, generally, to increased mileage open and to development of traffic. The large increase under *Share of net earnings, etc.*, was due chiefly to the balance of the Company's share of net earnings for the half-year ended December 1899 having been paid during the year and to a special *ad interim* payment to the Company of R3,50 on account of their claim in respect of the "Rou lines."

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
9,49	Maintenance	8,00	9,10	9,72
15,62	Locomotive	14,25	16,50	18,12
3,37	Carriage and Wagon	3,20	3,40	3·73
5,67	Traffic	5,30	5,70	5,59
7,79	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	8,25	10,40	10,79
41,94		39,00	45,10	47,95
3,93	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	*4,00*	*4,00*	*3,96*
•38,01	Indian Midland Railway Proper	35,00	41,10	43,99
...	Share of Net Earnings paid to the Company, &c.	...	40	...
38,01	TOTAL	35,00	41,50	43,99

230. The expenses were more than the actuals of the previous year by 5,98 and than the Budget Estimate by 8,99. These excesses followed on increased earnings.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
9,52	Maintenance	9,05	10,08	10,12
13,67	Locomotive	12,70	13,89	13,77
3,81	Carriage and Wagon	3,55	4,23	4,08
6,68	Traffic	7,10	6,80	6,78
7,50	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,10	7,65	7,59
41,18	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	39,50	42,65	42,34
4,76	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	4,50	5,35	5,70
45,94	TOTAL	44,00	48,00	48,04

231. The increases over the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate were due chiefly to heavier renewals of sleepers, payment of compensation for dearness of grain, reconstruction of two bridges on the Poona Branch, extra train mileage worked, heavier expenditure on repairs and renewals and to the substitution of stronger wheels and axles to a larger number of goods wagons.

South Indian Railway.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
8,24	Maintenance	9,73	8,43	8,16
15,76	Locomotive	17,55	16,30	16,23
5,11	Carriage and Wagon	4,84	4,91	4,80
7,62	Traffic	8,39	7,72	7,61
7,06	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	7,49	7,44	7,21
43,79	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	48,00	44,80	44,01
3,46	Share of Surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	3,00	4,20	3,99
47,25	TOTAL	51,00	49,00	48,0

232. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there were no important variations. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the lapse of 1,32 under *Locomotive* was due to a smaller staff having been employed, and to a smaller consumption of oil and fuel consequent on reduced train mileage; the lapse of 78 under *Traffic* was due to the employment of a smaller staff than was estimated for, while the excess of 99 under *Share of Surplus Profits*, etc., followed on the increased net earnings of the line.

Burma Railways.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
12,37	Maintenance	13,00	14,00	15,04
19,11	Locomotive	18,38	22,26	23,74
4,54	Carriage and Wagon	4,02	5,21	5,42
9,33	Traffic	11,00	10 42	10,52
8,91	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	9,26	8,76	8,44
54,26	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	55·75	60,65	63,16
1,28	Share of surplus profits, etc.	1,75	3,35	3,44
55,54	TOTAL	57,50	64,00	66,60

233. The increase under *Maintenance* was due chiefly to relaying a part of the Irrawaddy Section w heavier rails, and to outlay on repairing bridges and earthwork damaged by floods. Under *Locomoti* the increase was due chiefly to increased train mileage worked, to the higher paid staff employed, and to heavy consumption of fuel by American engines working on the Ghat Section of the Mandal Kunlong Railway. The enhanced cost of fuel and extra repairs to Locomotive stock also contribut in some measure to the increase under this head. The increases under *Carriage and Wagon* and *Tra* were due respectively to the more extensive repairs to vehicles and the appointment of a larger staff co sequent on the opening of new sections of the Railway, and also to the larger train mileage run. T same causes, generally, account for the variations as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

1899-1900 Account R		Budget R	1900-1901 Revised R	Accounts R
	Working Expenses –			
...	Maintenance	32 5	,°	24,5/
...	Locomotive	6) 5	61 24	01, 7
...	Carriage and Wagon	21 C	13))	1°,30
...	Traffic	24)	22 2	23,0,
.	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . .	15, 0	? 1°	3)6
..	Total	1,53)	1 ,)°	1 25 53

234. The above figures are for nine months, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway having beco a State line with effect from 1st July 1900. Compared with the Budget Estimate which was fram on a consideration of the actuals of the previous year when the line was a guaranteed one, the lapse of 7 under *Maintenance* was due chiefly to the smaller issue of permanent-way material, the lapse of 8 under *Carriage and Wagon* was due to completion of the operations in connection with the repla ment of Cammell's axles, and the lapse of 11,04 under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* chiefly fluctuations in Suspense for which provision was not made in the Estimate.

Other State Railways Imperial.

1899-1900. Accounts R		Budget R	1900-1901 Revised R	Accounts. R
74,92	Working Expenses	76.45	79 64	52,88
3,22	Share of Surplus profits, etc . .	3,50	3,6>	3,61
78,14		79 95	>, 2	56 49

235. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase under working expen of 7,96 made up of increases aggregating 8,92 and of decreases amounting to 96. The principal increa were 2,06 on the Mysore Railway, 1,97 on the East Coast Railway, 1,90 on the Assam-Bengal Railw and 80 on the Bengal Central Railway, due to increased earnings on these lines. Compared with Budget Estimate the more important fluctuations under working expenses were an excess of 3,96 on East Coast Railway, an excess of 1,59 on the Mysore Railway, an excess of 1,30 on the Bengal Cent Railway, and an excess of 75 on the Assam-Bengal Railway due, generally, to the same causes wh account for the increases on these lines over the actuals of the previous year, and a decrease 1,08 on the Shadipalli-Jodhpur Frontier Railway owing to this line having been opened to traffic la than anticipated.

State Railways—Provincial.

1899-1900 Accounts. R	Bud R	1900-1901 Revised. R	Accounts. R
3,97	1,20	1,17	1,15

236. The lapse, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the exclusion of transactions of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway which has been classed as an Imperial line from April 1900, and those of the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway which has been classed as a Local-F from 1st January 1900.

State Railways—Local

Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R
1,63	1,40

Interest on Debt.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R	INDIA—	R	R	R
4,32,85	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT . .	4,43,26	4,14,11	4,44,14
£		£	£	£
2,885,7	Equivalent in Sterling .	2,955,1	2,960,8	2,961,0
	ENGLAND —			
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
228,0	3½ per cent. Sterling Stock . .	225,8	225,8	225,7
7,2	3 per cent. Do.	7,2	7,2	7,2
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
14,0	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	13,9
19,4	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—	19,3	19,3	19,3
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
157,8	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity	156,4	156,4	156,4
—5	3 per cent. „ „ „ „ portion of Annuity	—5	—5	—5
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—7	3½ per cent.	—8	—8	—8
310,0	3 „	310,0	310,0	310,0
10,9	2½ „	10,9	10,9	10,9
2,4	Sinking Fund . . .	2,5	2,5	2,5
	South Indian Railway—			
19,1	Debenture Stock . .	19,1	19,1	19,1
7,6	3½ per cent. Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures	7,6	7,6	7,6
119,0	3 per cent. Stock issued for Purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debenture . . .	119,9	119,9	119,9
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway—			
..	Debentures	44,0	44,0	44,0
...	Debenture Stock	54,0	54,0	54,0
959,7	TOTAL ENGLAND .	1,054,0	1,054,0	1,053,8
3,845,4	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT .	4,009,1	4,014,8	4,014,8

237 The charges approximate closely to the Budget Estimate, but exceed those of the previous year owing partly to the Capital found by Government increasing year by year with the progress of construction and also to the inclusion under this head of interest charges on Great Indian Peninsula Railway debentures. The excess of 88 in India requires the sanction of Government.

Interest on Capital found by Government.

The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1900-1901 has been calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry. 3½ per cent.	E. I. Ry. 4 per cent.	E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R
Capital Expenditure at end of 1899-1900 .	1,40,36	3,99,43	8,71,65	91,54,20	1,08,65,64
Capital Expenditure during 1900-1901 .	95,78		18,19	2,98,51	2,21,22
Capital Expenditure at end of 1900-1901 .	41,58	3,99,43	8,89,84	94,53,71	1,07,86,86
Debentures discharged	...	3,54,67	81,56	..	.
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	4,91	15,98	34,87	3,66,17	4,21,93
Interest on Debentures discharged . .	..	14,19	3,20	...	17,45
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	1,68	...	31	5,60	4,26
TOTAL .	3,23	30,17	38,47	3,71,77	4,43,64
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest . .	...	..	...	50	50
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1900-1901	3,23	30,17	38,47	3,72,27	4,44,14
	£ 21 6	£ 201 1	£ 256 5	£ 24[illegible] 8	£ [illegible]

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
£	ENGLAND	£	£	£
1,182,7	East Indian Railway	1,184,9	1,184,9	1,184,9
122,2	Eastern Bengal Railway	122,3	122,3	122,4
413,7	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	415,6	415,6	415,6
...	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	687,5	634,3	634,2
1,718,6	Grand Total .	2,410,3	2,357,1	2,357,1

238. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, the excess of 638,5 is due almost entirely to inclusion of the annuity on account of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the variations in respect the other Railways being unimportant.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R	INDIA	R	R	R
15,61	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	18,58	18,12	17,87
2,44	Indian Midland Railway	2,53	2,53	2,53
...	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	...	1,06	1,06
18,05	TOTAL INDIA .	21,11	21,71	21,46
£		£	£	£
120,3	Equivalent in Sterling .	140,7	144,7	143,0
	ENGLAND			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9	TOTAL ENGLAND .	218,9	218,9	218,9
339,2	GRAND TOTAL .	359,6	363,6	361,9

239. There is no variation in the amounts under "England" which represent the interest charge against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act. The figures under "India" repre interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and In Midland Railways, which is met from rupee advances; and interest on advances made to the Rohilk Kumaon Railway Company in excess of the Capital raised for the Lucknow-Bareilly line. The exc or in India requires to be sanctioned.

R		R	R	R
	INDIA			
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
95	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	1.05		
1	Indian Midland Railway	...	40	44
...	Bengal Central Railway	9	1	..
...	Burma Railways	*9	26	13
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
66	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	66	66	66
1,62	TOTAL INDIA	1,89	1,36	1,23
£ 10,8	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 12,6	£ 9,1	£ 8,2
	ENGLAND			
67,5	Assam-Bengal Railway	77,3	77,3	77,3
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,8	17,5	17,5
210,5	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	228,8	228,8	228,9
50,5	Burma Railways	52,8	51,6	51,6
205,0	Indian Midland Railway	210,8	190,0	190,0
202,0	Southern Mahratta Railway	202,0	201,5	201,5
30,0	South Indian Railway	30,8	30,0	30,0
61,3	East Indian Railway	96,1	91,3	91,3
...	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	.	38 6	38,6
844,3	TOTAL ENGLAND	916,4	926,6	926,7
855.1	GRAND TOTAL	929,0	935 7	934,9

240. The increase in the payments in England over the actuals of the previous year occurred on the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur, Burma, East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways consequent on additional capital paid up by the Companies The decrease on the Indian Midland Railway was due chiefly to £750,000 Indian Midland Railway Stock having been exchanged for £825,000 Great Indian Peninsula Railway New Stock under the terms of the Contract with the latter Company.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1899-1900. Accounts R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
22,56	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	23,71	15,50	11,10
19,38	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,50	14,72	14 72
10	Madras Railway	..		..
42,04	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	25,21	30,22	25,82
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
1,26	India—Share of Office of Director of Railway Construction	1,26	1,26	1,26
...	Central Provinces	1	...	
63	Burma	65	69	69
61	Assam	65	61	61
1,65	Bengal	1,84	1,78	1,78
1,47	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,61	1,19	1,45
9,36	Madras	2,47	1,53	1,35
2,77	Bombay	4,89	2,50	2,40
17,75		13,38	9,86	9,54
8,28	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*9,72*	*9,80*	*9,71*
9,47	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	3,66	6	—17
51,51	GRAND TOTAL	28,87	30,28	25,65
	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 192,5	£ 201,9	£ 171K

241. The decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to the shares of surplus profits earned by the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways during the first-half of 1900 having been smaller than those of the first-half of 1899, and to the payment of the share of surplus profits earned by the latter railway during the second-half of 1900 not having been made before the close of the year under review. Contrasted with the Budget Estimate, there was an excess of 61, made up of an increase of 13,22 due to the large improvement in traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the first three months of the year, less a lapse of 12,61 due to non-payment of surplus profits of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the second-half of 1900 as explained above.

Land and Supervision.

242. The decrease as compared with the previous year's actuals was due to smaller outlay on the acquisition of land for the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Extensions owing to the approaching completion of these lines, and to larger recoveries from companies' lines for Government Supervision and Control. The lapse as compared with the Budget Estimate was due mainly to the same causes.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-1901. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	INTEREST—			
1,29	India	1,26	1,22	1,23
£ 8,5	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 8,4	£ 8,1	£ 8,2
2,172,3	England	1,590,3	1,589,5	1 589,4
2,180,8	TOTAL	1,598,7	1,597,6	1,597,6

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		Budget. R	1900-01. Revised. R	Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Kalka-Simla Railway	1,50	10	...
78	Bengal Dooars	50	42	38
...	Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway	2,00	...	...
60	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway	1,18	26	23
...	Chandipur-Tak: Railway	1,00	...	...
...	Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Sarhali Railway	68	...	...
...	Kurnool Branch Railway	15	...	...
10	Sabarmati-Dholka Railway	16	72	70
9	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway	24	2	2
2,15	Bengal and North-Western Railway	97	50	37
..	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1	1	1
17	Nilgiri Railway (*Land and Subsidy*)	4	57	57
17	South Behar Railway	20	15	16
4	Southern Punjab Railway	2	1	2
1	Segowlie-Raksaul Railway	1	...	...
16	Tapti Valley Railway	2	1	...
3	Hardwar-Dehra Railway	...	1	1
10	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway	8	13	12
16	Tarkessur Railway	...	...	...
...	Tilagaon-Sylhet Railway	1,50	...	...
...	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar Railway	1,00	...	...
5,22	TOTAL IMPERIAL	11,26	2,91	2,59
	PROVINCIAL—			
40	Dibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	52	2	2
40	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	52	2	2
5,72	GRAND TOTAL	11,78	2,93	2,61
£ 38,1	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 78,5	£ 19,5	£ 17

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy, and Interest—*concluded.*

243. Compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was a net decrease of 3,11, the result of increases aggregating 1,07 and decreases amounting to 4,18. The only important increases were 60 on the Sabarmati-Dholka Railway and 40 on the Nilgiri Railway, the latter due to the payment to the Company of subsidy during the year as against nothing paid on this account during the previous year. The principal decreases were 1,78 on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, 88 on the Mymensing-Jamalpur Railway, 40 on the Bengal-Dooars Railway, and 37 on the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway, due to land acquisition operations on these lines having been practically completed. There was also a decrease of 38 in the amount of subsidy paid during the year to the Dibru-Sadiya Railway Company. Compared with the Budget Estimate the lapse was due chiefly to amounts set down for the Kalka-Simla, Bezwada-Masulipatam, Chandipur-Taki, Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Sarhali, Karnool Branch, Tilagaon-Sylhet and Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar Railways not having been utilized, and to less land having been acquired for the Bengal-Dooars, Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Bengal and North-Western and South Behar Railways than was provided for.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1899-1900. Accounts. R		1900-1901. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA (GENERAL)—			
29	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	30	60	67
2,00	Director of Railway Construction, Establishment, share of—	2,00	2,00	2,00
19	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	21	20	20
66	Bara-Ajmere and Marwar Survey	...	10	9
7	Godhra-Baroda Chord Survey	...	1	1
...	Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway (*Land*)	5	2	...
...	Famine Work Inspection	...	12	12
3,21	TOTAL	2,56	3 05	3,09
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
3	Bina Guna Railway (*Land*)	...	—3	—3
49	Khandwa-Akola-Basim Survey	47	30	28
...	Satpura Railway Survey	...	..	—2
52	TOTAL	47	27	23
	BURMA—			
21	Sagaing Bridge	11	11	30
...	Pegu-Syriam and Dalla Dedaye Reconnaissance	...	5	1
...	Pegu-Moulmein Survey	50	31	28
9	Kinu-Kabwet Thabeitkyin Survey	...	...	...
31	Bassein-Henzada Extension Survey	18	18	19
—24	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	—14	—14
37	TOTAL	79	51	64
	ASSAM—			
11	Hojiganj-Shatnol Survey	...	...	...
7	Akhaura-Bhairab Bazaar Survey	...	...	...
2	Tilagaon-Sylhet Survey	...	...	...
20		...	...	...
	BENGAL—			
29	Dacca-Mymensingh Extensions Survey	18	23	21
—89	Benares-Puri Survey	...	...	...
...	Jherriah Connection Survey	...	32	36
...	East Indian Railway Grand Chord Survey	40	...	...
...	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Surveys	4	2	2
—5	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey	...	...	...
—29	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	...	...	...
50	Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar Survey	...	..	...
...	Calcutta Central Railway Survey	30	...	...
3	Bonarpara-Kaunia Survey	...	4	3
7	Midnapur-Jherriah and Ranchi Plateau Surveys	...	...	—70
39	Sakri-Jainagar Branch (*Land*)	..	...	...
1	Bettia-Bagaha Extension (*Land*)	...	..	...
10	Quadrupling E. B. Ry. between Naihati and Dum-Dum	...	35	24
5	Eastern Bengal State Railway, Dum-Dum to Cossipur	...	...	...
...	Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Railway Survey	...	...	1
21	TOTAL	92	96	17

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concluded.*

1899-1900. Accounts. R		1900-1901. Budget. R	Revised. R	Accounts. R
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND QUDH—			
36	Agra-Delhi Chord Survey	...	3	2
1	Dholpur-Bari Survey	...	...	...
...	Fatehpur-Markundi Survey	30	28	25
1	Ait-Kunch-Sind River Survey	...	...	...
50	Allahabad-Fyzabad Survey / Allahabad-Jaunpur Survey	17	10	10
...	Bareilly-Soron Survey	20	...	...
88	TOTAL	67	41	37
	PUNJAB—			
...	Shahdadpur-Kambar-Larkana Survey	...	...	2
9	Amritsar-Sarhali Survey	...	4	4
...	Rewari-Phulera Survey	...	4	4
9	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	41	44	43
—36	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Survey	...	...	...
...	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway (*Land*)	56	90	86
...	Suratgarh-Bhatinda Railway (*Land*)	...	5	5
1	Khyber Railway Survey	...	...	...
60	Kohat-Bannu Survey	...	...	...
5	Jech-Doab Survey	12	9	8
448	TOTAL	1,09	1,56	1,52
	MADRAS—			
7	Kalikiri-Rayachoti Survey	...	...	...
3	Baliapatam-Mangalore Survey	1	7	7
...	Dharmapuri-Morappur Survey	5	5	4
—33	Shoranur-Cochin Survey	...	...	...
7	Krishnagiri-Tirupatur	5	5	3
...	Mandapam-Rameswaram Survey	...	5	...
2	Berhampore-Russelkonda Survey	...	...	...
...	Mysore Fraserpet Survey	15	...	...
2	Yerragudipad Jammalamadugu Survey	6	7	7
43	Mysore and West Coast Survey	40	38	45
3	Trichinopoly-Tirukkoyilur Survey	2	1	1
...	Southern Mahratta Feeder Lines	21	18	17
10	Shoranur-Cochin Railway (*Land*)	...	10	...
...	Salem Light Railway Survey	3	...	...
44	TOTAL	98	96	84
	BOMBAY—			
...	Dholka-Dhollera Survey	...	5	4
3	Bagalkot-Hungund Survey	...	8	8
...	Lakh-Sangamner Survey	...	3	3
...	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey	...	3	3
...	Cambay-Petlad Railway (*Land*)	2	2	...
3	TOTAL	2	21	18
6,34	TOTAL IMPERIAL	7,50	7,93	7,04
	PROVINCIAL.			
	BURMA—			
...	Southern Shan States Survey	...	29	12
	N.-W. P. AND OUDH—			
1	Dehra-Mussoorie Survey	10	10	10
	BOMBAY—			
4	Dholka-Dhollera Survey	...	—4	—4
5	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10	35	18
6,39	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	7,60	8,28	7,22
£ 42,6	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 50,7	£ 55,2	£ 48,1

244. The total outlay under *Imperial* is more than that of the previous year by 70. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as Surveys are being completed and new Surveys are being started every year. The excess in Burma under Provincial has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

245. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R	*Major Works*—	*R*	*R*	*R*
2,36,78	Direct Receipts . . .	2,30,74	2,57,58	2,47,71
1,00,53	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	1,06,71	1,09,59	1,12,36
3,37,31	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	3,37,45	3,67,17	3,60,07
99,71	Working Expenses . . .	98.91	1,04,27	1,03.36
1,34,51	Interest	1,38,49	1,38,27	1,38.20
2,34,22	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,37,40	2,42,54	2,41,56
1,03.09	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	1,00,05	1,24,63	1,18,51
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
22,67	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	23,49	24,91	23.32
1,05,29	Expenditure	1,07,67	1,03,35	1,06,48
82,62	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	84,18	78,44	83,16
20,47	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	15,87	46,19	35,35

246. The figures in the above summary, converted at the rate of R15 = £1, are shown below :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	Major Works—			
£		£	£	£
1,578,5	Direct Receipts . . .	1,538,2	1,717,2	1,651,4
670,2	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	711,4	730,6	749,1
2,248,7	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,249,6	2,447,8	2,400,5
664,8	Working Expenses . . .	659,4	695,2	689,1
896,7	Interest	923,2	921,8	921,3
1,561,5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	1,582,6	1,617,0	1,610,4
687,2	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	667,0	830,8	790,1
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
151,2	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	156,6	166,1	155,4
702,0	Expenditure	717,8	689,0	709,9
550,8	Net Expenditure (Minor Works) .	561,2	522,9	554.5
136,4	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	105,8	307,9	235,6

247. The final net result of the year was better than the actuals of the previous year by R14,88 or £99,2, and than the Budget Estimate by R19,48 or £129,8. This was due partly to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal and the opening of the Jamrao canal, and partly to an increase of revenue from Major Works owing to the seasons having been favourable for canal irrigation on account of scanty rainfall. The deficiency, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was principally due to outstanding balances of water-rates in the Punjab and Bombay owing to famine and to the debit to Minor Works and Navigation of outlay on famine relief works, reckoned at ordinary rates.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1899-1900. Accounts.	Receipts.	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
3,59,98	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,60,94	3,92,08	3,83,39
£		£	£	£
2,399,9	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,406,2	2,613,9	2,555,9

248. The actual receipts in 1900-1901 were better than those of the previous year by ₹23,41 or £156,0 and the Budget Estimate by ₹22,45 or £149,7. The increase was due to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal, the opening out of the Jamrao canal and the irrigation of a larger area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Madras, owing to scanty rainfall. The short realization of ₹8,69 or £58,0, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was mainly due to outstanding balances in the Punjab and Bombay on account of famine.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1899-1900.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1900-1901.			Revised, 1900-1901.			Accounts, 1900-1901.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
₹	₹	₹	Imperial.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
27,57	95	26,62	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. .	25,28	80	24,48	28,08	90	27,18	27,42	87	26,55
			Punjab—									
29,80	9,08	20,72	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch).	27,00	8,90	18,10	27,30	9,12	18,18	25,33	9,14	16,19
29,69	7,97	21,72	Bari Doab Canal . . .	29,00	7,52	21,48	30,36	8,20	22,16	30,16	8,27	21,89
30,91	8,56	22,35	Sirhind Canal . . .	28,00	7,49	20,51	35,95	8,06	27,89	30,53	7,71	22,82
30,03	10,53	19,50	Chenab Canal . . .	35,80	10,19	25,61	43,95	12,07	31,88	42,78	12,00	30,7
6,01	2,76	3,25	Other Projects . . .	7,51	2,80	4,71	7,80	3,49	4,31	7,80	3,51	4,29
1,26,44	38,90	87,54	Total .	1,27,31	36,90	90,41	1,15,30	40,04	1,04,42	1,36,60	40,03	95,97
			Madras—									
1,13	5,89	—4,76	Godavari Delta . . .	1,09	5,83	—4,74	1,00	6,73	—5,04	1,16	6,71	—5,55
62	5,23	—4,91	Kistna Delta . . .	78	5,50	—4,72	64	4,99	—4,35	87	5 05	—4,18
1,81	3,75	—1,04	Other Projects . . .	1,38	3,67	—2,29	1,77	3,78	—2,01	1,71	3,72	—2,01
3,56	14,87	—11,31	Total .	3,25	15,00	—11,75	3,50	15,50	—12,00	3,74	15,48	—11,74
7,21	4,84	2,37	Bombay	5,76	5,30	46	6,62	5,30	1,32	5,58	5,04	54
1,64,78	50,50	1,05,22	Total Imperial .	1,01,60	58,00	1,03,00	1,83,56	62,64	1,20,92	1,73,34	62,02	1,11,32
			Provincial.									
			Bengal—									
10,95	5,48	5,47	Sone Canals . . .	10,54	6,06	4,48	11,10	5,96	5,14	11,16	5,76	5,40
7,35	7,60	—25	Other Canals . . .	6,64	7,25	—61	6,40	6,63	—23	6,90	6,12	78
18,30	13,08	5,22	Total .	17,18	13,31	3,87	17,50	12,59	4,91	18,06	11,88	6,18
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
30,57	10,74	25,83	Ganges Canal . . .	36,42	10,73	25,69	39,25	10,93	28,32	38,83	11,20	27,63
22,29	8,91	13,38	Lower Ganges Canal . .	18,90	9,73	9,17	21,88	10,24	11,64	21,87	10,62	11,25
8,29	2,84	5,45	Agra Canal	7,98	2,64	5,34	9,42	2,79	6,63	9,27	2,33	6,94
12,42	4,09	8,33	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	11,50	3,81	7,69	12,58	4,16	8,42	12,34	4,27	8,07
76	49	27	Fatehpur Branch . . .	1,51	69	82	87	92	—5	85	1,04	—19
80,53	27,07	53,30		76,31	27,60	48,71	84,00	29,04	54,96	83,16	29,46	53,70
20,63		20,63	*Deduct*—Amount transferred to Imperial . .	24,35	...	24,35	27,48	...	27,48	26,85	...	26,85
53,70	27,07	26,03	Total .	51,96	27,60	24,36	56,52	29,04	27,48	56,31	29,46	26.85
1,00	40,15	31,85	Total Provincial .	69,14	40,91	28,23	74,02	41,63	32,39	74,37	41,34	33 03
2,30,78	99,70	1,37,07	GRAND TOTAL .	2,30,74	98 91	1,31,83	2,57,58	1,04,27	1,53,31	2,47,71	1,03,36	1,44,35
£ 1,537,5	£ 664,8	£ 913,7	Equivalent in Sterling .	£ 1,538,2	£ 659,4	£ 878,8	£ 1,717,2	£ 695.2	£ 1,022,0	£ 1,651,4	£ 689,1	£ 962,3

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

249. The gross revenue in 1900-1901 was better than that of the previous year by ₹8,56. The increase was mainly due to the development of irrigation from the Chenab and Western Jumna canals. Owing to this cause, as well as to the irrigation of a larger area by the canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Budget Estimate was also exceeded by ₹11,74. The short realization of ₹10,22, as compared with the Revised Estimate, was mainly due to large outstanding balances in the Punjab and Bombay owing to famine, and also to the receipts from the canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having been somewhat over-estimated in the Revised Estimate.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

250. The gross revenue in 1900-1901 exceeded that of the previous year by ₹2,37, and the Budget Estimate by ₹5,23. The increase occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was due to a larger demand for canal water owing to scanty rainfall.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
12,41	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh . . .	12,18	12,41	12,41
7,83	Punjab	9,16	9,85	9,79
67,22	Madras	72,81	72,61	74,50
13,07	Bombay	12,56	14,72	15,66
1,00,53	TOTAL INDIA	1,06,71	1,09,59	1,12,36
£		£	£	£
670,2	„ „ EQUIVALENT IN STERLING .	711,4	730,6	749,1

251. The increase of ₹11,83 in the revenue during 1900-1901 over that of the previous year was due partly to the development of irrigation from the Chenab canal in the Punjab and the opening out of the Jamrao canal in Bombay, and partly to the favourable character of the seasons in Madras. The Budget Estimate was prepared for a sum of ₹1,06,71; but owing to an expected increase of revenue from the Chenab and Jamrao canals the Revised Estimate was placed at ₹1,09,59, against which the actuals amounted to ₹1,12,36. The increase occurred in Madras and Bombay. The increase in Madras is said to be nominal, and is explained to be due to a wrong classification of a large area of irrigated land in the previous year's accounts. In Bombay the increase of revenue from the Jamrao canal was larger than anticipated.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1899-1900. Accounts.			1900-1901. Budget.		1900-1901. Revised.		Accounts.	
A	B		A	B	A	B	A	B
₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
26	...	India	54	...	52	...	41	...
...	2,09	Burma	...	1,75	...	1,25	...	1,22
...	8,05	Bengal	...	7,77	...	7,85	...	7,62
...	2,16	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	1,76	...	2,89	...	2,84
4,26	1,74	Punjab	4,75	2,42	6,00	2,17	4,90	2,39
...	1,68	Madras	...	1,78	...	1,63	...	1,61
2,08	35	Bombay	2,38	34	2,25	35	2,01	32
6,60	16,07	TOTAL .	7,67	15,82	8,77	16,14	7,32	16,00
22,67		TOTAL INDIA .	23,49		24,91		23,32	
£			£		£		£	
151,2		Equivalent in Sterling .	156,6		166,1		155,4	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Section J.—IRRIGATION RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

Imperial Works.

252. The actual collections of the year were better than those of the previous year by R72. The increase was mainly due to the abolition of the Chher system and the introduction of water-rates on certain canals in the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation canals series. The Budget Estimate of revenue under this head was prepared for R7,67. It was increased to R8,77 in the Revised estimate owing to an expected increase of revenue from the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals; but owing to large outstanding balances of water-rates in the Punjab in consequence of famine the actuals fell short of the Revised Estimate by R1,45.

Provincial and Local Works.

253. The receipts during 1900-1901 were on the whole less than those of the previous year by R7. The falling off of R87 in Burma was due to refunds of certain excess recoveries in the previous year. The increase of R68 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to scanty rainfall. The increase in the Punjab was due to an improvement in the revenue from the minor canals in charge of Civil officers. The Budget Estimate was prepared for R15,82; but owing to a larger area having been irrigated by the canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than was anticipated at the time the Budget Estimate was prepared, the Revised Estimate was placed at R16,14, against which the actuals have amounted to R16,00.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R	EXPENDITURE:—	R	R	R
3,39,32	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,44,91	3,45,76	3,47,95
£		£	£	£
2,262,2	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,299,3	2,305,1	2,319,7
1,3	England	1,1	9	6
2,263 5	TOTAL .	2,300,4	2,306,0	2,320,3

254. The increase of R8,63 or £57,5 in the expenditure in India during 1900-1901 over that of the previous year was due partly to increased cost of working and maintenance, resulting from the expansion of irrigation, partly to the interest charges on the additional capital outlay, and partly to a larger expenditure on minor works. The excess expenditure of R3,04 or £20.4, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due mainly to remodelling works in the Punjab, to repairs of flood damages to canals in Madras, and to the charge to this head, at normal rates, of expenditure on famine relief works.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts
R		R	R	R
59,56	Imperial Works	58,00	62,64	62,02
40,15	Provincial Works	40,91	41,63	41,34
99,71	TOTAL INDIA .	98,91	1,04,27	1,03,36
£		£	£	£
664,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	659,4	695,2	689,1

(For details see page 108.)

Imperial Works.

255. The expenditure in 1900-1901 exceeded that of the previous year by R2,46, and the Budget Estimate by R4,02. The increase was due to heavy maintenance charges of the Chenab canal owing to extension of irrigation, to repairs of flood damages to canals in Madras, and to increased collection charges necessitated by increased revenue. The excess was covered by additional grants aggregating R4,64 sanctioned by the Government of India.

Provincial Works.

256. The increase in the expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was due to the completion of the re-modelling of certain distributaries and to a smaller share of establishment charges having been debited to "49—Irrigation" in consequence of a smaller outlay on works under that head. There was also an increase in the collection charges owing to the increase in revenue. In Bengal there was a decrease of R1,19 in the expenditure during 1900-1901 as compared with that of 1899-1900. It was due to a smaller outlay on maintenance and repairs of the Orissa and Midnapur canals. There was an excess of 1,87 in the North-Western Provinces, of which 1,42 were sanctioned by the Local Government, and 45 still require to be sanctioned.

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1899-1900. Accounts. ₹		Budget. ₹	1900-1901. Revised. ₹	Accounts. ₹
	Imperial.			
78,24	India	81,86	81,72	81,66
	Provincial.			
24,55	Bengal	24,55	24,55	24,55
31,72	N.-W. P. and Oudh	32,08	32,00	31,99
1,34,51	TOTAL INDIA	1,38,49	1,38,27	1,38,20
£ 896,7	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 923,2	£ 921,8	£ 921,3

257. The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated:—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		₹
Capital expenditure at end of 1899-1900		34,09,77
Outlay on Surveys, etc. brought to account during 1900-1901—		1,42
Capital expenditure during 1900-1901—	₹	
35.—Protective Works	4,16	
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	63	
49.—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	88,57	
		93,36
		35,04,55
INTEREST.		
Interest at 4 per cent. on Capital outlay at beginning of the year		1,36,39
Interest at 4 per cent. on previous capital outlay brought to account during the year		6
Interest at 3¾ per cent. on half Capital spent during the year		1,75
TOTAL		1,38,20
EQUIVALENT IN STERLING		£ 921,3

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1899-1900. Accounts. A ₹	1899-1900. Accounts. B ₹		Budget. A ₹	Budget. B ₹	1900-1901. Revised. A ₹	1900-1901. Revised. B ₹	Accounts. A ₹	Accounts. B ₹
6,34	...	India	1,80	...	78	...	2,24	...
...	17,16	Burma	...	20,09	...	16,59	...	16,98
...	11,77	Bengal	...	15,09	...	13,41	...	13,02
...	3,54	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	3,99	...	3,10	...	3,36
9,37	1,04	Punjab	9,40	1,09	10,85	1,12	10,16	1,11
...	33,57	Madras	...	34,02	...	35,23	...	34,92
22,16	15	Bombay	21,89	14	22,00	14	24,46	14
37,87	67,23		33,09	74,42	33,63	69,59	36,86	69,53
1,05,10		TOTAL INDIA	1,07,51		1,03,22		1,06,39	
£ 700,7		EQUIVALENT IN STERLING	£ 716,7		£ 688,1		£ 709,3	
1,3		ENGLAND	1,1		9		6	
702,0		GRAND TOTAL	717,8		689,0		709,9	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

258. The expenditure during 1900-1901 was less than that of the previous year by ₹1,01. The decrease was due to the adjustments of the normal cost on famine relief works during 1900-1901 not being so heavy as in the previous year. The excess over the Budget and Revised Estimates under India and in Bombay was due to the transfer to this head of the expenditure incurred by famine labour in connection with revenue-producing works in Rajputana and Bombay, reckoned at ordinary rates. The excess expenditure of ₹76 over the Budget Estimate in the Punjab was due to the expenditure on surveys in connection with the Lower Bari Doab canal, for which an additional grant of ₹1,37 was sanctioned by the Government of India. This amount was not however fully utilized. The excess under Imperial was covered by additional grants and re-appropriations sanctioned during the year.

Provincial and Local works.

259. The expenditure in 1900-1901 exceeded that of the previous year by ₹2,30. The increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and Madras. The increase in Bengal was due to a large expenditure having been incurred on the improvement of the Bheel route in Madaripore. The increase in Madras was due to repairs of flood damages in the Godavari district, the construction of certain urgent works on the Chopaud tank, and the continuance, as ordinary works, of some of the test works undertaken during the recent famine. The Budget Estimate of the year was prepared for a sum of ₹74,42; but as the grants allotted for the works in Burma, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh proved excessive, and as some provision had to be made for repairing the flood damages and for other works in Madras mentioned above, the estimate was reduced by a net amount of ₹4,83, placing the Revised Estimate at ₹69,59, against which the actuals amounted to ₹69,53.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	RECEIPTS :—	₹	₹	₹
61,77	India (Rupee figures) .	62,48	62,94	64,76
£		£	£	£
411,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	416,6	419,6	431,8
29,1	England . . .	27,3	25,5	26,7
440,9	TOTAL .	443,9	445,1	458,5

260. The receipts in India in 1900-1901 exceeded those of the previous year by ₹2,99 (£20,0), and the Budget Estimates by ₹2,28 (£15,2). The increase was made up of several items, the principal of which is an improvement in the rents of buildings and ferry receipts.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
4,22	India	4,19	4,40	4,41
72	Burma	80	75	68
4	Assam	4	5	4
1	Bengal	...	1	1
2	N.-W. P. and Oudh	3	3	3
7	Punjab	8	7	7
4	Madras	3	4	3
10	Bombay	9	8	
5,22	TOTAL .	5,26	5,43	5,36
£		£	£	£
34,8	Equivalent in Sterling .	35,1	36,2	35,8

261. The differences under this head are unimportant.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1899-1900. Accounts.			Budget.		1900-1901. Revised.		Accounts.	
A Deptl.	B Civil.		A Deptl.	B Civil.	A Deptl.	B Civil.	A Deptl.	B Civil.
₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
		IMPERIAL.						
57	6	India	54	7	59	6	57	7
...	...	Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...
47	...	Punjab	50	...	64	...	62	...
1,04	6	TOTAL .	1,05	7	1,24	6	1,19	7
		PROVINCIAL.						
47	9	Central Provinces . . .	40	9	44	10	48	9
1,79	3	Burma	1,80	4	2,00	5	2,33	4
51	47	Assam	40	50	45	47	51	45
3,27	2,58	Bengal	1,73	2,88	2,00	2,60	2,17	2,66
1,53	5,13	N.-W. P. and Oudh . . .	2,00	35	1,92	43	2,01	47
67	3,82	Punjab	65	3,56	65	3,37	78	3,22
1,88	5	Madras	1,87	16	1,72	18	1,69	18
6,24	8	Bombay	6,50	9	6,20	8	6,33	8
15,36	12,25	TOTAL .	15,35	7,67	15,38	7,28	16,30	7,19

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*concluded.*

1899-1900. Accounts. A Deptl.	1899-1900. Accounts. B Civil.		Budget. A Deptl.	Budget. B Civil.	1900-1901. Revised. A Deptl.	1900-1901. Revised. B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	Accounts. B Civil.
R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R
		INCORPORATED LOCAL—						
...	30	India	...	27	...	28	...	25
...	42	Central Provinces	...	55	...	52	...	50
...	1,97	Burma	...	1,88	...	2,11	...	2,13
2	1,01	Assam	1	1,00	2	99	2	1,00
...	5,32	Bengal	...	5,68	...	5,50	...	5,77
17	91	N.-W. P. and Oudh	15	5,02	28	5,27	18	5,46
1	2,69	Punjab	...	2,91	...	2,88	...	3,10
8	9,95	Madras	7	10,33	7	10,46	7	11,33
...	4,99	Bombay	...	5,21	...	5,17	...	4,84
28	27,56	TOTAL	23	32,85	37	33,18	27	34,38
	56,55	TOTAL INDIA		57,22		57,51		59,40
£			£		£		£	
377,0		Equivalent in Sterling	381,5		383,4		396,0	
		ENGLAND—						
		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees						
29,1		from Students, etc.	27,3		25,5		26,7	
406,1		GRAND TOTAL	408,8		408,9		422,7	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial Works.

262. The differences under this head are unimportant.

Provincial Works.

263. The receipts by Departmental Officers during 1900-1901 exceeded those of the previous year by R94. The increase occurred chiefly in Burma and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The increase in Burma was mainly due to an improvement in rents of buildings and to the recovery of R20 from the Mandalay Municipality as the first instalment due to Government on account of the original cost of the town embankment. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due to an improvement in the rents of buildings and ferry receipts owing to the transfer of ferries on Provincial roads from the Civil to the Public Works Department. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due partly to an increase in the receipts in Burma as explained above and partly to larger profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway in Bengal.

264. The revenue realized by Civil Officers in 1900-1901 fell short of that of the previous year by R5,06. The decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and was due to the transfer of ferries on Provincial roads from the Civil to the Public Works Department and those on Local fund roads to the management of District Boards. The decrease in the Punjab was mainly due to the sale of lands and houses not being so large as in the previous year. The Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 was prepared for R7,67; but owing to a fall in the ferry receipts in Bengal and the transfer of the receipts connected with Nazul lands and buildings from this head to "XXV.—Miscellaneous," the Revised Estimate was placed at R7,28, against which the actuals amounted to R7,19.

Local Works.

265. The revenue realized by Civil Officers exceeded that of the previous year by R6,82. The increase was mainly due to the transfer to this head of ferry receipts on Local fund roads in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and of sale-proceeds of avenue clippings, etc., in Madras. The increase over the Budget and Revised Estimates was due chiefly to the sale-proceeds of avenue clippings in Madras having been transferred to this head from "XXV.—Miscellaneous," and partly to improved ferry tolls, arboricultural and miscellaneous receipts in the North-Western Provinces and

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	EXPENDITURE :—	₹	₹	₹
6,02,02	India (Rupee figures) . . .	6,21,90	5,99,72	5,90,31
£		£	£	£
4,013,3	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	4,146,0	3,998,1	3,935,4
123,5	England	102,0	131,6	133,3
4,137,0	TOTAL . .	4,248,0	4,129,7	4,068,7

266. The expenditure in India during 1900-1901 was less than that of the previous year by R11,71 or £78,0. The decrease was mainly due to a smaller expenditure on Military buildings in the North-West Frontier and Gilgit and Chitral. In the Budget Estimate the requirements for several works were over-estimated.

44.—Military Works.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
1,00,21	India	98,60	86,22	92,03
7	Central Provinces	13	17	17
7,60	Burma	6,38	6,59	6,93
2,63	Assam	2,05	2,11	2,08
2,36	Bengal	59	90	85
30	North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	23	23	22
5,09	Punjab	4,86	6,48	6,71
80	Madras	83	77	79
1,66	Bombay	1,42	1,53	1,50
1,20,72	TOTAL INDIA .	1,15,09	1,05,00	1,11,28
£		£	£	£
804,8	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING . . .	767,3	700,0	741,9
31,8	ENGLAND	13,4	39,0	41,0
836,6	GRAND TOTAL .	780,7	739,0	782,9

267. The expenditure in India during 1900-1901 was less than that of the previous year by R9,44. The decrease was mainly due to a smaller grant having been made available for expenditure on works in the North-West Frontier and in Gilgit and Chitral. In Burma, Assam and Bengal the requirements of the year 1900-1901 were fewer than those of the previous year. The increase in the Punjab was due to the expenditure incurred on certain new works sanctioned by the Government of India during the year 1900-1901.

268. The excess expenditure over the total Budget Estimate was due to the grants for Expenditure in England having been under-estimated, whilst in the Revised Estimate the requirements for works in charge of the Director General of Military Works Services were under-estimated.

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imperial.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1899-1900	13,83	38	...	46	7,97	2,76	5,80	55	2,00	33,75
	Budget. 1900-1901	18,43	9	...	50	7,24	3,20	7,50	51	2,37	39,84
	Revised. 1900-1901	14,12	21	...	1,06	9,99	3,24	9,50	60	2,60	41,32
	Accounts. 1900-1901	11,82	18	...	1,02	9,90	2,99	9,21	64	2,39	38,15
Civil Officers	Accounts 1899-1900	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
	Budget. 1900-1901	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
	Revised. 1900-1901	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
	Accounts 1900-1901	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Total Imperial	Accounts 1899-1900	14,78	38	...	46	7,97	2,76	5,80	55	2,00	34,75
	Budget. 1900-1901	19,21	9	...	50	7,24	3,20	7,50	51	2,37	40,62
	Revised. 1900-1901	14,91	21	...	1,06	9,99	3,24	9,50	60	2,60	42,11
	Accounts. 1900-1901	12,75	18	...	1,02	9,90	2,99	9,21	64	2,39	39,08
Provincial											
Departmental	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	14,64	69,49	25,37	39,03	37,08	29,41	27,32	26,38	2,68,72
	Budget. 1900-1901	..	15,00	90,00	15,64	37,50	41,18	22,00	21,72	27,50	2,70,54
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	15,25	88,48	17,80	41,00	38,30	24,31	22,29	27,55	2,74,98
	Accounts. 1900-1901	...	15,03	85,92	18,04	38,79	34,62	24,72	23,71	27,15	2,67,98
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	32	1,52	88	1,55	2,46	1,31	4,31	16	12,51
	Budget. 1900-1901	...	26	1,50	83	1,40	2,60	1,63	1,82	17	10,27
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	23	1,51	83	1,16	2,32	1,22	1,79	16	9,22
	Accounts. 1900-1901	...	24	1,47	77	1,02	2,51	1,12	1,72	15	9,00
Total Provincial	Accounts. 1899-1900	...	14,96	71,01	26,25	40,58	39,54	30,72	31,63	26,54	2,81,23
	Budget. 1900-1901	...	15,26	91,50	16,47	38,96	43,78	23,63	23,54	27,67	2,80,81
	Revised. 1900-1901	...	15,48	89,99	18,63	42,16	40,62	25,53	24,08	27,71	2,84,20
	Accounts. 1900-1901	...	15,27	87,39	18,81	39,81	37,13	25,84	25,43	27,30	2,76,98
Local.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1899-1900	26	84	6,89	7,46	...	18,52	6,88	36	10,02	51,23
	Budget. 1900-1901	22	1,00	8,74	8,54	...	19,43	46	31	9,12	47,82
	Revised. 1900-1901	22	65	7,52	8,47	...	18,60	28	37	7,89	44,00
	Accounts. 1900-1901	22	65	7,26	7,81	...	18,63	1,32	35	8,20	44,14
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1899-1900	22	1,17	4,94	2	46,31	5,76	1,43	43,36	10,58	1,13,79
	Budget. 1900-1901	22	1,80	7,02	1	44,44	6,77	8,68	43,73	12,11	1,24,78
	Revised. 1900-1901	19	1,40	6,51	1	47,50	5,68	7,31	43,38	9,70	1,21,08
	Accounts. 1900-1901	16	1,18	5,42	1	46,74	5,76	7,03	42,71	9,64	1,18,65
Total Local	Accounts. 1899-1900	48	2,01	11,83	7,48	46,31	24,28	8,31	43,72	20,60	1,65,02
	Budget. 1900-1901	44	2,80	15,76	8,55	44,44	26,20	9,14	44,04	21,23	1,72,60
	Revised. 1900-1901	41	2,05	14,03	8,48	47,50	24,28	7,59	43,75	17,59	1,65,68
	Accounts. 1900-1901	38	1,83	12,68	7,82	46,74	24,39	8,35	43,06	17,84	1,63,09
Grand Total	Accounts. 1899-1900	15,26	[illegible]35	82,84	34,19	94,86	66,58	44,83	75,90	49,14	4,80,95
	Budget. 1900-1901	19,65	[illegible]15	1,07,26	25,52	90,64	73,18	40,27	68,09	51,27	4,94,03
	Revised. 1900-1901	15,32	[illegible]54	1,04,02	28,17	99,65	68,14	42,62	68,43	47,90	4,91 99
	Accounts. 1900-1901	13,13	17,[illegible]8	1,00,07	27,65	96,45	64,51	43,40	69,13	47,53	4,79,15

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹		₹	₹	₹
4,80,95	TOTAL INDIA	4,94,03	4,91,99	4,79,15
£		£	£	£
3,206,3	„ „ Equivalent in Sterling . .	3,293,5	3,279,9	3,194,3
	ENGLAND—			
55,1	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department . . .	57,0	52,0	51,4
28,5	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	28,0	34,6	34,8
9	Sundry Items	1,5	1,8	1,8
7,2	Stores for India	2,1	4,2	4,3
91,7		88,6	92,6	92,3
3,298,0	GRAND TOTAL .	3,382,1	3,372,5	3,286,6

Imperial Works.

269. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1900-1901 exceeded that of the previous year by R4,40. The increase was due to larger grants having been assigned in 1900-1901 for the construction and purchase of buildings than in the previous year, and to the payment of a contribution to the Simla Municipality for the Simla extension scheme. The actuals of the year were R1,69 less than the Budget Estimate, due mainly to the temporary credit to Miscellaneous Advances, pending adjustment in next year's accounts, of R1,38 on account of the value of Ordnance Stores for the B. L. Siege Train at Roorkee.

Provincial Works.

270. *Departmental Officers.*—Compared with the actuals of 1899-1900, the expenditure in 1900-1901 shows a decrease of R74. It is the net result of an increased expenditure in the Central Provinces Burma and Bombay, and of a smaller expenditure in most of the other Provinces. The increase in the Central Provinces was due to larger establishment charges on account of famine. In Burma a larger grant was made available by the Local Government for expenditure in 1900-1901 than in the previous year. The increase in Bombay is attributed to larger requirements of the year. The decrease of R7,33 in Assam was due to less expenditure having been incurred in 1900-1901 on the restoration of earthquake damages than in the previous year, as the works concerned were approaching completion. The decrease of R2,46 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was mainly due to the completion in 1899-1900 of the new Government house at Naini Tal, whilst that in the Punjab was due to the restriction of expenditure owing to famine. The decrease in Madras was due to the completion of works for which large grants had been assigned in the previous year, and to contribution works bearing a larger proportion of the Establishment charges.

271. The Budget Estimate of the year was prepared for a grant of R2,70,54. Owing to certain additional grants sanctioned by the Local Administration of Assam and the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, the Revised Estimate was raised to R2,74,98, against which the actuals have amounted to R2,67,98. The decrease was due to the requirements for the year having been over-estimated in Burma, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

272. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1900-1901 was less than that of the previous year by R3,51. The decrease was due to larger contributions having been granted in 1899-1900 to Municipalities in Madras for water-supply projects and for other works in Bengal. The decrease of R1,27, as compared with the Budget Estimate, occurred chiefly in Bengal and the Punjab. The decrease in Bengal was due to the non-payment of a grant to the Patna Municipality for a new hospital building, while in the Punjab the requirements of the year were over-estimated.

Section K.—OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Local Works.

273. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1900-1901 shows a decrease of R6,79 as compared with the actuals of 1899-1900. The decrease occurred in the Punjab and Bombay. The decrease in the Punjab was due to the transfer of the audit of the District Board outlay to the Civil Department. The decrease in Bombay is attributed to the crippled state of District finances. The small increases in the expenditure in Burma and Assam were due to larger grants having been allotted by the District Boards. In the Budget Estimate the requirements for the works in Burma, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Bombay were over-estimated, while the expenditure in the Central Provinces was curtailed owing to financial difficulties of the District Boards. The increase in the expenditure over the Budget and Revised Estimates in the Punjab was due to the transfer to this head of the normal cost of certain bunds carried out as famine relief works.

274. *Civil Officers.*—The increase in the expenditure during 1900-1901 over that of the previous year was mainly due to the transfer of the audit of the District Board outlay in the Punjab from the Public Works Department. The lapses from the Budget and Revised Estimates were due to the full programme of works not being carried out and to restriction of outlay in Madras to provide funds for famine relief works.

Section K.—45A.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS charged to Provincial or Local Revenues.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	EXPENDITURE—			
R		R	R	R
35	India	12,78	2,73	—12
£		£	£	£
2,4	Equivalent in Sterling . . .	85,2	18,2	—8

275. The following are the details of the amount spent under Provincial and Local:—

PROVINCIAL.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	ASSAM—			
R		R	R	R
3	Jorhat Railway	5	4	—11
...	Cherra-Companyganj Railway	...	—1	—1
3	TOTAL .	5	3	—12
	MADRAS—			
2	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	...	...	...
	BOMBAY—			
5	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway	...	...	...
10	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	5	3	—12

LOCAL.

	MADRAS—			
25	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	12,73	2,70	...
35	GRAND TOTAL .	12,78	2,73	—12
£		£	£	£
2,4	Equivalent in Sterling .	85,2	18,2	—8

276. The lapse on the Jorhat Railway, as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates, was d to stores expected from England not having been received during the year, and to the provision in t Estimates for rolling-stock not having been fully utilized. As regards the lapse on the Mayavarai Mutupet Railway, the District Board of Tanjore having raised sufficient debenture capital to cover t outlay of the year, the entire outlay of the year has been accounted for under the head "Capit of Local Boards."

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
£		£	£	£
719,5	RECEIPTS . . .	704,2	834,1	817,3
14,885,2	EXPENDITURE . . .	16,258,8	15,073,2	15,082,8
14,165,7	NET .	15,554,6	14,239,1	14,265,5

277. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900 1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS :—			
R		₹	₹	₹
95,39	India	99,11	1,19,82	1,17,65
£		£	£	£
635,9	Equivalent in Sterling .	660,7	778,8	784,3
83,6	England	43,5	35,3	33,0
719,5	TOTAL .	704,2	834,1	817,3
	EXPENDITURE :—			
R		₹	₹	₹
16,23,64	India	17,32,66	16,06,68	15,96,53
£		£	£	£
10,824,3	Equivalent in Sterling .	11,551,1	10,711,2	10,643,5
4,060,9	England	4,707,7	4,362,0	4,439,3
14,885,2	TOTAL .	16,258,8	15,073,2	15,082,8

278. The receipts in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year by R18,54 or £123,6, and R22,26 or £148,4, respectively. Compared with the Budget the improvement was due chiefly to the sale of machinery belonging to the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, and to His Majesty's Imperial Government having been debited with the cost of European stores issued from stock to the China Expeditionary Force, as also of the complement of animals sent, in excess of the ordinary peace equipment, with corps and batteries that formed part of the Force. The improvement would have been greater but for the decrease in the sales of Commissariat provisions and stores, malt liquor and rum, owing partly to the absence of a large number of British troops on service in South Africa for the whole year, instead of six months as was anticipated in the Budget. Compared with the actuals of last year, the excess was due chiefly to the credits taken for stores and horses sent to China.

279. The receipts in England were less than the Budget Estimate by £10,5, owing chiefly to decrease in the value of articles in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the [illegible] to the British Establishment.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

280. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		*R*	*R*	*R*
57,25	SPECIAL CHARGES .	36,12	37,57	38,99
15,66,39	Other Charges . .	16,96,54	15,69,11	15,57,54
16,23,64	TOTAL .	17,32,66	16,06,68	15,96,53

281. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure for Special Charges are shown in detail below :—

	1900-1901. Budget.	Accounts.
Charges for—		
Occupation of Chitral and its Communications .	18,37	15,32
Wano Garrison	1,98	1,54
Tochi Garrison	6,78	8,69
Gilgit Agency	2,25	2,60
Kajuri Kach and Jondola Garrisons . . .	92	54
Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris . . .	...	5,32
Kohat-Kurrum Force	5,16	3,89
Burma-China Boundary Commission Escort . .	30	40
Mishmi Expedition	...	27
North-West Frontier Field Operations . .	36	42
	36,12	38,99

282. The excess under Special Charges was mainly due to charges in connection with the Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, for which no provision had been made in the Budget. There was increased expenditure also under Tochi Garrison, due chiefly to a rise in prices of food supplies, to a revision of the scale of clothing, and to measures taken for the coercion of the Madda Khels. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by less charges under Kohat-Kurram Force and Occupation of Chitral and its Communications, the decrease under the first head having been due to smaller payments of full field service concessions, and that under the second head, to less expenditure for warm clothing, to the withdrawal of certain concessions on the troops being housed, and to an over-estimate of prices of food supplies.

283. The details of the reduction of 1,39,00 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, are shown by the following figures :—

	1900-1901. Budget.	Accounts.	Excess + Reduction −
Army and Garrison Staff . . .	53,59	53,65	+6
Regimental Pay	7,84,02	7,16,63	−67,39
Commissariat	4,22,61	3,67,86	−54,75
Remount	65,40	61,68	−3,72
Clothing	24,53	24,38	−15
Medical	77,72	69,09	−8,63
Ordnance	88,37	70,75	−17,62
Miscellaneous	9,19	16,38	+7,19
Other heads	1,71,11	1,77,12	+6,01
TOTAL .	16,96,54	15,57,54	−1,39,00

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

284. The main causes of the above savings are given below :—

(1) Absence of British troops in South Africa on service for the whole year, instead of six months as was anticipated in the Budget, and in China for a part of the year, which caused large savings in pay and subsistence charges, the entire cost of the Forces having been borne by His Majesty's Imperial Government. These savings were augmented by the difference between the credits taken for issue of local stores and the cost of replacement thereof to the extent required; and, in the case of China, also of animals required to replace those sent in excess of the peace complement of corps and batteries proceeded to that country		1,10,46
(2) Deputation of officers and others to the Civil Department on plague duty		1,66
(3) Lapse of the whole or a portion of the special provisions made in the Budget on account of—		
Addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps . .	4,00	
Improvement of the artillery	3,25	
Conversion of heavy field batteries into howitzer batteries	4,94	
Improvement of Commissariat-Transport arrangements	4,01	
Purchase and maintenance of additional mules .	6,00	
Grant of revised rates of pensions to widows and families of departmental officers with honorary rank and of those of warrant officers . . .	70	
		22,90
(4) Less expenditure for food supplies and messing allowance .		19.50
(5) Fewer movements of troops by rail, owing to the suspension of home reliefs in consequence of the war in South Africa and to the curtailment of Indian reliefs in consequence of famine and plague		6 00
(6) Purchase of fewer young stock (remounts) and ordnance mules		2,65
(7) Smaller expenditure on the rearmament of the native army .		3,93
		1,67,19

285. The more important excesses were :—

(1) Larger purchases of malt liquor and warm clothing . .	3,29
(2) Additional grants-in-aid to Cantonment Funds . . .	1,19
(3) Improvement of the equipment of the field artillery in India .	1,36
(4) Larger purchases of local stores for factories . . .	2,50
(5) Deduction made in the Indian Estimates to adjust excess provision in the Home Estimates, against which expenditure was incurred in India	4,25
(6) More sea transport charges, due chiefly to the cost of chartering certain vessels as transports to convey details to England	12,00
(7) More charges under "Miscellaneous Services," due chiefly to the employment of officers on special duties, to larger grants for purchase of land, to more charges for telegrams issued on the debit-note system, and to an extra grant for camps of exercise	6,50
	31,09

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Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*concluded.*

286. The Grant heads, under which the expenditure exceeded the Budget, were :—

Sea Transport charges	11,63
Miscellaneous Services	11,79
Volunteer Corps	73
Military Pensions to Natives	51

These excesses still require the sanction of the Government of India.

There was a saving of 2,08 under Exchange Compensation Allowance.

287. As compared with the preceding year, there were decreases of 18,26 and 8,85 respectively under Special Charges and Other Charges. Under the former the decrease was due principally to no charges having been incurred on account of the Khyber Force and Moveable Column (10,72) and Keng-tung Garrison (1,08), and to less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications (5,48), Kohat-Kurram Force (2,72), Mishmi Expedition (2,02), and North-West Frontier Field Operations (2,06), partly counterbalanced by charges on account of Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris (5,32). Under the latter there was a heavy decrease of 66,17 in Regimental pay, caused by the absence of troops in China for a portion of the year, and in South Africa for 6 months longer than in last year. But, on the other hand, there were increases of 21,25 under Commissariat, 26,46 under Remount, and 5,21 under Miscellaneous. The increase in Commissariat occurred principally under Compensation to Native Troops for dearness of provisions and forage, and that in Remount was due chiefly to the replacement of horses sent to South Africa last year. The excess in Miscellaneous was spread over various items.

288. The expenditure in England showed a saving over the Budget of 268,4, chiefly under Effective Charges. The saving was due chiefly to the dislocation of arrangements regarding Indian reliefs in consequence of the despatch of troops to South Africa.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
R	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—	*R*	*R*	*R*
63	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	61	56	61
46,45	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	43,06	51,47	49,25
6,78	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	21,73	24,06	24,19
9,90	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	7,55	9,02	8,12
31	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	32	31	23
4,32	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	3,26	5,38	5,11
15,69	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	12,89	18,23	19,40
16	Education	14	15	16
21	Sea Transport Charges	21	44	48
2,11	Miscellaneous Services	1,07	1,56	1,49
86,56	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	90,84	1,11,18	1,09,04
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
3	Rewards for Military Services	2	3	2
6	Military Pensions to Natives	1	4	—3
8,74	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	8,24	8,57	8,62
8,83	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	8,27	8,64	8,61
95,39	TOTAL INDIA IN RUPEES	99,11	1,19,82	1,17,65
£		*£*	*£*	*£*
635,9	Equivalent in Sterling	66[illegible]7	798,8	784,3
	ENGLAND—			
66,0	Effective Services	25,0	18,3	16,2
17,6	Non-effective Services	18,5	17,0	16,8
83,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	43,5	35,3	33,0
719,5	GRAND TOTAL	704,2	834,1	817,3

289. The total receipts in India during the year were more than the Budget Estimates by 18,54. Of this a large portion was purely fortuitous, representing merely the value of stores, etc., sent to South Africa and China and debited to His Majesty's Imperial Government. The improvement was spread over almost all the heads, and the principal variations are noted below.

290. Under *Commissariat Establishments*, etc., there were increases of 11,04 on account of the issue of stores to South Africa, China and Jubaland, and the despatch of transport mules to China, and of 65 in Khedda receipts, and a decrease of 5,20 by smaller sales of provisions and stores, malt liquor and rum, partly in consequence of the absence of troops in South Africa for the whole year instead of half the year as anticipated, and partly also in consequence of smaller demands. Under *Remounts* there was a credit of 3,04 for the value of horses sent to China, but this was reduced by smaller credits than budgetted for on account of the price of horses sent to South Africa. Under *Clothing* the sale-proceeds of clothing and necessaries were smaller than anticipated (2,27), but this decrease was more than made up of by credits for the value of stores issued to South Africa and China (2,95). The increase in *Medical* was due to the cause last mentioned (1,78). Under *Ordnance* there were, in addition to large credits for the value of Europe stores issued from stock to China, larger issues, than were anticipated, to the Police Department, and a special receipt of 70 by the sale of machinery from the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee. The increase under *Sea Transport charges* was due to larger recoveries of table money than were anticipated (27). Under *Miscellaneous* there was a special recovery of 28 on account of Blockade of the Mahsud Waziris, for which there was no provision in the Budget; this was further supplemented by larger confiscations of security deposits of contractors (14). The contributions to *Widows' Pensions, etc.*, were larger than were anticipated.

291. The receipts in England were however less than the Budget by £10,5. Under *Effective Services* there was a decrease of £16,8 in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, etc., counterbalanced by a credit of £7,4 in respect of the Indian Troop Service, the receipts under which were in the Budget deducted from payments. The decrease under *Non-Effective Services* was in Indian Military Service Family Pension subscriptions owing to the absence of fewer Military Officers in England on furlough.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

45.—Army.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
53,38	Army and Garrison Staff	54,41	53.67	54,12
20,59	Administrative Staff	20,44	20,23	20,28
7,85,50	Regimental Pay, etc.	7,80,35	7,18,33	7,18,58
3,73,06	Commissariat	4,45,91	3,95,07	3,90,49
35,22	Remount and Veterinary	65,40	67,57	61,68
22,77	Clothing	25,11	26,30	24,93
22,25	Barrack Establishment, etc.	20,56	18,71	17,62
3,91	Administration of Martial Law	4,26	3,74	3,77
68,56	Medical	78,25	69,49	69,50
74,33	Ordnance	88,68	69,46	71,03
3,07	Ecclesiastical	3,30	2,99	3,00
4,70	Education	4,75	4,65	4,73
8,80	Sea Transport Charges	6,01	19 26	17,64
37,08	Miscellaneous Services	16,73	24,28	28,52
20,16	Volunteer Corps	20,71	21,25	21,44
15,33,38		16,40,87	15,15,00	15,07,33
—89	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—1,84
15,32,49	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	16,40,87	15,15,00	15,05,49
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
1,63	Rewards for Military Services	1,12	94	95
9,80	Military Pensions to Europeans	9,58	9,85	9,30
71,06	Ditto to Natives	71,60	72,18	72,11
2,20	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	3,01	2,23	2,25
6,46	Departmental Pensions and Gratuities	6,48	6,48	6,43
91,15	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	91,79	91,68	91,04
16,23,64	TOTAL INDIA	17,32,66	16,06,63	15,96,53
£ 10,824,3	Equivalent in Sterling	£ 11,551,1	£ 10,711,2	£ 10,64 ,5
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
833,1	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	808,0	755.0	750,2
217,2	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	193,0	183,5
130,8	Indian Troop Service	250,0	80,8	86,3
16,0	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	19,0	25,0	24,7
42,3	Miscellaneous	22,0	22,0	20,9
399,3	Stores for India	951 4	896.3	988,8
1,638,7	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,280,4	1,972,1	2,054,4
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
556,9	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	569,0	553,2	553,2
1,749,7	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,734,3	1,713.2	1,710.5
83,4	Miscellaneous Pensions, etc.	90.0	88,0	85,9
32,2	Indian Service Family Pensions	34,0	35.5	35,3
2,422,2	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,427.3	2,389,9	2,384,9
4,060 9	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,707,7	4,362,0	4,439,3
14,885,1	GRAND TOTAL	16,258,8	15,073,2	15,082,8

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
2,42	Commander-in-Chief	2,74	2,54	2,47
3,94	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	4 14	4,05	3,92
7,35	Adjutant General	7,56	7,23	7,35
1,63	Artillery Branch	1,66	1,67	1,65
38	Cavalry Branch	37	37	38
2,38	Musketry Inspection	2,45	2,38	2,44
4,36	Quarter Master General	4,68	4,38	4,49
35	Gymnastic Instruction	37	37	40
33	Army Signalling	33	33	32
18,63	District Commands	18,32	18,84	19,24
6,11	Garrison and Station Staff	6,07	6,30	6,38
2,72	Hill Sanitaria	2,95	2,81	2,77
92	Miscellaneous Depôts	1,05	1,02	1,00
90	Staff of Local Forces	91	81	81
3	Staff Miscellaneous	3	3	3
93	Special Services	82	54	47
53,38	TOTAL	54,45	53,67	54,12
...	Lump deduction	4	...	...
53,38	TOTAL	54,41	53,67	54,12

292. The saving of 29 under this head, as compared with the Budget, was due to less payments of salaries (76), owing chiefly to the absence of officers on furlough and on field service in South Africa and China, to vacancies, and to savings in clerical establishments; to less tour expenses (26) of the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces; and to less charges on account of the Occupation of Chitral and the Tochi Garrison (33), due chiefly toabolition and reduction of appointments. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an excess expenditure (1,18) under *District Commands* and *Garrison and Station Staff*, chiefly on account of heavy telegram charges and the formation of the Derajat District Command.

Administrative Staff.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
1,59	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	1,65	1,62	1,60
1,82	Accountant General, Military Department	1,75	1,69	1,79
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
2,70	Central Branch	2,61	2,66	2,67
1,51	Accounts Branch	1,40	1,44	1,42
4,50	Pay Branch	4,42	4,58	4,53
3,45	Commissariat Branch	3,39	3,36	3,44
74	Commissariat Branch, Rangoon	76	73	72
57	Examiner of Ordnance Factory Accounts in India	54	62	61
1,40	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	1,40	1,35	1,35
1,40	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Officers	1,39	1,45	1,46
71	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	93	52	48
20	Special Services	21	21	21
20,59	TOTAL	20,45	20,23	20,28
...	Lump deduction	1	...	...
20,59	TOTAL	20,44	20,23	20,28

293. The chief variations under this head were an increase of 11 under *Pay Branch* and a decrease of 45 under *Inspections, etc.*, both being due principally to charges for salaries having differed from the Budget anticipations.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Regimental Pay.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,57,38	European Army	3,86,70	3,29 82	3,29,49
4,25,42	Native Army	4,23,50	3 86,47	3,87,14
2,70	Special Services	2,33	2,04	1,95
7,85,50	TOTAL	8,12,53	7,18,33	7,18,58
..	Lump deduction	*26,18*	..	.
7,85,50	TOTAL	7,86,35	7,18,33	7,18,58

294 The large decrease under this grant, as compared with the Budget, was due chiefly to the absence of British troops in South Africa on service for the whole year instead of 6 months; to the absence of troops in China and Jubaland for a part of the year; to the deputation of officers to the Civil Department on plague duty; to less payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance; to the partial lapse of the provision made in the Budget for improvement in the organization of horse artillery and field batteries and of additional establishments for mountain batteries; and to the provision made in the Budget for an addition of 92 officers to the Staff Corps not having been required. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of last year, was due chiefly to the absence of certain batteries in China and Jubaland for a part of the year, and of certain regiments in South Africa for the whole year instead of half the year as in 1899-1900, to the absence of three Madras Native Infantry regiments in the Colonies for a longer period than in that year, to less expenditure in the construction of Native Infantry lines in the Punjab and Bengal Commands, and to less charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications owing to the withdrawal of certain concessions.

295 The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

92,13	Artillery	99,24	87,22	86,84
30,17	Cavalry	38,16	20,49	20,64
17	Engineers	16	13	16
2,25,31	Infantry	2,35 62	2,12,53	2,12,62
32	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	31	31	31
1 15	Staff Corps, General List of Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	9,01	5,02	4,78
36	Colonel's Allowances	34	33	31
3,69	Other Charges	3,86	3,79	3,83
3,57,38	TOTAL	3,86 70	3,29,82	3,29 49

296. Under *Artillery* the decrease was due partly to less charges for salaries and allowances owing to the absence of troops in South Africa and China, and partly to the Budget provision for improvement in organization of horse artillery and field batteries and for additional establishments for mountain batteries not having been used in full. Under *Cavalry* the whole of the savings was due to the absence of regiments in South Africa. Under *Infantry* the South African and China wars caused a saving in salaries and allowances of 24,76, which was partly counterbalanced by the detention in India of long service and time-expired men. The saving in *Staff Corps* was due chiefly to the provision of 4,00 in the Budget on account of the addition of 92 officers to the corps not having been used Under *Other Charges* there were increases of 20 in Kit-money for Recruits, due chiefly to the augmentation of the authorized strength of Mountain batteries and to the classification of harbour and coast defence lascars as fighting-men, and of 10 for repairing the lines of the Royal Artillery syces at Kirkee. On the other hand, there were decreases of 9 in Sub-Marine Mining, 5 in Batta, of 11 in Postage charges, and of 9 in Incidental Expenses.

297. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows :—

1899-1900 Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget	Revised.	Accounts.
6,25	Artillery	6,44	6,70	6,71
1,49	Body-Guard	1,59	1,49	1,47
1,26,64	Cavalry	1,27,64	1,19,34	1,18,75
13,12	Sappers and Miners	13,50	11,97	12,00
2,53,03	Infantry	2,49,96	2,23,05	2,24,03
5,68	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	5,45	5,07	5,04
3,53	Kit-money for Recruits	3,23	3,50	3,94
3,09	Hutting-money	2,36	2,56	2,08
8,19	Reserve Forces	9,17	8,66	8,79
4,40	Other Charges	4,16	4,13	4,33
4,25,42	TOTAL	4,23,50	3,86,47	3,87,14

Regimental Pay—*concluded.*

298. Under Native Army there were important variations in all the heads, the largest being under *Infantry* and *Cavalry*. Under the former there was a total saving over the Budget of 19,50 in the pay of officers and establishments, of 55 in Exchange Compensation Allowance, of 1,78 in Command, Staff and horse allowances, of 1,31 in good-conduct pay, of 23 in prizes for skill-at-arms, and of 15 in contract allowances, due to the absence of troops in China and Jubaland. There were further savings of 1,00 by the deputation of military officers to the Civil Department on plague duty, and of 1,90 by the deputation charges of the regiment serving at Mauritius having been borne by the Imperial Government. Under the latter there were savings of 8,44 by the absence of officers and troops in South Africa, China, and Jubaland, and of 32 by the deputation of military officers on plague duty. The decreases under *Sappers and Miners*, *Annual Grant-in-aid of half-mounting*, and *Hutting-money* were occasioned chiefly by the absence of troops on service in China. That under *Reserve Forces* was due chiefly to the fact that reservists were not called out for training owing to the plague, and so continued to receive reserve pay instead of full pay allowed for the month of training.

299. The only heads which showed a noticeable increase of expenditure were *Artillery*, *Kit-money for Recruits* and *Incidental charges*. The increases of 27 under *Artillery* and 71 under *Kit money* were due chiefly to the formation of an additional Native mountain battery and to augmentation of the authorized establishments of the existing mountain batteries. The latter was enhanced by the creation of 3 additional regiments of Native Infantry, while heavy telegram charges, amounting to 25, increased *Incidental Expenses.*

Commissariat Charges.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901 Revised.	Accounts.
50,86	Establishment	64,51	54,00	51 37
1,72,53	Supplies	2,11,02	1 65 53	1 66,62
87 84	Services	1,02,82	1,00,09	99,55
35,38	Transport Branch	52 84	52,79	50 32
26 45	Special Services	23 ,0	22,06	22,63
3 73 06	TOTAL	4,54,49	3,95,07	3,90,49
	Lump deduction	*8,58*	...	
3 73 00	TOTAL	4,45,91	3 95 07	3,90,49

300. The decreases under this head were chiefly due to the absence of certain British corps and batteries of artillery, and of certain Commissariat officers and establishments in South Africa, on service for the whole year, instead of 6 months; to the absence of troops in China and Jubaland on service, to the partial lapse of the special provision made in the Budget for improvement of Commissariat transport arrangements, to short strength of cattle; to a fall in prices of food supplies for men; to less movements due to the stoppage of home reliefs, owing to the war in South Africa, and to the curtailment of Indian reliefs, owing to famine and plague; to less charges for grass cultivation; to savings in feed charges of horses and mules sent to South Africa and China; to the lapse of a portion of the provisions made in the Budget for the replacement of fodder issued from the reserve to South Africa, and for the purchase, feed, and keep of 2,000 mules, sanctioned as a temporary increase to the authorized complement; and to credits received from the Imperial Government on account of local stores issued from stock to South Africa and China. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases due to high prices of grain and fodder for animals; large purchases of malt liquor and warm clothing; more charges for conveyance of troops and stores by water and by hired transport; and to replacement of stores sent to South Africa and China, and of animals sent to China.

301. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below.—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget	1900-1901 Revised.	Accounts.
4,89	Supervising Staff	5,01	5,04	5,04
23,04	Executive Establishment	34,48	25,52	22,82
20	Ambulance Transport	4,42	4,22	4,08
17 25	Subordinate Establishment	19,70	18 13	8,21
1 05	Khedda Establishment	83	1,02	111
40	Other Heads	7	7	11
50,86	TOTAL	64,51	54 00	51,32

302. The large reduction under *Executive Establishment* was due to the lapse by 9,01 of a provision made in the Budget for improvement of Commissariat transport arrangements, and to savings in salaries, etc. (2,65), owing chiefly to the absence of officers and establishments in South Africa, China, and Jubaland, and on furlough. Under *Subordinate Establishment* the chief saving was in charges for cattle establishment (1,46), due to the absence of transport animals in China, and to a deficiency in the complement of cattle maintained at several stations. A short strength of bearers resulted in a decrease of expenditure under *Ambulance Transport*. The increase of 28 under *Khedda Establishment* was due chiefly to the payment of arrear charges, and to the employment of temporary establishments to a larger extent than was anticipated.

303. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
91,24	Provisions for Europeans	1,06,36	86,51	87,12
15,44	Provisions for Natives	17,90	16,47	18,02
	Compensation to Natives—			
29,65	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	40,88	36,24	38,03
9 88	(*b*) for dearness of forage	12,50	14 39	14 24
1,01	Purchase of Reserve Stock	1,69	2.19	1,98
29,43	Malt Liquor purchased locally	30.41	25,84	25,91
75	Rum	68	78	54
82	Dairy Farms	92	80	1,09
...	Contingent Expenses	1	1	2
1,78,82	TOTAL	2,11,35	1,83,23	1,86,95
6 29	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	*32*	*17,70*	*20,33*
...	*Deduct*—Excess provision in Home Estimates	*1*	...	...
6,29	TOTAL	*33*	*17 70*	*20,33*
1,72,53	NET TOTAL	2,11,02	1,65.53	1,66,62

304. Under *Provisions for Europeans*, charges for messing allowance and for supply of bread, meat, and other rations, and miscellaneous expenses were less than the Budget by 12,62, owing chiefly to the absence of troops in South Africa and China. A fall in prices of food supplies caused a further reduction of 6,44. Under *Malt Liquor purchased locally* there was a saving of 6,15 due to the first cause mentioned above, but this was reduced by larger purchases than were anticipated. Under *Compensation to Natives* there was a saving of 2,85 under *Dearness of Provisions*, owing chiefly to the absence of troops in South Africa, China, and Jubaland, and an increase of 1,74 under *Dearness of Forage*, due to the scarcity of forage in certain provinces. The excess under *Purchase of Reserve Stock* was caused chiefly by the renewal of reserve stores in forts and fortresses. The credit under *Value of Supplies to Other Departments* represents the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa, China, and Jubaland debited to His Majesty's Imperial Government.

305. Under *Services* the following details are supplied :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
4,13	Hire of Transport	3.89	3,95	4.55
3,22	Sea and Inland Water Charges	2,61	3,09	3,36
36,05	Railway Charges	42,93	37,00	37,60
7,95	Grass Cultivation	10.78	10,28	10,19
27.22	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	33.34	28.94	29,50
91	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies	81	88	84
3,45	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.	2.58	3.53	5,43
4,91	Other Heads	5,88	12 42	8,08
87,84	TOTAL	1,02,82	1,00,09	99,55

for the conveyance of European and Native troops; that under *Sea and Inland Water Charges*, to movements of Native troops by water, and to large consignments of Commissariat and Ordnance The saving under *Railway Charges*, was due to the suspension of home reliefs in consequence o war in South Africa, to the curtailment of Indian reliefs owing to famine and plague, and to the abs of troops in China, partly counterbalanced by an increase in charges for conveyance of Commiss and Ordnance stores. Under *Grass Cultivation*, no expenditure was incurred for the training of Br Officers at Allahabad in grass and dairy farm work; while the employment of fewer temporary men less harvesting added to the saving. The decrease under *Feed of Horses, etc.*, was due chiefl the absence of troops in South Africa and China, and would have been more but for higher price grain and fodder The increase under *Implements, etc.*, was partly in godown furniture, owing t replacement of stores despatched to South Africa and China, and partly in the purchase of a stock of packing materials for issue to field forces. Under *Other Heads* there were heavy charges u Miscellaneous for the replacement of warm clothing despatched to South Africa and China, an large purchases for stock purposes, reduced in some measure by the partial lapse of the provision i in the Budget under Reserves of Fodder for the replacement of fodder sent to South Africa.

307. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
34,99	Depôt and Regimental	52,30	52,31	49,72
39	Ambulance Transport	54	48	60
35,38	TOTAL	52,84	52,79	50,32

308. Under *Depôt and Regimental* there were savings over the Budget by the partial lapse of the sp provision made therein for the purchase and maintenance of 2,000 mules as a temporary increase t authorized complement, by the absence of transport animals in China and by a deficiency in the plement of cattle maintained at several stations. Against these savings there was increased expen on account of the replacement of gear and uniform clothing sent to South Africa and China, on ac of the purchase of mules in replacement of those sent to China, and on account of higher rates for and fodder. The excess over the last year's figure was due to the causes last mentioned.

Remount and Veterinary.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts
36	Supervising Staff	35	35	35
3,04	Depôt Establishments	3,31	3,41	3,43
78	Veterinary Inspection	87	80	81
2,75	Station Veterinary Hospitals	3,20	2,56	2,50
4	Veterinary Schools	4	4	4
20	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	25	33	31
..	Temporary Remount Depôts (Umballa and Bangalore)	...	2,79	3,41
19,08	Purchase of Remounts	43,94	44,56	38,83
4,16	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	7,11	6,11	6,15
4,61	Miscellaneous	6,41	6,62	5,85
35,22	TOTAL	65,48	67,57	61,68
..	Lump deduction	8	...	...
35,22	TOTAL	65,40	67,57	61,68

309. Under *Station Veterinary Hospitals* the saving was due chiefly to short strength of off and to the absence of a few in South Africa and China (66). The expenditure of 3,41 for *Temp Remount Depôts at Umballa and Bangalore* was met from savings under Grant 4—Commis as there was no provision for it in the Budget. Under *Purchase of Remounts* the large savi 5,11 was due chiefly to the lapse of the special provision of 6,28 made in the Budget for hor conversion of heavy field batteries into howitzer batteries, and to purchase of fewer young stoc mules, partly counterbalanced by the purchase of additional horses sanctioned for the artillery higher prices of Australian horses. The increase under this head, as compared with the actuals year, was due to the replacement of horses sent to South Africa in 1899-1900. Under *Cattle and Remounts* the saving of 06 was due partly to an over-estimate, and partly to the

1899-1900 Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
1,08	Superintending Establishments	1,12	1,07	1,04
66	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	70	71	69
	Supplies and Services—			
14,41	Factories	14,50	15,83	15,70
3,42	Regimental	3,71	3,91	3,01
6,70	Compensation in lieu of clothing	6,33	6,83	7,67
6	Special Services	58	58	55
26,33	TOTAL	2 ,94	28,93	2 ,66
3,56	*Deduct*—Value of stores supplied to other Departments	*1*	*2,63*	*3,73*
...	*Do.* Excess provision in Home Estimates	*1,42*		...
...	*Do.* Lump deduction	*40*		...
3,56	TOTAL	*1,83*	*2,63*	*3,73*
22,77	NET TOTAL	25,11	26,30	24,93

310. Under *Supplies and Services—Factories*, the increase over the Budget was due to larger local purchases for the replacement of stores sent to South Africa (1,04) and China (2,48), partly counterbalanced by savings due to the absence of troops in South Africa (1,05), to smaller purchases of helmets and khaki covers (57) and to less clothing charges (84). The decrease of 70 under *Regimental* was the net result of a diminution in clothing charges at head-quarters of regiments (1,20), owing chiefly to the suspension of home reliefs in consequence of the war in South Africa, and of an increase in these charges for reserve forces (50), due to a larger number of men having been transferred to the reserve. The excess (1,34) under *Compensation in lieu of Clothing* represents full compensation sanctioned and drawn for time-expired men who had not completed 13 or 22 years' service. The credit under *Value of Stores supplied to Other Departments* was due to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued from stock to South Africa (1,43) and China (2,29).

Barrack Establishments.

1899-1900 Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts.
5,27	Subordinate Establishments	5,56	5,07	4,72
2,90	Sanitation of Cantonments	...	...	
3,74	Barrack Bedding	5,09	4,06	3,43
3,24	Lighting Charges	3,88	3,26	3,57
6,74	Miscellaneous	6,32	5,98	5,55
36	Special Services	49	34	35
22,25	TOTAL	21 34	18,71	17,62
...	Lump deduction	*78*		...
22,25		20,56	18.71	17.62

311. Under Barrack Establishments there were savings in all the heads, due principally to the absence of troops in South Africa and China. The most noticeable decreases occurred under *Subordinate Establishments* and *Barrack Bedding*, the particular heads affected being Conservancy and Punkha-pulling establishments under the former, and purchase and repair of bedding under the latter.

Administration of Martial Law.

1899-1900. Accounts		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	1900-1901. Accounts
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
58	Head-Quarters	63	55	56
1,44	Commands	1,59	1,33	1,37
1,89	Miscellaneous	2,07	1,86	1,84
3,91	TOTAL	4,29	3,74	3,77
...	Lump deduction	*3*	...	...
3,91		4,26	3,74	3,77

312. Under *Commands* the saving of 22 was due chiefly to the absence of officers on furlough, to vacancies, and to variations in army ranks of officers. Under *Miscellaneous* the saving of 23 occurred chiefly in regimental, garrison and station prison charges due to there being fewer prisoners, and to the absence of troops in South Africa.

2,55		Head-Quarters and Commands		2,62		2,57		2,64
41,54		Districts . .		44,11		38,15		38,28
1,08		Nursing Service . .		1,16		1,25		1,29
...		Sanitation of Cantonments and Cantonment Hospitals . .		4,66		6,26		5,24
2,93		Army Hospital Corps . .		2 91		2,90		2,89
1,88		Medical Store Depôts . .		2,00		1,99		1,99
11		Followers' Hospitals . .		9		10		11
1,70		Miscellaneous . . .		1,08		1,09		94
	20,30	Medical Supplies . .	24,48		19,22		22,10	
		Deduct—						
	4,07	Issues to other Departments	*3,18*		*4,49*		*6,39*	
16,23				21,30		14,73		15,71
68,02				79 93		69,04		69,03
1 54		Special Services . . .		53		45		41
68,56		TOTAL .		80.46		69,49		69,50
...		Excess provision in Home Estimates		*6*		...		...
...		Lump deduction . . .		*2,15*		...		...
...		TOTAL .		*2 21*		...		...
68,56		NET TOTAL .		78,25		69,49		69,50

313. The large decrease under *Medical Establishment—Districts* was due to savings in salaries, owing to the absence of officers and subordinates on field service in South Africa (1,63) and China (63), the deputation of officers and others to the Civil Department on plague duty (25), and to short strength of officers. The deduction made in the Budget for probable ordinary savings also proved insufficient. Under *Sanitation of Cantonments, etc.*, special grants amounting to 1,19 were paid in aid of Cantonment Funds, and 95 was transferred from the Public Works to the Military Estimates for the erection and equipment of new hospitals. On the other hand, the special provision of 2,31 made in the Budget for the re-establishment of cantonment hospitals was not fully utilzed. The absence of troops in South Africa and China, and a decrease in the number of hospital patients, reduced the charges for diet and medical comforts recorded under *Medical Supplies*, but this was to a certain extent counterbalanced by the replacement of medical stores sent to China. The excess deduction under *Issues to other Departments* was due chiefly to the adjustment of the value of local stores despatched to China (2,63).

Ordnance.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
3,93	Supervising Staff	4,01	3,93	3,95
19,56	Arsenals and Depôts	19,09	19,86	19,88
24,97	Factories	23,59	25,90	25.72
1,15	Fort Armaments	1,30	1,22	1,16
	STORES—			
13,16	For Arsenals and Depôts . . .	24,01	13,67	13,56
16,66	For Factories	19.08	23,04	25.35
55	Freight	63	53	54
3,68	Other Charges	3.47	3,45	3,14
5,16	Camp Equipage	4,74	12,40	13,33
1,26	Line Gear	1,29	1,24	1,16
90,13	TOTAL .	1,02,11	1,05,24	1,07.79
	Deduct—			
15,88	Supplies to other Departments . .	*10 76*	*36,09*	*37,04*
...	Excess Provision in Home Estimates .	*2,76*	...	...
15,88	TOTAL .	*13,52*	*36,09*	*37,04*
74.25		88,59	69,15	70,75
8	Special Services	31	31	28
74,33	TOTAL .	88.90	69,46	71,03
...	Lump deduction	*22*	...	...
74,33		88,68	69,46	71,03

ibers of M. L. M. arms for issue to the Native Army. The increase under *Factories* was caused by employment of extra temporary artificers and others (1,77), due chiefly to the improvement of the ipment of the field artillery; to the re-armament of the Native Army with ·303 ammunition, for ch Budget provision was made under *Stores—For Arsenals and Depots*; and to increased outturn. over-deduction (24) was also made in the Budget for probable savings in salaries. Under *Stores—Arsenals and Depôts*, the special Budget provision of 7,88 for the replacement of local stores sent South Africa was utilized to the extent of only 19; the bulk of the amount (3,81) specially vided for the re-armament of the Native Army was not used in India, as stores were obtained from gland, and a part of the expenditure on this account was compiled under *Factories* as stated ve; and the provision of 30 made for the cost of mountings for one maxim gun for each regiment British Cavalry and Infantry lapsed. These savings were partly counterbalanced by the replacement tores sent to China (64). The increase under *Stores—For Factories* was due to large purchases copper, hides, and timber, and to the replacement of stores sent to China; that under *Camp ipage* to the replacement of tents sent chiefly to South Africa and China. The excess deduction er *Supplies to other Departments* was due chiefly to the adjustment of the value of local stores issued n stock to China and to South Africa in excess of the Budget provision.

Other Effective Charges

315. There was a saving of 30 under *Ecclesiastical*, due principally to the absence of a Presbyterian plain on service in South Africa (6), to the pay of a few others not having been drawn (16), and to savings Exchange Compensation Allowance, etc. (2) The variations under *Education* were unimportant der *Sea Transport Charges* there was a total increase of 11,63 over the Budget, due principally to the t of chartering certain vessels as transports to convey details to England (12,09), and to the pro ion of passages by private steamers to a larger number of officers and men than was estimated for nterbalanced to a certain extent by less charges on account of the regular Indian Troop Service der *Volunteer Corps* charges for capitation allowances increased by 35 with an increase in the nber of qualified volunteers, and more frequent inspections of volunteer corps at out-stations caused excess of 28.

316. The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
25,91	Special Charges	7,54	10,14	12,14
11,17	Other Items	9,22	13,84	16,38
37,08	TOTAL	16,76	24,28	28,52
...	Lump deduction	3	...	...
37,08	NET TOTAL	16,73	24,28	28,52

317. The variations under *Special Charges* have been explained in para. 282. Under *Other Items* rincipal differences were in travelling allowances (84), purchase and rent of lands and buildings), telegram charges (1,98), and contingencies (1,42), the last being due in a measure to the nditure incurred on account of troops employed on the Khusalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway.

Non-Effective Charges.

318. Under *Rewards for Military Services*, the chief saving was 21 in the cost of decorations and ls. Under *Military Pensions to Europeans* the actuals were less than the Budget by 28, due y to casualties in the ranks of pensioners, to pensions not having been drawn for certain warrant rs, and to less payments of gratuities. Under *Military Pensions to Natives* there was an increase in retired pensions, due chiefly to new admissions. Under *Widows' Pensions, etc.*, there was a large e of 77, due chiefly to the lapse of the special provision of 70 made in the Budget for the grant vised rates of pensions to the families of certain officers, the Secretary of State having sanctioned ant of the revised rates to new pensioners only. The decrease of 5 under *Departmental Pensions* due to ordinary fluctuations.

		Budget.	Revised.	Actuals.
		R	R	R
—[illegible]93	TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN RUPEES .	—82,59	+3,87	+28,59
		£	£	£
—[illegible]206,2	DITTO DITTO IN STERLING .	—550,6	+25,8	+190,6

DETAILS.

			India	Central Provinces	Burma	Assam	Bengal	N W Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay	Total
Provincial.			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Revenue	Accounts	1899-1900	...	83 40	3,44,47	71,53	4,71 91	3,64,77	1,81,09	3,14 93	4,24,32	22,59,
	Budget	1900-1901	...	91,16	3,37,68	72 07	4 69,19	3 6,22	1,0 74	3,21 74	4,42,75	22,83,
	Revised		...	9 , 10	3 58,07	70,98	4,82,87	3 69 29	1,05 06	3,24,58	4,59,67	23,54,
	Accounts		...	92,10	3,6 ,34	70,97	4,80,97	3,09,76	1,99,39	3,24 96	4,50,92	23,56,
Expenditure	Accounts	1899-1900	...	84 69	3,18,32	79,69	4,66,89	3,57,23	1,98,46	,32,51	4 9,36	22,77,
	Budget	1900-1901	..	91,10	3,01 68	74,17	4,79 27	3,06,43	1 92 30	3,26,74	4 42 75	23,36,
	Revised		..	9 ,10	3 50,50	72,86	4,79 01	3,64,05	1 95 06	3, 9 30	4,59,67	23,44,
	Accounts		...	92,10	3,46,18	71,84	4,76,54	3,01,71	1,9 , 9	3,-8,17	4,50 92	23,26,
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1899 1900	.	—1,23	+26,15	—8,16	+7,02	+7,54	—16,51	—17,58	—15,04	—17,
	Budget	1900-1901	..	..	—24,00	—1,50	—10,08	—12 21	—56	—5,00	...	—53,
	Revised		..	..	+8 17	—1,88	+3,80	+5,24	..	—4 78	..	+10,
	Accounts		..	...	+15,16	—87	+4,43	+8,05		—3,21	...	+2 ,
Closing Balance	Accounts	1899-1900			1,15,46	5,40	38,18	40,39	...	5,67	...	2,05,
	Accounts	1900-1901	..	.	1,30,62	4 53	42,61	48,44	...	2,46	.	2,
Local.												
Revenue	Accounts	1899-1900	1,52	11,54	1977	11,61	81 09	1,16 33	37,40	1,23,41	45,05	4,
	Budget	1900-1901	1,78	12 94	19 40	11 95	78,56	1,18 74	38,29	1,12,37	50 11	4,
	Revised		1,74	11,38	20,02	11,55	83,03	1,19 05	36,20	1,30 8-	47 15	4,
	Accounts		1,96	10,82	20,49	11,55	81,57	1,18,88	39,84	1,32,95	46,28	4,
Expenditure	Accounts	1899-1900	1,64	13 07	19,19	12,14	78,77	1,15,22	40 70	1 27 04	52 84	4,
	Budget	1900-1901	1,93	14,43	24,00	13,66	78 21	1,22,08	41,30	1 44 34	52,69	4,
	Revised		1,91	13 05	22,14	13,31	80,43	1,18 51	39,05	1, 1,54	47,11	4,
	Accounts		1,79	12,43	20,43	12,60	81,07	1,17,61	39 45	1,27,52	46,41	4,
Surplus or Deficit	Accounts	1899 1900	—12	—1,53	+38	—53	+2 32	+1,11	—3,30	—3,63	—7 70	—
	Budget	1900-1901	—15	—1,49	—5,14	—1,71	+ 35	—3,54	—3,01	—11 07	—2,58	—
	Revised		—17	—1,07	—2,12	—1 76	+2 60	+ 51	—3,45	—72	+4	—
	Accounts		+17	—1,61	+6	—1,05	+50	+1,27	+39	+5,43	—13	+
Closing Balance	Accounts	1899-1900	1,03	2,81	11,73	3,39	22 42	15,83	12,87	29,33	22,74	1,
	Accounts	1900 1901	1,20	1,20	11,79	2,34	22 92	17,10	13,26	34,76	22,61	1,
Total												
Revenue	Accounts	1899 1900	1,52	95,00	3,64,24	83,14	5 55,60	4,81,10	2,19,32	4,38,34	4,69,37	27,
	Budget	1900 1901	1,78	1,04,10	3 57 14	84,62	5,47,75	4,71,96	2,30,03	4 54,11	4,92,80	27,
	Revised		1 74	1,04,54	3,78,69	82,53	5,65, 0	4,88,14	2,31,80	4,56,40	5,06,82	28,
	Accounts		1,96	1,02,92	3,81,83	82,52	5,62,51	4,88,64	2,39,23	4,57,91	4,97,20	28,
Expenditure	Accounts	1899 1900	1 61	97 76	3,77 71	91,83	5 45,66	4,72,45	2 39,16	4,59,55	4,92,20	27,
	Budget	1900-1901	1,93	1,05,59	3,86,28	87,83	5 57,48	4,90,71	2 33,60	4 71,08	4,6 5 41	28,
	Revised		1,01	1,06,21	3,72 64	86,17	5,5 44	4 8- 59	2 3- 31	4 60 90	5 06 78	28,
	Accounts		1,79	1,04,53	3,66 01	84 44	5,57,61	4,79,3"	2,38,84	4,55,69	4,57,33	27,
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts	1899-1900	—12	—2 76	+26 53	—8,69	+9 34	+8 65	—19 84	—21,21	—22,83	
	Budget	1900-1901	—15	—1,49	—20,14	—3,21	—9,73	—15 75	—3,37	—16,97	—2,58	
	Revised		—17	—1,07	+6,05	—3,64	+6 40	+5,75	- 3 45	—5 50	+4	
	Accounts		+17	—1,61	+15,22	—1,92	+4 93	+9,32	+39	+2,22	—13	+
Closing Balance.	Accounts	1899-1900	1,03	2,81	1 27,19	8,79	60,60	56,22	12,87	35,00	22,74	
	Accounts	1900-1901	1,20	1,20	1 42,41	6,87	65 53	65,54	13,26	37,22	22,61	

321. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Pr cial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorp Local Funds. The Revenue and Expenditure under the various major heads have shown in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Pro and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately fo The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial balances, of R

receipts taken together. These figures do not, however, give a true idea of the nsactions of the year, for, R6,12,42, or £4,082,8 of the total direct Famine Relief India amounting to R6,17,61 or £4,117,5, for which Provincial and Local R in the first instance responsible, was, as provided for in the Budget charge iperial Revenues. Moreover, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay were ice their Revenue in equilibrium with their Expenditure only with the assistance of signments of 33,18, of 8,26 and of 60,85 respectively from the Imperial Government, otal estimate of 57,52 on that account.

322. Of the total increase (1,11,18), 44,36 occurred in Burma, 25,07 in the estern Provinces and Oudh, 19,19 in Madras, and 14,66 in Bengal. The Provin nues of Burma were in a most prosperous condition, and there were improvements of d savings in expenditure under several of the heads, the most noticeable improvement ,61 in Land Revenue collections and 5,06 in Forest receipts. In the North-Western s there were increases of 6,20 in Stamp revenue and of 5,43 in Irrigation receipts ving of 8,46 in expenditure on Civil Works. In Madras the estimated expenditure o the construction of Railways chargeable to Local Revenues was not incurred. The Bengal was spread over several heads.

Central Provinces.

).	Revenue. 1900-1901. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		1899-1900. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1900-1901. Budget.	Revised.	Ac
				Provincial—				
9	82,89	85,55	85,22	Revenue	17,35	17,46	17,10	
5	1,54	88	71	Interest	1,19	1,18	1,65	
1	20	17	17	Post Office . . .	70	84	78	
4	4,52	4,41	4,18	Civil Departments . . .	43,35	48,08	46,05	
1	1,52	1,61	1,26	Miscellaneous . . .	5,63	6,02	8,47	
6	49	54	56	Other Public Works . .	14,96	15,26	15,48	
	...	...	...	Transfers to Local . .	1,51	2,32	3,63	
6	91,16	93,16	92,10	Total .	84,69	91,16	93,16	
				Local—				
8	7,99	5,26	4,46	Revenue	5,39	6,07	5,62	
9	1,87	1,78	1,85	Civil Department . . .	5,07	5,32	5,20	
4	21	19	20	Miscellaneous . . .	21	24	18	
	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance .	39	...	...	
2	55	52	51	Other Public Works . .	2,01	2,80	2,05	
1	2,32	3,63	3,80	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	
4	12,94	11,38	10,82	Total .	13,07	14,43	13,05	
0	1,04,10	1,04,54	1,02,92	GRAND TOTAL .	97,76	1,05,59	1,06,21	

			PROVINCIAL—				
,17,21	3,38,23	3,41,01	Revenue	66,30	75,13	72,77	71
30	28	23	Interest	16	15	14	
...	...	...	Post Office	68	69	69	
14,76	15,19	14,94	Civil Departments . . .	1,54,07	1,66,00	1,61,39	1,61,
1,82	1,67	1 57	Miscellaneous . . .	11,82	11,49	12,02	12,
...	...	...	Famine Relief . . .	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Railways	...	...	29	
1,75	1,25	1,22	Irrigation	17,11	20,00	16,56	16,
1,84	2,05	2,37	Other Public Works . .	71,01	91,50	89,99	87,
...	...	...	Transfers to Local . . .	—2,83	—3,28	—3,29	—3,
3,37,68	3,58,67	3,61,34	TOTAL .	3,18 32	3,61,68	3,50,50	3,46,
			LOCAL—				
14,10	14,60	15,02	Revenue	76	90	85	7
...	...	...	Interest	...	1	1	
...	...	...	Post Office	1,07	1,20	1,16	1,
1,37	1,45	1,44	Civil Departments . . .	4,39	5,15	4,56	4,
5,39	5,15	5,19	Miscellaneous . . .	1,30	1,49	1,44	1,
...	...	...	Irrigation	5	9	9	
1,88	2,11	2,13	Other Public Works . .	11,82	15,76	14,03	12,
—3,28	—3,29	—3,29	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	...
19,46	20,02	20,49	TOTAL .	19,39	24,60	22,14	20,
3,57,14	3,78,69	3,81.83	GRAND TOTAL .	3,37,71	3,86,28	3,72,64	3,66,
			SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	+26,53	—29,14	+6,05	+15,

Assam.

REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.			
Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.		1899-1900. Accounts.	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Acco
			PROVINCIAL—				
66,87	65,88	65,70	Revenue	12,43	13,12	12,61	12,
2	1	1	Interest	1	3	1	
...	...	...	Post Office	6	7	7	
3,28	3,03	3,02	Civil Departments . .	34,12	37,63	35,01	34,
48	24	36	Miscellaneous . . .	2,69	2,79	3,01	2,
1,12	90	91	Railways	1,88	1,72	1,19	1,
90	92	97	Other Public Works . .	26,30	16,52	18,66	18,
...	...	...	Transfers to Local . .	2,20	2,29	2,30	2,
72,67	70,98	70,97	TOTAL .	79,69	74,17	72,86	71,
			LOCAL—				
6,79	6,50	6,45	Revenue	3	4	4	
...	...	...	Post Office	44	46	44	
1,70	1,56	1,56	Civil Departments . .	3,95	4,33	4,09	4,
16	18	17	Miscellaneous	24	28	26	
1,01	1,01	1,01	Other Public Works . .	7,48	8,55	8,48	7,
2,29	2,30	2,36	Transfers from Provincial .	...	...	...	...
11,95	11,55	11,55	TOTAL .	12,14	13,66	13,31	12,
84,62	82,53	82,52	GRAND TOTAL .	91,83	87,83	86,17	84,
			SURPLUS +, DEFICIT — .	—8,69	—3,21	—3,64	—1

				PROVINCIAL—				
3,85,35	3,83,45	3,91,69	3,88,69	Revenue . . .	69,32	71,78	70,20	69,76
4,20	3,96	3,35	3,20	Interest . . .	2,32	2,37	2,18	2,21
...	...	...	...	Post Office . .	2	3	3	3
43,66	43,01	48,72	48,58	Civil Departments .	2,56,60	2,61,36	2,60,45	2,62,20
9,65	9,33	9,31	10,13	Miscellaneous .	36,63	38,06	37,40	37,27
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	11	4,40	2,60	2,26
26,20	24,83	25,20	25,54	Irrigation . .	49,39	52,95	50,54	49,45
4,85	4,61	4,60	4,83	Other Public Works	40,58	38,96	42,16	39,81
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	11,92	9,36	13,45	13,55
4,73,91	4,69,19	4,82,87	4,80,97	TOTAL	4,66,89	4,79,27	4,79,01	4,76,54
				LOCAL—				
50,37	50,30	50,80	49,24	Revenue . . .	3,70	3,90	3,43	3,53
51	50	50	48	Interest . . .	29	27	30	30
16	16	16	14	Post Office . .	3,52	3,92	3,73	3,65
10,10	10,19	10,16	10,08	Civil Departments .	23,55	24,16	23,70	25,12
2,56	2,25	2,31	2,16	Miscellaneous . .	1,35	1,24	1,34	1,28
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance . .	3	28	42	44
15	12	15	15	Irrigation . . .	1	...	1	1
5,32	5,68	5,50	5,77	Other Public Works .	46,32	44,44	47,50	46,74
11,92	9,36	13,45	13,55	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
81,09	78,56	83,03	81,57	TOTAL .	78,77	78,21	80,43	81,07
5,55,00	5,47,75	5,65,90	5,62,54	GRAND TOTAL .	5,45,66	5,57,48	5,59,44	5,57,61
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT— .	+9,34	−9,73	+6,46	+4,93

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.			
1899-1900. Accounts.	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.		1899-1900. Accounts.	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,81,22	2,79,64	2,86,72	2,87,49	Revenue . . .	51,30	54,68	54,03	53,81
5,05	4,21	4,01	4,10	Interest . . .	3,65	3,73	3,47	3,44
12,41	12,42	13,70	13,49	Civil Departments .	1,51,93	1,56,36	1,57,83	1,58,59
3,57	3,88	3,10	3,05	Miscellaneous . .	32,00	31,14	31,05	30,88
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance . . .	67	2,00	41	40
...	...	...	...	Railway . . .	1	10	10	10
55,86	53,72	59,41	59,15	Irrigation . . .	62,33	63,67	64,14	64,81
6,66	2,35	2,35	2,48	Other Public Works .	39,54	43,78	40,62	37,13
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	15,80	12,97	12,40	12,55
3,64,77	3,56,22	3,69,29	3,69,76	TOTAL .	3,57,23	3,68,43	3,64,05	3,61,71
				LOCAL—				
90,36	91,44	91,77	91,16	Revenue . . .	36,16	37,65	36,72	36,24
19	19	19	17	Interest . . .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office . .	1,83	1,93	1,86	1,86
7,81	7,84	7,99	8,14	Civil Departments .	52,59	56,15	55,33	54,79
1,09	1,13	1,15	1,22	Miscellaneous . .	37	35	35	33
1,08	5,17	5,55	5,64	Other Public Works .	24,27	26,20	24,28	24,39
15,80	12,97	12,40	12,55	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,16,33	1,18,74	1,19,05	1,18,88	TOTAL .	1,15,22	1,22,28	1,18,54	1,17,61
4,81,10	4,74,96	4,88,34	4,88,64	GRAND TOTAL .	4,72,45	4,90,71	4,82,59	4,79,32
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT— .	+8,65	−15,75	+5,75	+9,32

				PROVINCIAL—				
57,41	1,66,35	1,69,28	1,72,62	Revenue . .	36,30	37,16	35,62	35,74
2,46	2,65	3,05	2,83	Interest . .	2,15	2,42	2,49	2,32
10	8	9	11	Post Office . .	1,66	1,78	1,66	1,68
14,20	14,35	14,85	15,14	Civil Departments .	1,14,88	1,16,01	1,18,58	1,19,95
1,85	2,13	2,42	2,65	Miscellaneous .	17,11	17,61	18,05	18,01
1,41	1,97	1,95	2,04	Irrigation . .	97	1,01	1,05	1,03
4,49	4,21	4,02	4,00	Other Public Works .	30,71	23,63	25,53	25,84
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	—5,32	—7,32	—7,32	—5,18
1,81,92	1,91,74	1,95,66	1,99,39	TOTAL	1,98,46	1,92,30	1,95,66	1,99,39
				LOCAL—				
34,44	37,18	35,49	36,51	Revenue . .	13,80	13,66	13,44	13,30
1	1	1	1	Interest . .	6	4	5	4
74	73	70	70	Post Office . .	74	74	70	70
3,26	3,07	2,79	2,90	Civil Departments .	14,37	14,34	15,60	15,00
1,25	1,26	1,43	1,46	Miscellaneous . .	1,46	1,54	1,55	1,52
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	1,89	1,76	65	46
33	45	22	34	Irrigation . .	7	8	7	8
2,69	2,91	2,88	3,10	Other Public Works .	8,31	9,14	7,59	8,35
—5,32	—7,32	—7,32	—5,18	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
37,40	38,29	36,20	39,84	TOTAL .	40,70	41,30	39,65	39,45
2,19,32	2,30,03	2,31,86	2,39,23	GRAND TOTAL	2,39,16	2,33,60	2,35,31	2,38,84
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—19,84	—3,57	—3,45	+39

Madras.

REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.			
99-1900.		1900-1901.			1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.		Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,80,23	2,84,67	2,89,78	2,88,39	Revenue . .	75,91	78,17	77,97	78,57
2,40	2,26	2,37	2,35	Interest . .	1,87	1,86	1,83	1,80
...	...	...	...	Post Office . .	1,04	1,08	1,05	1,05
23,48	26,26	25,52	27,02	Civil Departments .	1,54,73	1,55,96	1,57,71	1,57,06
3,34	4,74	3,38	3,72	Miscellaneous .	29,41	29,00	29,63	29,05
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief .	33	3,05	2,01	1,13
1,88	...	...	...	Railways . .	1,10	...	...	...
1,68	1,78	1,63	1,61	Irrigation . .	33,49	33,95	35,15	34,90
1,92	2,03	1,90	1,87	Other Public Works	31,65	23,54	24,08	25,42
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	2,98	13	—7	—81
3,14,93	3,21,74	3,24,58	3,24,96	TOTAL	3,32,51	3,26,74	3,29,36	3,28,17
				LOCAL—				
1,00,01	1,09,51	1,07,79	1,10,96	Revenue . .	48,25	51,29	50,50	49,74
62	67	73	69	Interest . .	1	1	1	1
3,22	3,17	3,13	3,11	Civil Departments .	30,81	30,78	28,90	28,43
6,04	5,94	6,31	5,18	Miscellaneous . .	3,63	3,79	4,20	4,41
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	...	...	...	48
51	2,55	2,40	2,42	Railways . .	29	1,63	1,40	1,36
...	...	...	...	Irrigation . .	8	7	8	3
10,03	10,40	10,53	11,40	Other Public Works .	43,97	56,77	46,45	43,06
2,98	13	—7	—81	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,23,41	1,32,37	1,30,82	1,32,95	TOTAL	1,27,04	1,44,34	1,31,54	1,27,52
4,38,34	4,54,11	4,55,40	4,57,91	GRAND TOTAL	4,59,55	4,71,08	4,60,90	4,55,69

				PROVINCIAL—				
3,92,03	4,11,85	4,31,71	4,22,03	Revenue . . .	1,82,45	1,81,80	1,84,31	1,82,85
4,34	4,85	2,78	3,44	Interest . . .	4,08	4,82	5,96	4,80
...	...	...	...	Post Office . .	1,05	1,08	1,13	1,09
15,85	15,42	15,20	15,30	Civil Departments .	1,83,90	1,89,03	1,96,20	1,93,35
3,22	3,70	3,35	3,43	Miscellaneous . .	32,95	32,90	36,98	34,04
2,20	...	...	...	Railways . . .	1,43	...	—4	—4
36	34	35	32	Irrigation . . .	15	14	14	14
6,32	6,59	6,28	6,40	Other Public Works .	26,59	27,67	27,71	27,30
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	6,76	5,31	7,28	7,39
4,24,32	4,42,75	4,59,67	4,50,92	TOTAL .	4,39,36	4,42,75	4,59,67	4,50,92
				LOCAL—				
27,81	33,90	29,64	29,05	Revenue . . .	5,54	5,63	5,42	5,04
9	9	9	11	Interest . . .	10	7	7	7
5,26	5,48	4,85	4,79	Civil Departments .	24,89	24,46	23,15	22,78
13	12	12	10	Miscellaneous . .	72	70	78	68
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	98	60	10	...
5,00	5,21	5,17	4,84	Other Public Works .	20,61	21,23	17,59	17,84
6,76	5,31	7,28	7,39	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
45,05	50,11	47,15	46,28	TOTAL .	52,84	52,69	47,11	46,41
4,69,37	4,92,86	5,06,82	4,97,20	GRAND TOTAL .	4,92,20	4,95,44	5,06,78	4,97,33
				SURPLUS + , DEFICIT — .	—22,83	—2,58	+4	—13

£		£	£	£
1,808,9	Equivalent in Sterling . .	1,144,1	1,067,8	1,050,9
605,9	England	3,540,7	1,376,6	1,376,7
2,414,8	TOTAL .	4,684,8	2,444,4	2,427,6
₹	EXPENDITURE—	₹	₹	₹
7,41,51	India (Rupee figures) . .	3,90,47	4,97,11	4,71,48
£		£	£	£
4,943,5	Equivalent in Sterling . .	2,603,2	3,314,1	3,143,2
2,231,0	England	10,073,7	8,001,4	7,901,6
7,174,5	TOTAL .	12,676,9	11,315,5	11,044,8

323. The following is a comparison of the Expenditure by Government not charge enue detailed under Major Heads :—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
₹	INDIA—	₹	₹	₹
2,74,86	48.—State Railways . . .	—3,86	90,22	1,18,18
88,12	49.—Irrigation Works . .	99,48	89,06	87,39
3,62,98	TOTAL INDIA .	95,62	1,79,28	2,05,57
£		£	£	£
2,419,9	Equivalent in Sterling . .	637,5	1,195,2	1,370,5
	ENGLAND—			
605,3	48.—State Railways . .	910,0	648,0	647,0
10,5	49.—Irrigation Works . .	3,5	6,8	7,8
...	51.—Redemption of Liabilities .	5,922,4	5,922,4	5,922,4
615,8	TOTAL ENGLAND .	6,835,9	6,577,2	6,577,2
3,035,7	TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND .	7,473,4	7,772,4	7,947,7

324. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with timates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts
£		£	£	£
23,9	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	33,3	19,9	31,1
2,437,7	48.—State Railways	884,3	1,249,5	1,434,9
598,0	49.—Irrigation Works	666,7	600,5	590,4
...	51.—Redemption of Liabilities . . .	5,922,4	5,922,4	5,922,4
3,059,6		7,506,7	7,792,3	7,978,8

325. The net excess under head 48, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was £ R82,59. Of this R68,74 represents charges adjusted during the year against this he hich provision was not made in the Budget, *viz.*, R42,92 on account of cost of the Cu arang section, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and R25,82 on account of overdrawn capital reat Indian Peninsula Railway, transferred from capital of Railway Companies to 48. alance R13,85 is made up of increased outlay on the Tirhoot Extensions 17,65, on the dian Railway 16,02, and on the North-Western Railway 14,84, to cover which add ll ents were made during the year, less a lapse of 34,45 on the Assam-Bengal Rail

36	Assam-Bengal, Part I	1,00	75	35
99,17	Assam-Bengal, Part II	41,00	7,22	6,55
...	Khushalgarh-Kohat	...	4,60	3,43
3,63	Rungpur-Dhubri Extension	20,00	17,05	18,33
8,92	Teesta Bridge	4,00	4,50	3,91
1,33	Indus Bridge	1,00	—25	—61
20,50	Godavari Bridge	6,00	4,00	3,84
24,37	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions (Tirhoot)	15,38	30,88	33,03
9,42	Shadipalli-Balotra (including Hyderabad-Rahuki Section)	10,00	3,98	3,99
37,88	Ghaziabad-Moradabad	22,75	19,16	18,17
7,46	Nowshera-Dargai	5,73	7,09	8,35
1,91	Madura-Pamban			
3,23	Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section) *	50	1,78	—2,09
...	Ditto (Native State Section)			
2,18,18	TOTAL	1,27,36	1,01,36	97,25
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
40,20	East Indian	—1,11,80	—96,65	—95,78
11,51	Rajputana-Malwa System	12,00	27,44	20,89
32,36	Eastern Bengal	33,56	26,60	18,26
8,41	Tirhoot	18,00	20,00	20,89
15,23	Oudh and Rohilkhand	7,13	9,76	10,77
35,08	North-Western	56,15	51,78	50,99
5,35	South Indian	5,00	3,75	3,47
8,60	East Coast—Northern Section	8,00	7,40	44,63
	Ditto— Southern Section			2,56
...	Great Indian Peninsula	9,04	40,21	36,50
1,56,74	TOTAL	17,08	90,29	1,13,18
—3,46	Other Railways	71	—1,75	—2,06
—5,80	Stores and Reserve	—12,51	—2,48	6,86
3,65,66	GRAND TOTAL	1,32,64	1,87,42	2,15,23
£		£	£	£
2,437,7	Equivalent in Sterling	884,3	1,249,5	1,434,9
605,3	Charged in England	910,0	648,0	647,0
1,832,4	Ditto India	—25,7	601,5	787,9

	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Actuals.
* Madura-Pamban	...	15,72	14,17
Tinnevelly-Quilon (British Section)	8,00	7,70	6,97
Ditto (Native State Section)	...	15,05	14,36
	8,00	39,37	35,50
Deduct—Amount provided from Sterling debentures raised by the South Indian Railway Company	7,50	37,59	37,59
NET	50	1,78	—2,09

6. As regards *Lines under construction*, the lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part I, was due to imates by Land Acquisition Officers having been in excess of actual requirements. The lapse on ssam-Bengal Railway, Part II, was due chiefly to the measures taken to restrict expenditure the previous year having prevented progress with work to the extent anticipated when the ite was framed. The excess on the Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway was due to provision not having ade in the Budget Estimate for this line, the construction of which was not contemplated at e. The lapse on the Rungpur-Dhubri extension was due to the late arrival of stores from nd; the lapse on the Indus Bridge resulted from large credits realized by the sale, on completion, s, of plant and materials at site. On the Godavari Bridge the lapse was due to completion of the for less than the estimated cost. The excess on the Hajipur-Katihar extensions was due to works been pushed on to completion in order to admit of the opening of the extensions to traffic the year; the lapse on the Shadipali-Balotra Railway was due to completion of works for less than

e South Indian Railway Company having raised debentures in excess of the expenditure incur
the British section of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, in respect of which alone provision was m
the Budge Estimate, the actual outlay shows a lapse of 1,03, which was due to postponement of w
n account of extensive re-alignment.

327. As regards *Open Lines*, the excess on the East Indian Railway was due to the inadequacy of
ovision made in the Budget Estimate for the requirements of the line; the excess on the Rajputa
alwa Railway system occurred under *Suspense*, and was due chiefly to larger payments having b
ade for stores from England and from other Railways, and also for coal and the freight charges the
an was estimated for; the lapse on the Eastern Bengal Railway was due to less progress ha
een made than was intended towards completing works on all sections of the line; the excess on
irhoot Railway was due chiefly to credits from Revenue for sales of stores not having come up to
pectations; the excess on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due to the transfer by the East In
ailway of outlay incurred in levelling the Collectorganj yard at Cawnpore, and to steel rails and o
aterial from England not having arrived early enough to admit of their being issued during the y
he excess on the North-Western Railway was due to large purchases of sleepers which had to be m
nder existing contracts with the Forest Department, and to credits for stores issued to Reve
nving fallen below expectations. The lapse on the South Indian Railway was due chiefly to short ou
n English stores; the excess on the East Coast Railway was due to the transfer of the cost of
uttack-Barang Section from the capital account of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; and the excess on
reat Indian Peninsula Railway was due chiefly to provision not having been made in the Estimate for
ransfer from the Guaranteed Railway books of the amount of overdrawn capital at date of purchas
he line.

328. Under *Other Railways*, the only important variation from the Budget Estimate was a lapse
31 on the Peshawar Railway Reserve, due to a credit realized for value of material drawn from
eserve for the construction of the Peshawar-Jamrud extension. The excess of 82,59 is covered by gr
anctioned during the year.

49.—Irrigation Works.

1899-1900. Accounts.		Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
11,24	Mandalay Canal	9,00	9,00	8,61
...	Shwebo Canal	3,00	1,44	1,29
80	Ganges Canal	1,23	94	79
6,59	Lower Ganges Canal	1,43	61	73
2,39	Fatehpur Branch	2,73	83	86
1,11	Bari Doab Canal	3,78	2,46	1,78
94	Sirhind Canal	1,54	1,04	1,16
9,04	Chenab Canal	7,90	7,46	6,95
28,16	Jhelum Canal	34,19	33,78	34,29
1,83	Kistna Delta System	2,14	1,56	1,35
74	Penner River System	1,88	1,02	1,03
1,71	Cauvery Delta System	2,41	4,21	4,61
3,85	Dad Canal	6,23	5,74	5,70
24	Nasrat Canal	2,86	2,55	2,53
...	Mahiwah Project	1,24	2,22	2,07
12,66	Jamrao Canal	7,51	7,57	9,06
1,85	Desert Canal	3,72	3,67	3,59
6,55	Other Projects	7,21	3,98	2,17
89,70	TOTAL OUTLAY	1,00,00	90,08	88,57
£		£	£	£
598,0	Equivalent in Sterling	666,7	600.5	590.4
587,5	Charged in India	663,2	593,7	582,6
10,5	„ England	3,5	6,8	7,8

329. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of ₹1,13 only, but as compare
the Budget Estimate there was a lapse of ₹11,43, owing to its not having been found practic
carry out the programme of works to the full extent. In the Revised Esimate allowance was made
anticipated short outlay to the extent of ₹9,92, but owing to labour and other difficulties the lap
was greater than this by ₹1,51.

Expenditure	5,922,4	5,922,4	5,922,4

330. The amount shown represents the permanent debt incurred in taking over liability for the ...entures and debenture stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the purchase of the railway ... the State.

CAPITAL OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1900-1901.			England, 1900-1901.			Total, 1900-1901.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
GUARANTEED COMPANIES—									
B., B. and C. I. . . .	+182,5	+80,1	+46,4	+250,7	+214,8	+243,5	+433,2	+294,9	+289,
G. I. P.	+226,0	+4,3	+4,5	—274,4	—50,5	—53,5	—48,4	—46,2	—49,
Ditto Extensions . .	—6,2	+112,9	+112,9	—18,4	—7,5	—7,5	—24,6	+105,4	+105,
Madras	+59,3	+22,9	+16,9	—14,3	—134,3	—136,3	+45,0	—111,4	—119,
Ditto Extensions . .	—64,7	—86,6	—71,2	—102,0	—10,2	—6,3	—166,7	—96,8	—77,
	+396,9	+133,6	+109,5	—158,4	+12,3	+42,9	+238,5	+145,9	+152,
ASSISTED COMPANIES—									
Assam-Bengal . . .	—470,1	—471,7	—480,1	+470,1	+471,7	+480,1	...	...	
Bengal Central . . .	—7,3	—8,5	+16,4	+10,7	—8,1	—7,8	+3,4	—16,6	+8
Bengal-Nagpur . . .	—552,7	—359,9	—39,3	—144,1	—218,5	—173,9	—696,8	—578,4	—213
Burma	—304,6	—286,9	—303,2	—86,3	—168,1	—156,6	—390,9	—455,0	—459
Indian Midland . . .	+78,6	—27,1	+2,0	+237,5	—109,7	—102,1	+316,1	—136,8	—100
Lucknow-Bareilly .	—1,9	—1,0	—2	—23,0	—24,0	—24,0	—24,9	—25,0	—2
Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+5,3	+5,1	—2,7	—3,6	—3,2	—6,2	+1,7	+1,9	
	—1,252,7	—1,150,0	—807,1	+461,3	—59,9	+ +9,5	—791,4	—1,209,9	—79
BRANCH LINE COMPANIES—									
Ahmedabad-Parantij . .	—2,0	...	+1	...	...	...	—2,0	...	
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur . .	—2,0	—7,3	—5,1	...	...	...	—2,0	—7,3	
Hardwar-Dehra . . .	—1,6	—4,5	—5,6	...	...	...	—1,6	—4,5	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur . .	...	—11,7	—11,6	...	...	...	...	—11,7	—1
South Behar . . .	+40,0	—2	+2,7	...	...	...	+40,0	—2	+
Tapti Valley . . .	...	—11,0	—4,8*	...	...	...	...	—11,0	
	+34,4	—34,7	—24,3	...	...	...	+34,4	—34,7	—1
TOTAL .	—821,4	—1,051,1	—721,9	+302,9	—47,6	+52,4	—518,5	—1,098,7	—6

* The transactions of the first 3 months of the official year only are included under this head.

331. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the differe ...tween the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them, chiefly on acc ... stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the Ca ...posited by the Companies with the Secretary of State and the withdrawals for expenditure on St ...tablishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations, but the follo ...neral explanations are furnished :—

332. *Guaranteed Companies—Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—The difference ... India was due to larger purchases of coal and other Indian stores, and to the write-back of expen ... the Nerbudda Bridge Protective Works from Revenue to Capital.

333. *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—The difference under India was only nominal being ... inclusion of expenditure in England during the last 9 months of the year in the Budget E ... English outlay by credit to expenditure in India. There is no appreciable difference between ... for England and India. The difference on the grant for the Extensions was also nominal, ... mainly to the transfer of the overdrawn Capital from the Guaranteed to the State Railway account

335. Under England there was a lapse of 334,1 in payments on account of establishments and purchase of stores for all lines, while receipts on account of subscribed Capital were less by 132,8 than anticipated.

336. In India, under *Assisted Companies*, the actual expenditure on the Bengal Central Railway was slightly in excess of the Budget Estimate, but owing to a re-adjustment in the Government accounts of exchange on the transactions of previous years in order to bring the Government and the Company's accounts into agreement, the transactions of the year resulted in a lapse of 23,7. The lapse on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was due chiefly to the transfer to the head 48—State Railways Construction, of outlay (R42,92) on the Cuttack Barang Section, and to a lapse of about R20,25 on the amount provided for expenditure in acquiring land, owing partly to the Land Acquisition Officers having over-estimated their requirements, and partly to non-settlement of disputed awards The excess on the Indian Midland Railway was due to the inadequacy of the provision it was possible to make in the Budget Estimate to meet the requirements of the line. The excess on the Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways was due chiefly to a charge to Stores Suspense Account of a payment in England in the closing month of the year in respect of an indent for steel rails, for which no provision existed.

337. The Branch Line Companies deposit capital in Government Treasuries, and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to requirements. During the year 32,9 were deposited and 57,2 withdrawn as against 60,7 and 26,3, respectively, provided in the Budget.

338. The Budget Estimate did not provide for the deposit of any capital in respect of the South Behar Railway, but 3,5 were deposited during the year, and the net withdrawals of the Company amounted to 8,1 as against a credit of 40,0 provided for in the Estimates, the excess being due to realizations from the sale of tools and plant at site of works not having come up to expectations.

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
INDIA—			
Incurred	2,000,0	2,000,0	2,000,0
Discharged	103,3	96,7	95,2
NET INDIA	+1,896,7	+1,903,3	+1,904,8
ENGLAND—			
Incurred—			
India Stock	...	3,000,0	3,000,0
Debenture and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway	5,922,4	5,922,4	5,922,4
TOTAL INCURRED	5,922,4	8,922,4	8,922,4
NET ENGLAND	+5,922,4	+8,922,4	+8,922,4
NET BOTH	+7,819,1	+10,825,7	+10,827,2

TEMPORARY DEBT.

INDIA—			
Temporary Loans incurred	...	301,9	301,9
NET INDIA	...	+301,9	+301,9
ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	5,000,0	5,500,0	5,500,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	4,500,0	5,000,0	5,000,0
NET ENGLAND	+500,0	+500,0	+500,0
NET BOTH	+500,0	+801,9	+801,9

339. Dtailed explanations of the various entries under this head have already been n in paras. 83 to 92, where the interest charges were considered.

		Equivalent in Sterling.		Equivalent in Sterling.		Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Special Loans	...	...	...	...	−14	−9
Deposits of Service Funds . .	+3,23	+21,5	+2,95	+19,7	+2,62	+17,5
Savings Bank Deposits . . .	+26,47	+176,5	+52,61	+350,8	+56,75	+378,3
TOTAL .	+29,70	+198,0	+55,56	+370,5	+59,23	+394,9

340. Under *Special Loans* the debit represents the commutation value of Wasika Pensions Government. The decrease of 61 under *Deposits of Service Funds* was due chiefly to a withdrawal by the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Fund for refund of subscriptions on the restora 6 per cent. rate of interest by the Secretary of State. The details of *Savings Bank Deposit* tions are as follows :—

	1900-1901.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	R	R	R
Post Office Savings Banks	+8,47	+38,64	+39,68
State Railway Provident Institutions	+9,12	+5 58	+8,76
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+3,80	+4,70	+4,62
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+1,82	+86	+
Police Officers' Provident Fund	+74	+1,09	+1,15
Financial Department Provident Fund	+15	+19	+20
Regimental Savings Banks	−1,20	−1,40	−1,15
Special accounts	+3,57	+2,95	+2,50
TOTAL .	+26,475	+2,61	+56,75
	£	£	£
Equivalent in Sterling .	+176,5	+350,8	+378,3

341. Under *Post Office Savings Banks* the Estimate anticipated large withdrawals in conse of the famine and the low price of Government paper, which stimulated investment in such securit contrary to this expectation, the withdrawals diminished, while the deposits increased. The va under *Regimental Savings Banks* depend to a great extent on the transfers of British Regime tween India and England, and therefore no accurate estimate can be framed. The receipts under *Officers' Provident Fund* and *Financial Department Provident Fund* were under-estimated. The d of 1,07 under *Special Accounts* was due chiefly to fluctuations in the transactions of the General Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, and the Post Office Life Insurance Fund. The tions under the other heads were due to the withdrawals being more or less than was anticipated.

	£	£		£	£	£		£			
ovincial Balances (net) .	...	...	—	550,6	...	...	+	25,8	...	...	+
cluded Local Funds . .	554,9	547,7	+	7,2	861,9	855,4	+	6,5	861,5	873,9	—
ilway Funds . . .	40,0	51,3	—	11,3	43,5	52,7	—	9,2	40,9	50,4	—
posits of Sinking Funds .	8,8	...	+	8,8	8,8	...	+	8,8	8,8	...	+
ld Reserve Fund . .	...	...		...	...	...		...	3,031,3	1,200,0	+
partmental and Judicial Deposits	13,723,2	13,752,9	—	29,7	19,435,9	17,591,3	+	1,844,6	16,709,8	16,612,1	+
vances	2,608,7	2,324,6	+	284,1	8,384,0	8,243,8	+	140,2	10,583,7	10,664,2	—
spense Accounts . .	6,6	8,2	—	1,6	80,5	18,9	+	61,6	145,0	66,6	+
change on Remittance Accounts (net) . . .	...	...		...	...	...	+	2,4	...	...	+
scellaneous . . .	3,1	...	+	3,1	3,2	...	+	3,2	19,9	13,2	+
LAND	2,5	...	+	2,5	438,8	497,7	—	58,9	440,5	422,0	+
TOTAL .			—	287,5			+	2,025,0			+

342. The net credit to *Provincial Balances* has been explained in paragraph 321.

343. The net debit of 12,4 under *Excluded Local Funds*, was due principally to heavy expen adras on public works in connection with the port of Coconada. The head *Gold Reserve Fun* ed this year. The credit of 3,031,3 represents net profits on silver coinage during the year. d from Mint to this head for payment to the Fund; the debit of 1,200,0 represents the a ally paid over to the Fund. The character and magnitude of the transactions under *Departi Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. The net credit under this head w lt principally of the large net receipts in the North-Western Provinces on account of Civil Cou onal Deposits and Municipal Funds, (86,5), and in India on account of Void and Foreign ers, (34,7). In the latter Province the deposit transactions of the Public Works Departmen Revenue and Capital accounts produced a net debit of 61,8.

344. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.		Revised.		Accounts.	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Coinage Accounts	...		+20,00	+133,3	+ 9,69	+ 64,6
Other Advances	+42,61	+284,1	+ 1,03	+ 6,9	—21,76	—145,1
	+42,61	+284,1	+21,03	+140,2	—12,07	— 80,5

345. Under *Coinage Accounts* the credit of 9,69 was made up principally of a net credit r Currency Silver in Process of Coinage and net debits of 21,10 and 24,52 under Mint Cer Bullion Advances for Coinage respectively. The outstanding credit under the first head re nvoice value of currency silver purchased in England remaining uncoined at the Bombay Mi of the year. Under *Mint Certificates* the net debit was due to the payment in the curr rtificates issued for bullion delivered at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints before 1st Ap er *Bullion Advances for Coinage* the balance of bullion held at the Bombay Mint largely i nnection with the conversion of Babashai rupees; that at the Calcutta Mint, on the other h ced by the heavy coinage of the year.

346. The net debit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transacti e of the net debit of R21,76 or £145,1 is however brought out by the following figures :—

	R	Equivalen Sterlin £
Special Advances	— 44	—2,
Permanent Advances	+4,26	+ 28,
Account with Foreign States	—8,36	—55
Other Advances	—17,22	—114

was chiefly due to the refund in the Central Provinces of famine advances made in the previous [illegible] current years. Under *Account with Foreign States* there was a net debit outstanding of 15,00 [illegible] Berar Suspense Account; the transactions with Kashmir and Cooch Behar, on the other hand, result in net credits of 7,38 and 2,26 respectively. The other variations under this head do not require an separate notice. Under *Other Advances* there was a net debit of 22,03 under Advances Recoverab Military; on the other hand, there were net credits of 3,74 in Bombay under Civil Advances and of 2,1 under Public Works Department Advances—Irrigation Branch.

348. Under *Suspense Account* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of Departmental officers. The main differences on this account were an increase in th balances of the Public Works, Civil and Military officers, of 75,6, 12,3 and 11,5 respectively. Thes increases were somewhat reduced by the amount of Pre-audit cheques remaining unpaid at the end o the year (14,9).

349. The difference under *Miscellaneous* was due chiefly to the adjustment of exchange on Secretary of State's Bills.

IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES . . . 82,0 —585,1 281,8 —2,739,1

350. The following are the details :—

1900-1901. Budget. Amount advanced. R	1900-1901. Budget. Amount repaid. R		1900-1901. Accounts. Amount advanced. R	1900-1901. Accounts. Amount repaid. R
86,66	3,84	Loans to Native States	4,02,21	31,14
...	6,46	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trust .	...	6,47
...	1,07	„ Mofussil Municipalities	4	32
...	6	„ Landholders and Notabilities	64	15
...	24	„ District and other Local Committees . .	93	28
1,09	62	Regimental and other Loans, Military . . .	1,11	1,56
2	1	Advances to Cultivators	5,94	2,36
87,77	12,30	TOTAL .	4,10,87	42,28
585,1	82,0	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE .	2,739,1	281,8

351. Under *Loans to Native States* the large increase over the Budget was due to a special payment ,70,00 to the Hyderabad State, and to the payment of famine loans of 85,59 and 65,75 to Berar and the thiawar States, respectively. The recoveries include a repayment by the Marwar Durbar of 15,00 anced in connection with the recoinage of the State coins, and of 12,16 in Bombay against a Budget provision of 2,23. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities*, 71 out of an estimated recovery of 76 from the Hyderabad Municipality was received last year. The advance of 64 under *Loans to Landholders and Notabilities* was made under orders communicated during the year. Under *Loans to District and Other Local Committees* the advance of 93 includes 9 to Bhopawar Bazar Fund, 12 to Ajmer Patwar Fund, and 34 to Poona Cantonment Fund, which were not contemplated when the Estimates were framed. A special refund of 36 recovered in excess from the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee was also adjusted under this head. The advances under *Regimental and other Loans, Military*, closely corresponded with the Budget, but the repayments were largely in excess. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the actuals represent advances and repayments of famine loans not anticipated in the Budget.

352. The following are the details :—

1900-1901. Budget. Amount advanced.	1900-1901. Budget. Amount repaid.		1900-1901. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1900-1901. Accounts. Amount repaid.
13,57	6,37	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	6,78	7,45
...	99	„ Port Funds	...	59
50	63	„ District Committees	1,00	65
1,11	93	„ Landholders, etc.	1,07	2,67
75	1,84	Advances under Special Laws	1,21	2,93
62,92	53,04	„ to Cultivators	2,04,40	84,79
78,85	63,80	TOTAL	2,14,46	99,08
525,6	425,3	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING £ AS ABOVE £	1,429,7	660,5

353. The most noticeable feature in this table is the increase in the advances to Cultivators.

354. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the following are the details by Provinces of advances and repayments during the year :—

	Budget, 1900-1901. Advanced.	Budget, 1900-1901. Repaid.	Accounts, 1900-1901. Advanced.	Accounts, 1900-1901. Repaid.	Excess (+) Deficiency (—) Advanced.	Excess (+) Deficiency (—) Repaid.
Central Provinces	...	48	...	49	...	+1
Burma	...	25	...	23	...	—2
Assam	28	...	...	1	—28	+1
Bengal	2,25	93	2,07	98	—18	+5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,00	1,70	1,90	1,65	—10	—5
Punjab	5,00	1,44	1,73	1,24	—3,27	—20
Madras	1,04	58	27	60	—77	+2
Bombay	3,00	99	81	2,25	—2,19	+1,26
TOTAL	13,57	6,37	6,78	7,45	—6,79	+1,08

355. The large savings in advances in all the Provinces were due to loans provided for in the Estimates not having been fully taken up. The increase in the repayments occurred chiefly in Bombay, where certain grants in aid of plague expenditure were adjusted by credit to the loan accounts. Under *Loans to Port Funds* the decrease in receipts was due to the non-realization of the full amount of the deferred instalment from the Chittagong Port Fund in Bengal. The payment of a loan of 50 sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1901 to the District Board, Bellary, for meeting plague and other expenditure swelled the advances under *Loans to District Committees*. Under *Loans to Landholders, etc.*, the repayment of the full amount of the loan due from the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah (1,85) was not anticipated in Bengal. Under *Advances under Special Laws* the variations in the actuals were chiefly in connection with the loans to certain Thakoors in Bombay.

356. Under Advances to Cultivators the following are the details :—

	Budget, 1900-1901. Advanced.	Budget, 1900-1901. Repaid.	Accounts, 1900-1901. Advanced.	Accounts, 1900-1901. Repaid.	Excess (+). Advanced.
Central Provinces	10,00	10,64	65,23	35,97	+55,23
Burma	1,50	2,61	1,13	1,77	—37
Assam	2	2	1	2	—1
Bengal	2,07	3,71	3,55	4,24	+1,48
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,95	6,05	2,25	8,74	—2,70
Punjab	13,82	10,16	28,94	13,65	+15,12
Madras	4,00	4,27	4,15	4,51	+15
Bombay	26,56	15,58	99,14	15,89	+72,58
TOTAL	62,92	53,04	2,04,40	84,79	+1,41,48

357. The large advances in the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay represent sp for taccavi advances sanctioned by the Government of India in consequence of the famine. In Western Provinces and Oudh the comparative prosperity of the agricultural classes necessitat ces to cultivators, while larger recoveries of advances made during the famines of 1 98 increased the receipts.

Section 8.—CAPITAL OF LOCAL BOARDS.

1899-1900. Accounts.		1900-1901. Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
R		R	R	R
...	Payments into Treasury	...	2,94	4,06
...	Withdrawals from Treasury	...	...	2,16
...	NET RECEIPTS .	...	2,94	1,90
£		£	£	£
...	Equivalent in Sterling .	...	19,6	12,7

358. The transactions relate to moneys raised by loan by the District Board of Tanjore and expended in connection with the Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway and the construction of its extensions.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Money Order (net)	...	...	+6,7
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	+8	+46,0
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	—15,9
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Telegraph	...	...	+3,4
Marine	..	...	—6,7
Public Works	...	+100,0	+92,2
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	+118,8	—1,061,4	—1,661,0
TOTAL	+118,8	—960,6	—1,535.3

359. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, and there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Issued.		Paid.	
		R	Equivalent in Sterling. £	R	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Money Order transactions	1893-94	19,29,08	12,860,6	19,29,45	12,863,0
	1894-95	20,45,28	13,635,2	20,43,08	13,620,5
	1895-96	21,75,78	14,505,2	21,73,96	14,493,1
	1896-97	23,29,50	15,530,0	23,24,27	15,495,2
	1897-98	25,71,44	17,142,9	25,71,45	17,143,0
	1898-99	26,15,52	17,436,8	26,17,76	17,451,7
	1899-1900	27,45,70	18,304,7	27,41,84	18,279,0
	1900-1901	28,54,20	19,028,0	28,53,19	19,021,3

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
	£	£	£
Drawings	16,440,0	13,500,0	13,300,2
Payments	16,309,8	13,178,4	12,824,5

360. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	₹	Rate in pence.
April	1900	551,1	82,80	15·97
May	„	685,2	1,02,84	15·99
June	„	1,026,5	1,54,16	15·98
July	„	801,6	1,20,65	15·95
August	„	563,1	84,83	15·93
September	„	616,7	92,80	15·95
October	„	660,2	99,43	15·94
November	„	1,091,0	1,64,07	15·96
December	„	1,141,6	1,70,84	16·04
January	1901	1,951,9	2,91,97	16·04
February	„	1,985,0	2,98,31	15·97
March	„	2,226,3	3,35,68	15·92
		13,300,2	19,98,38	15·97

361. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	₹
Bills of 1899-1900 outstanding on 1st April 1900	675,3	1,01,28
Bills drawn in 1900-1901 as entered above	13,300,2	19,98,38
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	13,975,5	20,99,66
Bills paid in 1900-1901	12,824,5	19,26,00
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1901	1,151,0	1,73,66

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1900—	£	£	£
India	8,821,4	8,425,8	8,425,8
England	2,223,6	3,331,0	3,331,0
TOTAL	11,045,0	11,756,8	11,756,8
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1901—			
India	9,066,9	10,822,7	10,599,0
England	2,021,5	3,717,5	4,091,9
TOTAL	11,088,4	14,540,2	14,690,9
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1901	+43,4	+2,783,4	+2,934,1

362. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	Budget.	1900-1901. Revised.	Accounts.
India	+245,5	+2,396,9	+2,173,2
England	—202,1	+386,5	+760,9
TOTAL	+43,4	+2,783,4	+2,934,1

363. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of 2,890,7. The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better. £	Worse. £
Improvement in Imperial Surplus	1,509,9	...
Improvement in Provincial Surplus	741,2	...
Increase in the Expenditure of Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue	...	625,1
Increase in Savings Banks Deposits	201,8	...
Increase under Permanent Debt	3,008,1	...
Increase under Temporary Debt	301,9	...
Gold Reserve Fund	1,831,3	...
Decrease under Advances	...	352,7
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	127,4	...
Improvements in the balance under the Suspense Accounts	80,0	...
Net increase payments under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	...	1,954,2
Do. Do. Do. Do. Provincial Do.	...	668,9
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	341,8	...
Decrease in the receipts under Remittances	...	1,654,1
Minor variations	2,3	...
	8,145,7	5,255,0
NET BETTER	2,890,7	

A F. COX,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 1st March 1902.

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	See details, vide Abstract.	REVENUE. Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1900-1901.
		£	£	£	£
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A.	17,205,056	18,078,700	17,695 800	17,503,031
Opium	„	4,401 982	4,559,800	5,132,000	5,102,242
Salt	„	5,850,463	5,945,100	5,951,100	5,967,034
Stamps	„	3,265,476	3,267,400	3,343 700	3,342,948
Excise	„	3,859,942	3,810,300	3,957,000	3,937,202
Customs	„	3,133,791	3,134,200	3,324,100	3,371,597
Other Heads	„	5,937,620	6,019,000	6,039,000	6,073,051
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		43,654,330	44,723,500	45,443,000	45,297,105
Interest [illegible] Banks Deposits	„	605,815	627,399	646,400	651,479
Post Office	„	1,308,315	1,320,500	1,353,600	1,357,156
Telegraph	„	812,673	804,200	890,100	895,816
Mint	„	345,091	272,800	3,078,500	3,172,875
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,185,044	1,177,500	1,238,000	1,243,076
Miscellaneous	„	557,826	544,200	526,500	529,491
Railways	„	16,587,845	17,131,500	18,096,200	18,293,61
Irrigation	„	2,399,862	2,406,200	2,613,900	2,553,9
Other Public Works	„	440,880	443,900	445,100	458,4
Receipts by Military Department	„	719,483	704,200	834,100	817,4
TOTAL REVENUE		68,637,164	70,155,800	75,166,000	75[illegible]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	EXPENDITURE.			
		Accounts, 1899-1900	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1900-1901.
		£	£	£	£
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	7,424,087	7,657,100	7,608,200	7,552,341
Interest	„	1,948,098	1,961,800	2,162,600	2,138,946
Post Office	„	1,182,247	1,247,700	1,229,500	1,222,214
Telegraph	„	726,782	811,500	808,000	782,687
Mint	„	55,908	51,900	3 016,600	3,152,759
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	„	10,782,588	11,089 600	10,965,600	10,971,622
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	„	4 052,531	3,934,100	4,008,600	3,987,370
Famine Relief and Insurance	„	2,098,848	3 368,300	4,215,000	4,156,344
Railway Revenue Account	„	16 511 089	17 616,900	17,940,000	17,968,505
Irrigation	„	2,263,475	2,300,400	2,306,000	2,320,327
Other Public Works	„	4,137,008	4,248,000	4,129,700	4,068,721
Army Services	„	14 885 226	16,258 800	15,073,200	15,082,799
Special Defence Works	„	874	...	6,800	6,864
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		66,068,761	70,546,100	73,499,800	73,411,499
Add—Provincial Surpluses that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	„	296,754	2,300	136,100	236,354
—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	„	*502,974*	*554,900*	*110,300*	*45,766*
EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		65,862,541	69,995,500	73,525,600	73,602,087
Surplus	„	2,774,623	160,300	1,640,400	1,670,204
TOTAL		68,637,164	70,155,800	75,166,000	75,272,291

General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract	RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1899-1900	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901	Accounts, 1900-1901.
		£	£	£	£
Surplus	C	2,774,623	160,300	1,640,400	1,670,204
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (net)	"	872,238	2,054,200	1,230,000	1,228,624
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	"	...	7,819,100	10,825,700	10,827,153
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"		500,000	801,900	801,942
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	274,078	198,000	370,500	394,870
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	..	...	2,025,000	2,130,474
Capital Account of Local Boards	"	...	...	19,600	12,694
Remittances (net)	"	217,396	118,800	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	19,067,022	16,440,000	13,500,000	13,300,277
TOTAL RECEIPTS		23,205 357	27,290,400	30,413,100	30,366,238
Balance on 1st April—India	"	11,177,669	8,821,369	8,425,827	8,425,827
" " England	"	3,145,768	2,223,668	3,330,943	3,330,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL		37,528,794	38,335,437	42,169,870	42,123,[illegible]

	For details, *vide* Abstract	DISBURSEMENTS. Accounts, 1899-1900.	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901	Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.	Accounts, 1900-1901.
		£	£	£	£
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—					
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	597 960	666,700	600,500	590,483
Outlay on State Railways	"	2,437,712	884,300	1,249,500	1,434,865
Outlay on Railway companies (net)	"	2,596,190	2,572,900	2,328,700	1,898,136
Charges involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	"	...	5,922,400	5,922,400	5,922,350
Total Capital Account Disbursements	"	5,631,862	10,046,300	10,101,100	9,845,834
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permament Debt (net discharged)	"	121,298	...	...	...
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	"	...	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	455,244	287,500	..	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net payments)	"	706,194	503,100	2,665,500	2,457,269
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net payments)	"	153,665	100,300	724,000	769,196
Remittances (net)	"		...	960,600	1,535,312
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	18,703,761	16,309,800	13,178,400	12,824,490
Total Disbursements		25,772,024	27,247,000	27,629,600	27,432,101
Balance on 31st March—India	"	8,425,827	9,066,869	10,822,727	10,598,981
" " England	"	3,330,943	2,021,568	3,717,543	4,091,926
GRAND TOTAL		37,528,794	38,335,437	42,169,870	42,123,008

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	India (Rupee Figures). Imperial.	Provincial	Local	Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	Total.	No.
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	15,20,10,000	11,62,72,000	28,99,000	18,078,700	...	18,078,700	1
II.—Opium	6,83,97,000	...	.	4,559,800	..	4,559,800	2
III.—Salt	8,67,45,000	9,31,000	.	5,845,100	..	5,845,100	3
IV.—Stamps	1,25,40,000	3,64,71,000	..	3,267,400	.	3,267,400	4
V.—Excise	3,85,37,000	1,87,47,000	6,000	3,819,300	.	3,819,300	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	6,000	6,50,000	3,23,40,000	2,613,000		2,613,000	6
VII.—Customs	4,65,26,000	4,87,000	..	3,134,200		3,134,200	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,09,24,000	80,53,000		1,305,200		1,305,200	8
IX.—Forest	91,43,000	80,90,000		1,188,800	...	1,188,800	9
X.—Registration	22,10,000	21,92,000		293,500	...	293,500	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	92,77,000			618,500	..	618,500	11
TOTAL	43,03,24,000	19,92,93,000	3,52,35,000	44,723,500	.	44,723,500	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	71,35,000	19,79,000	1,46,000	617,300	10,000	627,300	13
C.—XIII.—Post Office	1,06,91,000	28,000	89,000	1,320,500	..	1,320,500	14
C.—XIV.—Telegraph	1,20,00,000	..	..	800,000	4,200	804,200	15
C.—XV.—Mint	40,92,000		..	272,800		272,800	16
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	77,00	36,05,000	22,000	246,000	.	246,000	17
XVI.—Law and Justice—Jails	3,24,000	28,13,000		214,500		214,500	18
XVII.—Police	12,000	23,87,000	19,54,000	290,200		290,200	19
XVIII.—Marine	1,80,000	15,45,000		115,000		115,000	20
XIX.—Education	24,000	13,98,000	9,63,000	159,000		159,000	21
XX.—Medical	3,000	5,63,000	3,04,000	59,300	1,500	60,800	22
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,27,000	9,91,000	2,44,000	90,600	300	91,100	23
TOTAL	7,47,000	1,34,92,000	34,87,000	1,175,700	1,800	1,177,500	24
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,06,000	5,38,000	1,000	110,300	87,000	203,300	25
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	3,12,000	5,24,000	2,000	55,900	.	55,900	26
XXIV.—Exchange	1,81,000		...	12,100	...	12,100	27
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,95,000	16,18,000	16,62,000	270,400	2,500	272,900	28
TOTAL	23,94,000	27,60,000	16,65,000	454,700	89,500	544,200	29
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	23,83,16,000	1,12,000	2,55,000	15,912,200	200	15,912,400	30
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	1,76,74,000			1,191,600	...	1,191,600	31
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	3,98,000	...	..	26,500	1,000	27,500	32
TOTAL	25,65,88,000	1,12,000	2,55,000	17,130,300	1,200	17,131,500	33
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,61,60,000	69,14,000	...	1,538,200	...	1,538,200	
XXIX.—Major Works: Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,06,71,000		...	711,400	...	711,400	
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	7,67,000	15,25,000	57,000	156,600	..	156,600	
TOTAL	2,75,98,000	84,39,000	57,000	2,406,200		2,406,200	
K.—Other Public Works—							
XXXI.—Military Works	5,26,000	...	...	35,100	.	35,100	
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,12,000	23,02,000	33,08,000	381,500	27,300	408,800	
TOTAL	6,38,000	23,02,000	33,08,000	416,600	27,300	443,900	
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army Effective	90,94,000	...	...	605,600	25,000	630,600	
XXXIII.—Army Non-Effective	8,27,000	...	..	55,100	18,500	73,600	
TOTAL	99,11,000			660,700	43,500	704,200	
TOTAL REVENUE	77,71,18,000	22,83,15,000	4,42,42,000	69,978,300	177,500	70,155,800	

India (Rupee figures).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	India (Rupee figures).			Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1)	England.	Total.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
R	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	R	£	£	£
14,23,29,000	12,07,86,000	27,22,000	17,695,800	..	17,695,800	14,02,88,255	11,94,44,395	28,12,809	17,503,031	...	17,503,031
7,69,79,000		..	5,134,000	...	5,132,000	7,65,33,033	.	.	5,10 ,242	...	5,102,242
8,84,66,000	8,00,000	...	5,951,100	..	5,951,100	8,80,53,512	8,50,004	..	5,967,034		5,967,034
1,28,08,000	3,73,45,000	...	3,3 ,,700	...	3,343,700	1,25,04,517	3,73,39,700		3,34 ,945	...	3,342,948
3,97,93,000	1,99,53,000	7,000	3,957,000	...	3,957 000	3,95,77,223	1,94,74,620	6,185	5,907,202		3,937,202
6,000	68,56,000	3,15,65,000	2,561,800	...	2,561,800	6,915	68,30,245	3,16,03,529	2,562,713	...	2,562,713
4,93,1 ,000	5,50,000	...	3,324,100	...	3,324,100	5,00,00,237	5,73,720	..	3,371,597	...	3,371,597
1,00,85,000	86,35,000	...	1,308,000	...	1,308,000	1,10,72,053	87,5 ,349	...	1,322,094	.	1,322,094
98,33,000	93,62,000	...	1,279,600	...	1,279,600	99,55,757	95,09,184	...	1,297,603	...	1,297,803
23,49,000	23,34,000	...	312,200	...	312,200	23, ,369	23,35,504	..	3 ,558	...	312,558
86,75,000	.	.	578,300	..	578,300	86,67,319		...	5 ,823	...	577,823
44,14,77,000	20,58,84,000	3,42,94,000	45,443,600	.	45,443,600	43,99,17,323	20,51,10,721	3,44,22 ,7	45,297,105		45,297,105
71,06,000	16,73,000	1,52,000	595,400	51,000	646,400	70,9 ,270	16,86,955	1,47,684	595,087	56,392	651,479
2,01,92,000	26,000	86,000	1, 53,600	...	1,353,600	2,02,46,144	27 232	83,864	1,357,156	...	1,357,156
1,32,00, 00	...	...	880,000	10,100	890,100	1,32,78,032	...	..	88 ,202	10,614	895,816
4,61,77,000			3,078,500		3,078,500	4,75,92,732	...	.	3,172,849	26	3,172,875
63,000	33,87,000	20,000	231,300	...	231,300	67 011	33,42,692	19,764	228,631	...	228,631
3,00,000	33,44,000		242,900	...	242,900	2,62 138	34,14,672	..	245,121	...	245,121
12 000	29,90,000	18,81,000	298,900	...	298,900	11,097	25,80,186	18,86,148	298 895	.	298,895
5,71,000	17,38,000	5,000	154,300	...	154,300	5,55,783	17,56, 42	4,313	154 463	...	154,463
24,000	14, 8,000	9,62,000	164,200	..	164,200	22,101	14,65,733	9,49,158	16 470	.	162,470
3,000	6,14,000	2,9 ,000	60,900	1,500	62,400	2 09	6,22,884	3,10,113	62 339	1,487	63,826
1,18, 00	9,11,00	2,25,000	83,600	400	84,000	1,26,280	9,77,203	2,35,190	80, 45	425	89,670
10,91,000	1,40,02,000	33, 9,000	1,236,100	1,900	1,238,000	10,16,369	1,41,66,212	34,04,686	1,241,164	1,912	1,243,076
11,58,000	4,96,000	1,000	110,300	85,500	195,800	11,56,008	4,91,424	210	108,943	84,270	194,113
4,04,000	4,98,000	3,000	60,400		60,400	3 40,676	4,84,982	2,712	55,625	..	55,625
..	.	...	..	...	...		...	...		...	..
7,97,000	15,14,000	16,99,000	207,300	3,000	270,300	9,26,366	16,40,428	15,78,783	270 ,72	3,382	270,754
23,50,000	25,08,000	17,03,000	438,000	88,500	526,500	24,29,050	26,16,834	15,81,714	441 340	87,652	529,492
25,25,85,000	90,000	2,40,000	16,867,700	200	16,867,900	25,39,70,304	90,603	2,42,502	16,953,567	230	16,953,797
1,80,36,000	..	...	1,202,400	...	1,202,400	1,97,53,492	..	...	1,316,899	...	1,316,899
3,05,000	...	...	24,300	1,600	25,900	3,20,134		..	21,342	1,591	22,933
27,10,86,000	90,000	2,40,000	18,094,400	1,800	18,096,200	27,40,44,020	90,603	2 42,502	18 291,808	1,821	18,293,629
1,83,56,000	74,02,000	...	1,717,200	..	1,717,200	1,73,33 671	74,37,480	...	1,651,410	...	1,651,410
1,09,59,000	...	..	730,600	...	730,600	1,12,36,246		...	749,083	...	749,083
8,77,000	15,77,000	37,000	166,100	...	166,100	7,31,731	15 50,001	49,571	155,426		155,426
3,01,92,000	89,79,000	37,000	2,613,900	..	2,613,900	2,93,01,948	80,87,571	49,571	2,555,919	.	2,555,919
5,43,000	...		36,200	...	36,200	5 36,320	..	..	35,755	...	35,753
1,30,000	22,06,000	33,55,000	383,400	25,500	408,900	1,30,107	23,48,782	31,65,035	396 01	26,714	432,715
6,73,000	22,60,000	33,55,000	419,600	25,500	445,100	6,02,517	23,48,782	34,65,035	431 750	26,714	458,470
1,11,18,000	...	...	741,200	18,300	759,500	1,00,03,499	...	.	726,900	16,152	743,052
8,64,000	...	...	57,600	17,000	74,600	8,61,430	...	...	57,429	16,793	74,222
1,19,82,000	...	...	798,800	35,3	834,100	1,17,64,929	...	...	784,329	32,945	817,274
84,55,35,000	13,54,88,000	4,32,56,000	74,951,900	214,100	75,166,000	84,73,75,234	23,50,41,010	4,33,96,983	75,054,215	218,076	75,272,291

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	(converted into £ at ₹15 = £1).	England.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—						
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	20,45,000	7,83,000	42,000	191,300	...	191,300
2.—Assignments and Compensations	54,54,000	1,05,33,000	...	1,052,500	..	1,052,500
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.* —						
3.—Land Revenue	11,54,000	3,04,91,000	1,14,54,000	2,873,300	600	2,873,900
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,65,38,000	..	...	1,769,200	1,600	1,770,800
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	48,74,000	4,22,000	...	353,000	200	353,200
6.—Stamps	—3,61,000	13,74,000	...	67,500	25,300	92,800
7.—Excise	17,35,000	8,88,000		174,900		174,900
8.—Provincial Rates		1,61,000	5,05,000	44,400	...	44,400
9.—Customs	8,50,000	15,03,000	...	156,900	100	157,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,74,000	1,70,000	...	22,900	...	22,900
11.—Forest	58,20,000	53,23,000	...	742,900	9,600	751,900
12.—Registration	12,91,000	12,82,000	...	171,500	...	171,500
TOTAL	4,93,74,000	5,29,30,000	1,20,01,000	7,620,300	36,800	7,657,100
B.—Interest—						
13.—Interest on Debt	3,37,81,000	73,19,000	...	2,739,900	4,154,500	6,894,400
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*4,64,37,000*	...		*3,095,800*	*1,272,900*	*4,368,700*
Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*61,86,000*	*56,63,000*		*923,200*		*923,200*
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	—2,08,42,000	16,56,000	...	—1,279,100	2,881,600	1,602,500
14.—Interest on other Obligations	53,48,000	...	40,000	359,200	100	359,300
TOTAL	—1,54,94,000	16,56,000	40,000	—919,900	2,881,700	1,961,800
C. 15.—Post Office	1,58,21,000	5,57,000	8,26,000	1,147,000	100,700	1,247,700
C. 16.—Telegraph	85,04,000	...	...	566,900	244,600	811,500
C. 17.—Mint	7,35,000	..	...	49,000	2,900	51,900
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—						
18.—General Administration	64 23,000	84,33,000	10,86,000	1,062,800	254,200	1,317,00
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,58,000	3,15,95,000		2,123,500	500	2,124,00
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	14,97,000	95,16,000	...	734,200	(*b*) 200	734,40
20.—Police	6,53,000	3,93,22,000	39,88,000	2,930,900	600	2,931,50
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	16,00,000	19,52,000	77,000	242,000	341,100	583,10
22.—Education	1,83,000	96,73,000	70,21,000	1,125,200	1,600	1,126,80
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,20,000	..	...	121,300	300	121,60
24.—Medical	5,05,000	97,84,000	38,64,000	943,500	10,200	953,70
25.—Political	96,35,000	7,52,000	1,000	692,000	24,000	716,60
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	43,16,000	20,16,000	4,87,000	454,600	26,300	480,90
TOTAL	2,68,90,000	11,30,43,000	1,65,24,000	10,430,600	659,000	11,089,60
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—						
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	40,41,000	...	...	269,400	11,400	280,80
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,000	...	...	600	247,500	248,10
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	7,99,000	1,03,74,000	79,000	750,200	1,987,500	2,737,70
30.—Stationery and Printing	11,22,000	54,58,000	1,60,000	449,300	54,900	504,20
31.—Exchange		..		...	...	...
32.—Miscellaneous	3,31,000	10,69,000	7,30,000	142,000	21,300	163,30
TOTAL	63,02,000	1,69,01,000	9,69,000	1,611,500	2,322,600	3,934,10
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
33.—Famine Relief	4,88,16,000	9,45,000	2,64,000	3,335,000	...	3,335,00
34.—Construction of Protective Railways		...	..	..		...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	5,00,000	...	...	33,300	...	33,30
TOTAL (*c*)	4,93,16,000	9,45,000	2,64,000	3,368,300	...	3,368,30
Carried over	14,14,18,000	18,60,32,000	3,06,24,000	23,873,700	6,248,300	30,122,00

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	Tota
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.		
	₹	£	£	£	₹	£	£	£
(*a*) Included under the following heads —								
State Railways Interest on Debt.	4,43,26,000	2,955,100	1,054,000	4,009,100	4,44,11,000	2,960,800	1,054,000	4,014,
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	21,11,000	14	218,900	359,600	21,71,000	144,700	218,900	363,
TOTAL	4,64,37,000	3,095,800	1,272,900	4,368,700	4,65,82,000	3,105,500	1,272,900	4,378,

(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

India (Rupee Figures).			Total India (converted into £ at ₹15 = £1).	England.	Total.	India (Rupee Figures).			Total India (converted into £ at ₹15 = £1).	England.	Total.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial	Local.			
₹	₹	₹	£	£	£	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
23,69,000	8,20,000	35,000	214,900		214,900	23,22 140	7,74,681	40 523	20 18 3		209,823
50,67,000	1,04,38,000		1,033,700		1,033,700	50,53 436	1 03,75,744		1 021,) 2		1,021,932
11,24 000	3,01,27,000	1,12,07,000	2,830 600	400	2,831,000	11,17,580	3 00 79 078	1 10,34,692	2,815 4 3	17	2,815,599
2,68,38,000			1,789,2 0	2,100	1 791,300	2,67,61,559	-		, 54,104	1 771	1,783,875
46,52,000	4,12,000		337,60	500	338,100	46,45,008	4,01,503		33(5 0	433	330,933
—3,30,000	4,18,000		72,500	30,000	102,500	—3 07,103	14 20,112		74 187	-8 /5	103,939
16,26,000	8,26,000		163,400	100	163,500	16,01,315	8,1 ,454		1(1 15	53	161,176
	68,000	4,49,000	34,500		34,500		73,805	4 35,721	33,975		33,975
8,50,000	15,82 000		162,100	200	162,300	8,50,648	15,76,42		1(505	125	161,930
1,70,000	1 60,0 0		22,400		22,400	1,68 500	1,67 461		-2 335		23,308
37,94,000	53 26,00		741,300	1,900	743,200	56,85 110	52,39 527		7 8 3-9	1,935	750,164
12,84,000	12,78,000		170,500		170,800	12,74,934	12 69 018		169,507	..	169,597
4,94,44,000	5,24,61,0 0	1,16,91,000	7,573,000	35,200	7,608,200	4,91,84,023	5,20,92,901	1,15,10,936	7,519,191	33,150	7,552,341
3,34,22,000	74,28,000	...	2,7 3 400	4 375 500	7,098,900	3 33 12,058	72 38,498		2 703 370	4 371,063	7,074,433
4,65,62,000			3,105,500	1,273,900	4 378,400	4 65 59 768			3 103 085	1,272 714	4,376,099
81,72,000	56,55 000		921 00	..	921,800	81 05 832	56 51 097	...	921 328		921,926
-2,13,32,000	17,73 0 0		-1,303,9	3,102,600	1,798,700	-2,14, 1,542	15,84, 1 1		—1,321 943	3,098 349	1,776,406
54,11,000		44,000	363,700	200	363,900	53,91,534	43	43,136	3(314	226	360,540
-1,59,21,000	17,73,0 0	44,000	—940,200	3,102,800	2,162,600	-1 60 22 008	15,84,444	43,136	—959,629	3 098,575	2,138,946
1,56,50,000	5,41,000	7,90,000	1 132,100	97,400	1,229,500	1,55,57,417	5,36,010	7,79 087	1,124,894	97,320	1,222,214
84,20,000		..	561 300	246,700	808,000	83,40,867	..		55(,0 8	2 6,029	783,087
4,50,90,000			3,006,000	10,600	3,016,600	4,70,95,788	...		3,130,719	13,040	3,152,759
66,40,000	85,20,000	10,59,000	1 081,300	255,400	1,336,700	66,84,997	85 20,089	10,62,209	1,084,48(	255,196	1,339,682
2,50,000	3,16,37,000		2,125,500	300	2,126,100	2,54,542	3,16,06,255		2,124(53	261	2,124,314
16,00,000	1,03,19 0 0		794,600		794,600	16,24,435	1,(3,31,223	224	797 059		797,059
6,44,000	3,90,57, 0	39 51, 0	2 912 103	1 300	2,913,400	7 8 511	3,91,21,441	39,01,164	2 916 741	1,245	2,917,986
15,94,000	19 07,00(	57,000	237,200	364,(00	601,500	16,73,614	18,43 518	51,340	37 8 8	352,023	589,928
1,76,000	93,30,000	68,42,000	1,08) 900	2,(00	1,092,500	1 73,104	93,14,316	68,38,783	1,088,414	2,708	1,091,122
17,18,000			114,500	600	115,100	17 33 963			115 598	753	116,351
4,01,000	99,74,000	37 15,000	939,300	5,700	945,000	3,96,799	90,69,764	36,69,(57	935 891	5 222	941,113
76,12,000	7 94 000		560 400	24 900	585,300	76,75 404	7,65,583	240	562,718	24,743	587,491
39,52,000	17 84,00(	4 54,000	412,7(0	42 400	455,100	41 02,512	18,20,7 2	4,58,983	425 486	41,107	466,593
2,45,87,000	11,33 2 0 0	1,61,06 000	10 267 800	697,800	10,965,600	2,50 40,851	11,32,92,981	1,59,82,600	10,288,364	683,258	10,971,622
39,21,000		•	261,400	20,800	282,200	38,77,633			258,509	20,805	279,314
8 000			500	252,5(0	253,000	23		•	1	25(,964	250,885
7,98,000	1,04,88 000	91,000	759 000	1,962 00	2,721,200	7,97,513	1,05 00,793	1 07,163	760 365	1 950,936	2,711,301
10,79,000	55,87,000	1,94 000	457,300	69, (0	526,500	10,13,691	54 11,975	2,0 1,491	441 941	67,350	509,291
49,000			3 300		3,300	4 77,736	•		31 61	...	31,810
6,53,000	15,86,000	7,22,000	197,400	25,000	222,400	6 55,431	13 03,1(2	7 04,701	179 553	25,197	204,750
65,08,000	1,76,61,000	10,15,000	1,675, 00	2,329,700	4,008,600	68 51,987	1,72,15 930	10,15 345	1,67 -,-18	2,315,152	3,987,370
6,26,39,000	5,02,000	1,17,000	4,217,200	7,900	4,225,100	6,12,42,164	3,80,324	1,38 931	4 117 428	7 802	4,125,230
3,99,000			19,900		19,900	4,66,710		•	31 114		31,114
6,20,38,000	5,02,000	1,17,0 0	4,-37,100	7,900	4,245,000	6,17 08 874	3 80,324	1,38 931	4 145 -4	7 802	4,156,344
19,67,16,000	18 02 60,000	2,97,65,000	27,516,000	6,528,100	34,044,100	1),77,66,829	18,51,03 490	2 94 70,035	27 489 357	(474 926	33,964,283

ACCOUNTS, 1900-1901.

India		England	Total
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.		
₹	£	£	£
4,44,14,123	2,960,942	1,053,930	4,014 7,2
21,45,645	143,043	218,884	361,927
4,65,59,768	3,103,985	1,272,714	4,376,699

(c) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies —

	1900-1901. Budget £	Revised. £	Accounts £
Indian Midland Railway	81,400	..	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	55,700	...	9,523
	137 100	..	9,523

Heads of Expenditure.	India (Rupee figures). Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total India (converted into £ at ₹15=£1).	England.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
Brought forward .	14,14,48,000	18,60,32,000	3,06,24,000	23,873,700	6,248,300	30,122,000
H.—Railway Revenue Account—						
—State Railways						
Working Expenses	11,05,45,000	1,20,000	1,63,000	7,988,500	.	7,988,500
Interest on Debt	4,45,80,000	..	...	2,955,100	1,054,000	4,009,100
Annuities in purchase of Railways . . .	.	...	.	...	2,410,300	2,410,300
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	21,11,000	...	...	140,700	218,900	359,600
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies .	1,89,000	..	...	12,600	910,400	939,000
39.—Guaranteed Companies.						
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision . .	28,87,000	...		192,500	.	192,500
Interest	1,26,000	...	..	8,400	1,590,300	1,598,700
—Subsidised Companies. Land, etc. . . .	11,76,000	52,000	.	78,500	...	78,500
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . .	7,50,000	10,000	...	50,700	..	50,700
Total .	17,10,60,000	1,82,000	1,63,000	11,427,000	6,189,900	17,616,900
J.—Irrigation—						
42.—Major Works:						
Working Expenses	58,00,000	40,91,000	..	659,400	...	659,400
Interest on Debt	81,80,000	50,63,000	..	923,200	...	923,400
1.—Minor Works and Navigation	33,09,000	74,18,000	24,000	716,700	1,100	717,800
Total .	1,72,95,000	1,71,72,000	24,000	2,299,300	1,100	2,300,400
K.—Other Public Works—						
44.—Military Works	1,15,09,000	..		767,300	13,400	780,700
45.—Civil Works	40,62,000	2,80,81,000	1,72,60,000	3,293,500	88,600	3,382,100
45A.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial or Local Revenues . . .	...	5,000	12,73,000	85,200		85,200
Total .	1,55,71,000	2,80,86,000	1,85,33,000	4,146,000	102,000	4,248,000
L.—Army Services—						
46.—Army:						
Effective	16,40,87,000	...	..	10,939,200	2,280,400	13,219,600
Non-Effective	91,79,000	.	..	611,900	2,427,300	3,039,200
Total .	17,32,66,000	.		11,551,100	4,707,700	16,258,800
LL.—Special Defence Works—						
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial .	51,86,40,000	23,14,72,000	4,93,44,000	53,297,100	17,249,000	70,546,100
Transfers between Provincial and Local . . .	...	+21,78,000	—21,78,000	...	...	...
M.—Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	.	35,000	2,300	...	2,300
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	53,35,000	29,59,000	552,900	...	552,900
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue .	51,86,40,000	22,83,15,000	4,42,42,000	52,746,500	17,249,000	69,995,500

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901. India. Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15=£1.	England.	Total.
	₹	£	£	£
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	—3,86,000	—25,700	910,000	884,300
49.—Irrigation Works	99,48,000	663,200	3,500	666,700
51.—Redemption of Liabilities . . .	...	..	5,922,400	5,922,400
Total .	95,62,000	637,500	6,835,900	7,473,400

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.

India (Rupee figures.)			Total India (converted into £ at ₹15 = £1)	England.	Total.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
5,67,16,000	18,62,60,000	2,97,65,000	27,516,[illegible]	6,528,100	34,044,100
12,56,62,000	1,17,000	1,40,000	8,394,600	.	8,394,600
4,44,11,000	..	...	2,960,800	1,054,000	4,014,800
...	..	...	...	2,357,100	2,357,100
21,71,000	.	...	144,700	218,900	363,600
1,36,000	..	...	9,100	926,600	935,700
30,28,000	...	..	201,900		201,900
1,22,000		..	8,100	1,589,500	1,597,600
2,91,000	2,000	..	19,[illegible]	.	19,500
7,93,000	35,000	..	55,[illegible]	.	55,200
17,66,14,000	1,54,000	1,40,000	11,793,900	6,146,100	17,940,000
62,64,000	41,63,000	...	695,[illegible]00	.	695,200
81,72,000	50,55,000	..	9[illegible],800	.	921,800
33,63,000	69,34,000	25,000	68[illegible],100	900	689,000
1,77,99,000	1,61,52,000	25,000	2,305,100	900	2,306,000
1,05,00,000	.	...	700,000	39,000	739,000
42,11,000	2,84,20,000	1,65,68,000	3,279,900	92,000	3,372,500
..	3,000	2,70,000	18,200		18,200
1,47,11,000	2,84,23,000	1,68,38,000	3,998,100	131,600	4,129,700
1[illegible]15,00,000	..	..	10,100,000	1,972,100	12,072,100
91,68,000	...		611,200	2,389,900	3,001,100
16,06,68,000	.		10,711,200	4,362,000	15,073,200
			..	6,800	6,800
8,000	23,15,89,000	4,67,68,000	56,324,300	17,175,500	73,499,800
.	+ 28,38,000	—28,38,000	..	...	...
.	17,27,000	3,15,000	136,100	...	136,100
.	6,66,000	9,89,000	110,300	...	110,300
8,000	23,54,88,000	4,32,56,000	56,350,100	17,175,500	73,525,600

ACCOUNTS, 1900-1901.

India (Rupee figures).			Total India (converted into £ at ₹15 = £1)	England.	Total.
Imperial	Provincial.	Local			
₹	₹	₹	£	£	£
19,77,66,829	15,51,03,490	2 04,70,035	[illegible],4[illegible],387	6 474,926	33,964,283
12,07,35,513	1,14,304	1,35 869	8 465,71[illegible]	..	8,465,712
4,44,14,123	...	.	2,9[illegible]0,942	1,053,830	4,014,772
	...			2,357,101	2,357,101
21,45,645	..	.	143,043	218,884	361,927
1,22,093	.	...	8,180	926,650	934,830
25,65,476		..	171 032	.	171,032
1,32,657	.		8,177	1,589,417	1,597,594
2 59,359	..854		17,414	..	17,414
7,24,001	17 700	..	48,117		48,117
17,70,09,527	1,33,858	1,35,869	11,822,617	6,145,888	17,968,505
63,02,062	41,34,282	...	689,09[illegible]	.	689,09[illegible]
81,65,53	56,54,097		921,[illegible]5		921,[illegible]2
39,56,218	69,36,866	15,027	709,267	642	709,909
1,80,54,112	1,67,25,245	15,927	2,319,685	642	2,320,327
1,11,28,272	.		741,885	41,057	782,942
39,07,654	2,76,97,674	1,63,09,396	3,194 315	92,286	3,286,601
	—12,339	...	—822	.	—822
1,50,35,926	2,76,85,345	1,63 09,396	3,935,378	133,343	4,068,721
13,05,48,739	...	...	10,036,583	2,054,376	12,090,959
91,93,829	..		606,922	2,354,018	2,960,940
15,96,52,568	...	..	10,643,505	4 430,394	15,073,899
	..	..	..	6,564	6,564
56,75,78,962	22,96,47,938	4,59,31,227	56,210,542	17,200,957	73,411,499
...	+ 30,36,681	—30,36,681	...	.	...
...	27,64,233	7,81,087	236,354	..	236,354
...	4,07,842	3,78,650	45,766	.	45,766
56,75,78,962	23,50,41,010	4,36 96,983	56,40[illegible],130	17,200,957	73,602,088

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1900-1901.

India.		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.		
₹	£	£	£
[illegible],000	601,500	648,000	1,249,500
[illegible],000	593,700	6,800	600,500
	...	5,922,400	5,922,400
[illegible],000	1,195,200	6,577,200	7,772,400

ACCOUNTS, 1900-1901.

India.		England.	Total.
Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at ₹15 = £1.		
₹	£	£	£
1,18,17,953	787,863	647,002	1,434,865
87,39,086	582,606	7,877	590,483
...	...	5,922,350	5,922,350
2,05,57,039	1,370,469	6,577,229	7,947,698

	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Accounts, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Revenue (from Abstract A).	69,978,300	177,500	70,155,800	74,951,900	214,100	75,166,000	75,054,215	218,076	75,272,291
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue . .			160,300			1,640,400			1,670,304
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.									
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments .	853,400	3,000	856,400	1,033,500	3,100	1,036,600	1,018,036	3,185	1,021,221
Net .			0			0			
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies on account of subscribed Capital . .	290,700	3,537,700	3,828,400	34,300	1,373,500	1,407,800	32,886	1,373,538	1,406,424
Net .			2,054,200			1,230,000			1,228,624
D.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 3 p. c Stock Debenture and Debenture Stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway .	...	5,922,400		...	3,000,000 5,922,400		...	3,000,000 5,922,350	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ per cent Rupee Loan	2,000,000	...		2,000,000	...		2,000,000	.	
Total .	2,000,000	5,922,400	7,922,400	2,000,000	8,922,400	10,922,400	2,000,000	8,922,350	10,922,350
Net .			7,819,100			10,825,700			10,827,153
Temporary Debt incurred									
Temporary Loans .	..	5,000,000	5,000,000	301,900	5,500,000	5,801,900	301,942	5,500,000	5,801,942
Net .			500,000			801,900			801,942
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	96,200	...		101,400	...		102,149		
Savings Bank Deposits	2,834,500	...		2,878,000	...		2,897,507	. .	
Total .	2,930,700	...	2,930,700	2,979,400		2,979,400	2,999,656	...	2,999,656
Net .			198,000			370,500			370,870
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	2,300	..		136,100	...		236,354	.	
Excluded Local Funds .	554,900	...		861,900	...		861,496	...	
Railway Funds . .	40,000	...		43,500	...		40,840	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	8,800	...		8,800	...		8,787	...	
Gold Reserve Fund . .	..	...			...		3,031,294	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	13,723,200	...		19,435,900	4,300		16,709,801	...	
Advances . . .	2,608,700	2,500		8,384,000	434,500		10,583,718	436,362	
Suspense Accounts . .	6,600	..		80,500	...		145,025	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	...	...		2,400	...		860	...	
Miscellaneous .	3,100	.		3,200			19,004	4,163	
Total .	16,947,600	2,500	16,950,100	28,956,300	438,800	29,395,100	31,638,079	440,525	
Net .			0			2,025,000			
ried ov er .	93,000,700	14,643,100		110,257,300	16,451,900		113,044,814	16,457,874	

Disbursements.

	Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Accounts, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	53,297,100	17,249,000	70,546,100	56,324,300	17,175,500	73,499,800	56,210,542	17,200,957	73,411,499
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	2,300	...	2,300	136,100	..	136,100	236,354		236,354
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	552,900	...	552,900	110,300		110,300	45,766	.	45,766
TOTAL	52,746,500	17,249,000	69,995,500	56,350,100	17,175,500	73,525,600	56,401,130	17,200,957	73,602,087
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation works	663,200	3,500	666,700	593,700	6,800	600,500	582,606	7,877	590,483
Outlay on State Railways	—25,700	910,000	884,300	601,500	648,000	1,249,500	787,863	647,002	1,434,865
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Payments for Capital outlay	1,965,700	1,463,600	3,429,300	2,118,900	1,246,400	3,365,300	1,772,790	1,146,567	2,919,357
NET			2,572,900			2,328,700			1,898,236
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities—									
Great India Peninsula Railway	...	5,922,400	5,922,400		5,922,400	5,922,400		5,922,350	5,922,350
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	.	1,774,200	1,774,200	...	177,800	177,800	...	177,800	177,800
NET			0			0			0
D.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Home Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	2,700	...		1,000	.		940	.	
4 p. c. Loan	90,600	..		90,700	...		89,304		
3½ p. c. Loan	10,000	.		5,000	..		4,893		
TOTAL	103,300	...	103,300	96,700	..	96,700	95,197	..	95,197
NET			0			0			0
E.—Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	.	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	.	5,000,000	5,000,000
NET			0			0			0
F.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		.	...		954		
Deposits of Service Funds	74,700	...		81,700	...		84,644		
Savings Bank Deposits	2,658,000	.		2,527,200	.		2,519,188		
TOTAL	2,732,700	..	2,732,700	2,608,900	...	2,608,900	2,604,786		604,786
NET			0			0			
G.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	552,900	...		110,300	.		45,766		
Famine Relief Fund	547,700	...		855,400	.		873,041		
Railway Funds	51,300	...		52,700	...		50,352	..	
Gold Reserve Fund	..	..		...	...		1,00,000		
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	13,757,900	...		17,591,300	..		16,612,073		
Advances	2,324,000	...		8,243,800	497,700		10,804,197	421,952	
Suspense Accounts	8,200	...		18,900	.		66,756	.	
Miscellaneous	..	...		..	.		13,103		
TOTAL	17,237,600	..	17,237,600	26,872,400	497,700	27,370,100	29,526,178	421,952	29,948,130
NET			287,500			0			0
Carried over	75,423,300	31,822,700		89,242,200	30,674,600		91,770,550	30,524,505	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1901-1902.			Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.			Accounts, 1900-1901.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	93,000,700	14,643,100		110,457,300	16,451,900		113,044,814	16,457,674	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	82,000	...	82,000	303,000	...	303,000	281,834	..	281,83
Net			0			0			0
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	425,300	...	425,300	542,100	...	542,100	660,536	..	660,53
Net			0			0			0
S.—Capital Account of Local Boards	...	..		19,600	..	19,600	27,088	...	27,0
Net			0			19,600			12,6
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	18,333,400	...		19,333,300	..		19,028,039		
Other Local Remittances	836,600	..		2,223,300	...		46,007		
Other Departmental Accounts	320,100	...		385,900	..		321,834		
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	160,000	...		406,700	..		436,790		
Telegraph	30,500	...		46,300	...		46,100		
Guaranteed Railways	1,296,800	..		1,304,800	..		1,358,114		
Public Works	782,900	...		878,600	.		1,041,491		
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Marine	208,200	...		713,800			695,690		
Military	10,800,700			11,307,900	...		11,416,845		
Remittance Account between England and India	2,239,700	2,911,600		8,874,200	9,925,400		9,215,667	9,923,254	
Total	35,008,900	2,911,600	37,920,500	45,474,800	9,925,400	55,400,200	43,606,577	9,923,254	53,529
Net			118,800			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn		16,440,000	16,440,000	...	13,500,000	13,500,000	...	13,300,277	13,300
Total Receipts	128,516,900	33,994,700		156,596,800	39,877,300		157,620,849	39,681,205	
V.—Opening Balance	8,821,369	2,223,668		8,425,827	3,330,943		8,425,827	3,330,943	
Grand Total	137,338,269	36,218,368		165,022,627	43,208,243		166,046,676	43,012,148	

	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward .	75,423,300	31,252,700		89,242,200	30,674,600		91,770,550	30,524,505	
K.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . . .	585,100	...	585,100	2,968,500	...	2,968,500	2,739,103	...	2,739,103
NET .			503,100			2,665,500			2,457,269
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	525,600	...	525,600	1,266,100	...	1,266,100	1,429,732	...	1,429,732
NET .			100,300			724,000			769,196
S.—Capital Account of Local Boards .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,394	...	14,394
NET .			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	18,333,400	...		19,333,300	...		19,021,268	...	
Other Local Remittances	836,600	..		2,222,500	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	320,100	...		385,900	...		337,791	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . . .	160,000	...		406,700	...		436,783	...	
Telegraph . . .	30,500	...		46,300	...		42,724	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	1,296,800	...		1,304,800	...		1,358,114	...	
Public Works . .	782,900	...		778,600	...		949,263	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Marine . . .	208,200	...		713,800	...		702,442	...	
Military . . .	10,800,700	...		11,397,900	...		11,416,845	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	2,658,400	2,374,100		11,044,900	8,816,100		12,404,196	8,395,717	
TOTAL .	35,427,600	2,374,100	37,801,700	47,544,700	8,816,100	56,360,800	46,669,426	8,395,717	55,065,143
NET .			0			960,600			1,535,312
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid . . .	16,309,800	...	16,309,800	13,178,400	...	13,178,400	12,824,490	...	12,824,490
Total Disbursements .	128,271,400	34,196,800		154,199,900	39,490,700		155,447,695	38,920,222	
V.—Closing Balance .	9,066,869	2,021,568		10,822,727	3,717,543		10,598,981	4,091,926	
Grand Total .	137,338,269	36,218,368		165,022,627	43,208,243		166,046,676	43,012,148	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Equivalent in Sterling.
Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£
Balance at end of 1899-1900 (by Revised Estimate)	...	—117	1,14,01,030	6,80,345	35,06,489	36,42,623	55,794	11,59,904	271	2,04,46,339	1,363,089
Added in 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1900-1901	...	...	24,00,000	1,50,000	10,08,000	12,21,000	56,000	5,00,000	...	53,35,000	355,667
Balance at end of 1900-1901	...	—117	90,01,030	5,30,345	24,98,489	24,21,623	—206	6,59,904	271	1,51,11,339	1,007,422
Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.											
Balance at end of 1899-1900 (by Accounts)	...	...	1,15,45,342	5,39,857	38,18,388	40,39,438	...	5,66,875	...	2,05,09,900	1,367,326
Added in 1900-1901	...	...	8,17,000	...	3,86,000	5,24,000	...	...	...	17,27,000	115,133
Spent in 1900-1901	...	...	...	1,88,000	...	...	...	4,78,000	...	6,66,000	44,400
Balance at end of 1900-1901	...	...	1,23,62,342	3,51,857	42,04,388	45,63,438	...	88,875	...	2,15,70,900	1,438,059
Accounts, 1900-1901.											
Balance at end of 1899-1900	...	...	1,15,45,342	5,39,857	38,18,388	40,39,438	...	5,66,875	...	2,05,09,900	1,367,326
Added in 1900-1901	...	...	15,16,220	...	4,43,224	8,04,789	...	...	...	27,64,233	1,84,282
Spent in 1900-1901	...	...	...	86,829	...	...	...	3,21,013	...	4,07,842	27,189
Balance at end of 1900-1901	...	...	1,30,61,562	4,53,028	42,61,612	48,44,227	...	2,45,862	...	2,28,66,291	1,524,419

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.	Equivalent in sterling.
Budget Estimate, 1900-1901.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	£
Balance at end of 1899-1900 (by Revised Estimate)	1,01,041	2,49,826	10,66,927	2,39,507	23,31,803	17,06,608	9,90,977	33,48,709	23,51,143	1,23,86,541	823,769
Added in 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	35,000	...	...	...	...	35,000	2,333
Spent in 1900-1901	15,000	1,49,000	5,14,000	1,71,000	...	3,54,000	3,01,000	11,97,000	2,58,000	29,59,000	197,267
Balance at end of 1900-1901	86,041	1,00,826	5,52,927	68,507	23,66,803	13,52,608	6,89,977	21,51,709	20,93,143	94,62,541	630,835
Revised Estimate, 1900-1901.											
Balance at end of 1899-1900 (by Accounts)	1,03,121	2,81,476	11,72,731	3,38,489	22,42,475	15,83,423	12,86,312	29,33,189	22,73,465	1,22,14,681	814,312
Added in 1900-1901	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	51,000	...	...	4,000	3,15,000	21,000
Spent in 1900-1901	17,000	1,67,000	2,12,000	1,76,000	...	...	3,45,000	72,000	...	9,89,000	65,933
Balance at end of 1900-1901	86,121	1,14,476	9,60,731	1,62,489	25,02,475	16,34,423	9,41,312	28,61,189	22,77,465	1,15,40,681	769,379
Accounts, 1900-1901.											
Balance at end of 1899-1900	1,03,121	2,81,476	11,72,731	3,38,489	22,42,475	15,83,423	12,86,312	29,33,189	22,73,465	1,22,14,681	814,312
Added in 1900-1901	16,902	...	5,794	...	49,646	1,26,617	39,097	5,13,031	...	7,81,087	52,072
Spent in 1900-1901	...	1,61,516	...	1,04,992	...	...	...	...	12,142	2,78,650	18,577
Balance at end of 1900-1901	1,20,023	1,19,960	11,78,525	2,33,497	22,92,121	17,10,040	13,25,409	34,46,220	22,61,323	1,27,17,118	848,807

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See para. 36*

	R	R
CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
Special transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	33,18,013	
		33,18,013
BURMA.		
Recurring transfers.		
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the Provincialisation of Salt Revenue .	—7,50,000	
		—7,50,000
ASSAM.		
Recurring transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer of the South Lushai Administration from Bengal to Assam	3,75,000	
Assignment in consideration of the employment of the Supervising Staff of the Provincial Survey Detachment on traverse works (Imperial) .	2,400	
Assignment for the loss to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the interchange of certain elephant *Mehals* with the Khedda Department	5,000	
		3,82,400
BENGAL.		
Recurring transfers.		
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution on account of the transfer of South Lushai Administration to Assam	—3,75,000	
Imperial to Provincial.		
Transfer of Imperial Buildings	12,110	
		—3,62,890
Special transfers.		
Provincial to Imperial.		
Contribution towards Archæological Researches	—4,500	
		—4,500
N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.		
Special transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Contribution to cover half the cost of an office building for the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle	9,271	
		9,271
PUNJAB.		
Recurring transfers.		
Imperial to Provincial.		
Compensation to Provincial for the loss resulting from the conversion of the fluctuating Land Revenue realised on the Upper Sutlej Canals into Canal Revenue in the form of Occupier's Rate . . .	61,500	
Addition to Provincial Assignment on account of the Tirni or grazing dues collected in the Zhob Valley	1,599	
Assignment of one-half of actual expenditure on account of the River Protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan	11,157	
Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railways . . .	20,000	
Payments of three-fifths of the amount credited under "I—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in the towns of Shahkot and Dijkot	81,691	
Assignment to meet the cost of the additional Police Force sanctioned for the Southern Punjab Railway	20,000	
Contribution on account of the organization of the Samana Rifles and the amalgamation of that and certain other Imperial Establishments with the Kohat Border Military Force	77,646	
Assignment on account of Mr. Dawson's Scheme of River Protective Works at Dera Ghazi Khan	1,33,118	
	4,06,711	
Provincial to Imperial.		
Cost of the Bhittani Service transferred from "20—Police" to "25—Political"	—12,722	
		3,93,989

PUNJAB—*concluded.*

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment in aid of Provincial Resources	8,26,412	
		8,26,412

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

	R	R
Contribution on account of the transfer under "5—Salt" of the charges for freight, etc., of salt from the divided minor head "Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies" to the Imperial minor head "Salt Purchase and Freight"	—12,750	
On account of the transfer of the charges for the Public Observatory and Rain Gauges to India	—23,000	
	—35,750	

Imperial to Provincial.

Transfer of the Thermometer shed of the Meteorological office to the charge of the Local Public Works Department	31	
Transfer to the Government of Madras of the buildings of the Body-Guard lines at Madras	1,300	
	1,331	—34,419

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Registration of Railway Traffic	4,695	
Contribution for the new Maundage rate of salt	36,000	
Contribution for carrying out the Jamrao Canal Colonization Project .	19,337	
Contribution for the loss in Revenue from confiscated opium . .	3,000	
„ „ „ maintenance of Band Barracks and Body-Guard Lines	2,000	
„ towards the cost of the Research Laboratory . . .	1,39,660	
„ on account of transfer of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway	71,000	
„ for substitution of Police for Military Guards . .	37,950	
„ for temporary plague Police charges on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	5,358	
	3,19,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

Contribution for the transfer of the Sind Horse-breeding Establishment to the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan	—9,000	
Contribution on account of transfer of the Colaba Observatory to Imperial	—16,000	
	—25,000	
		2,94,000

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment in aid of Provincial Balance	60,84,570	
Contribution for the construction of School buildings for ex-Amirs in Sind	30,000	
Contribution on account of Provincial payment in connection with the award of prizes at the Sind Horse Shows	2,691	
		61,17,261

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraphs.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1900 1901.

No. 292 C. W.—T., dated Calcutta, the 4th March, 1902

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 7, Telegraph, dated the 31st January 1902, and enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1900-1901.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. L. STRANGE,
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying :—
Report referred to.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1900-1901.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The transactions of the year under this head resulted in a net debit of R44,154, which increased the capital expenditure to the end of the year to R1,15,75,201. The increase includes a contribution of R9,000 towards the cost of building and fitting up a recreation room at Teheran, and R5,000 towards the cost of construction of a new ward to the Karachi Civil Hospital.

The remainder of the increase represents chiefly addition to the stores suspense balance.

The following statement shows how the above increase is made up:—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
Works	16,112	—	16,112
Suspense:			
Stores	27,759	—	27,759
Other heads	283	—	283
TOTAL	44,154	—	44,154

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to ₹17,52,375, or an increase of ₹2,14,264 as compared with 1899-1900, when the sum realised was ₹15,38,111. The expenditure during the year was ₹8,43,657, against ₹8,43,502 in the previous year, or an increase of ₹155. The net result is a profit of ₹9,08,718 on the year's working, against that of ₹6,94,609 in 1899-1900, or an increase of ₹2,14,109 as compared with that year.

3. The following statements show the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B.:—

EARNINGS.

Head of Account.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Traffic Earnings	18,50,560	20,32,128	1,81,568	—
Common Purse	—1,80,953	—1,55,696	25,257	—
Australasian Message Fund	—1,45,627	—1,56,514	—	10,887
Profit and loss	—545	—323	222	—
Total Message Revenue	15,23,435	17,19,595	2,07,047	10,887
Miscellaneous Revenue	14,676	32,780	18,104	—
TOTAL	15,38,111	17,52,375	2,25,151	10,887
Net Increase	—	—	2,14,264	—

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,804/), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Persian Gulf Section:—				
General charges	1,43,616	1,14,312	—	29,304
Line maintenance	24,265	49,912	25,647	—
Signalling	1,94,107	1,81,346	—	12,761
Cable maintenance	2,31,224	2,51,319	20,095	—
Persian Section:—				
General charges	87,046	86,620	—	426
Line maintenance	66,140	62,424	—	3,716
Signalling	88,850	89,344	494	—
Exchange	—	—	—	—
Expenditure by other Departments	8,254	8,380	126	—
TOTAL	8,43,502	8,43,657	46,362	46,207
Net Increase	—	—	155	—

The decrease under General Charges and increase under Line Maintenance in the Persian Gulf Section are due to a readjustment of charges.

NET REVENUE.

4. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,15,75,201 a net profit of R9,08,718 was earned, which gives a dividend of 7·85 per cent. (Appendix D.). The dividents earned during the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
	R
1896-97	6·17
1897-98	6·57
1898-99	6·03
1899-1900	6·02
1900-1901	7·85

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

5. Appendix C. deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The Department's share of the whole Purse shows an increase of 12,553*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, due to an increase in Indian and Trans-Indian traffic, chiefly owing to the war in China.

6. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—There was again no interruption stopping traffic between Teheran and Karachi during the year. Between Teheran and London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for an aggregate of 3 days, 7 hours, 36 minutes.

7. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 37 days, 6 hours, 37 minutes The working of this route continues to be unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was interrupted for 36 days 22 hours.

During the last five years the Turkish route west of Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.	Days.	H.	M.
83	14	56	74	16	21	54	4	16	48	6	29	37	6	37

The Department was liable to the Joint Purse for 39 days' interruptions between Constantinople and Bushire at Fcs. 50 per diem.

AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND.

8. The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 4,201*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C. (1).

TRAFFIC.

9. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue:—*

	For Joint Purse, etc.		Independent Revenue.	Total.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.
Persian Gulf Section	2,130,447·78⅜	804,076·68½	24,164·77⅜	2,958,689·23⅛
Persian Section	316,459·06¼	117,438·40½	12,069·54⅛	445,967·00⅝
TOTAL FRANCS	2,446,906·84⅜	921,515·08⅛	36,234·31½	3,404,656·24½

10. Appendix E. gives the number of messages and words carried under the different classes:—1, State; 2, Commercial and Private; 3, Press; 4, "Times" (special rate), during the past five years.

11. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 12·90 words in 1900-1901 as compared with 13·03 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 12·95 words.

12. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below, and is very satisfactory.

1899-1900	0·136 per cent.
1900-1901	0·007 ,,

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

13. *Complaints and Errors.*—The number received for investigation amounted to 180, being 34 more than the total for the year 1899 1900. Of this number 96 were from Europe and 84 from India; 39 related to messages *viâ* Turkey.

Of the above, 53 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them, and of the remaining 127 this Department is responsible for 20.

OFFICES.

14. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year, excluding those on the Teheran Meshed (Persian Government) line, was, in the Persian Gulf Section 8, and in the Persian Section 9.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

15. The total length of the various cables on 31st March 1901 was 1,722 knots, as against 1,721 knots in the former year, the increase being due to repairs.

Eight faults occurred during the year: seven were due to the corrosion of guards, and one to the toredo borer.

The Bushire-Fao Cable was interrupted for 36 days and 22 hours, including one interruption of 29 days, 7 hours, 30 minutes in March and April, when it was considered advisable to postpone repairs, owing to the cable ship being required for the more important cables between Bushire and Karachi. The Bushire-Karachi cables were interrupted for 15 days, 6 hours. This total is made up of several short interruptions, but as one cable and the Mekran Coast land lines were always available, these latter breaks caused no interruption to traffic.

The expenditure of cable amounted to 30·163 knots, the lengths recovered from the sea being 24·80 knots but most of this was only fit for stripping.

So far as can be conjectured, the cables are in fair order.

Manora Cable Factory.

16. The expenditure of cable during the year and cable in stock at the end of the year was as follows:—

	Knots.	Knots.
Cable in stock on 1st April 1900		48·523
Manufactured at Manora	54·143	
Recovered from sea and retaped	4·788	
		58·931
		107·454
Deduct cable expended, 1900-1901		30·163
Balance, 31st March 1901		77·291

The amount of cable stripped for core was 49 knots

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

17. The cable steamer "Patrick Stewart" steamed 10,170 knots and the engineering staff were absent from headquarters on cabling work for 71 days during the year. The actual earnings of the ship were ₹252.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

18. The total lengths of this line remained practically the same as in the previous year, *viz*, 698 miles of line and 1,392 miles of wire.

During the year only one total interruption occurred, lasting two hours. Partial interruptions, *i.e*, those not affecting communication, amounted to 12 days.

The causes of the faults are summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—		
Faulty construction	...	...
Faulty maintenance	4	78
Working parties	...	...
Other preventable causes	...	...
Unpreventable causes:—		
Cyclones and storms	1	40
Floods	...	...
Animals and birds	2	13
Malice	1	45
Unknown causes	4	51

General Remarks

19. Nothing of particular interest occurred during the year; the districts along the line remained quiet and the people friendly.

PERSIAN SECTION.

20. The length of this line remains the same as last year, *viz*, 683 miles of line and 2,070 miles of wire.

No total interruptions occurred throughout the year. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires during the past three years, have been —

Year.	1 Wire.		2 Wires.		3 Wires.	
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
1898-99	441	0	10	0	*Nil*	
1899-1900	332	0	*Nil*		*Nil*	
1900-1901	347	0	54	0	*Nil*	

The causes of the faults may be summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours
Definitely traced to preventible causes:—		
Faulty construction and maintenance	3	25
Working parties	—	—
Unpreventable causes:—		
Cyclones and exceptional storms	2	4
Floods	—	—
Lightning	1	4
Snow	—	—
Fires	—	—
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones	1	2
Animals, birds, and dead snakes	7	66
Malice	19	278
Other unpreventable causes	—	—
Unknown causes	—	—
Faults in offices	5	22

21. *Wilful Damage.*—560 acts of wilful damage were reported during the year, being 41 more than last year. They were distributed along the line as follows:—

Sub-section.	Locality.	No. of Miles.	No. of Acts, 1899-1900.	No. of Acts, 1900-1901.
1st	Teheran to Ispahan	247	143	224
2nd	Ispahan to Meshed-i-Meerghab, 88 miles north of Shiraz.	195	225	182
3rd	Meshed-i-Meerghab to Mean Kotal, 60 miles south of Shiraz.	124	113	116
4th	Mean Kotal to Bushire	108	38	38

The amount claimed from the Persian Government for damages was Krans 11,587.* Of this sum Krans 1,730 were collected locally; the balance, Krans 9,857, was deducted from the Jask royalty.

The Shah issued a firman to the Local Governors soon after his return from Europe urging the necessity for energetic action in protecting the line, but the result has not been satisfactory.

General Remarks.

22. There is nothing of particular interest to report during the period under review.

TEHERAN-MESHED LINE.

23. This line is the property of the Persian Government, but maintained by the Indo-European Telegraph Department. It is 568 miles in length. It worked satisfactorily during the year and was interrupted for only 24 hours.

No events of a political nature affected this line during the year

* 3½ Krans = 1 Rupee.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

STORES.

24. The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows —

	₹
Stores purchased in India	6,486
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	1,50,214
Stores from other Departments	3,092

The following were the principal issues of stores, including adjustments to the end of March 1901 :—

	₹
Repairs to cable	79,133
Cable steamer	37,748

The issues to repairs and renewals of land line and offices in the Persian Gulf Section amounted to ₹15,610, and in the Persian Section to ₹12,775.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

INDIA OFFICE,
9th December 1901.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY of EXPENDITURE on CAPITAL ACCOUNT to 31st March 1901.

	Charges.			Credits.		
	In India.	In England.*	Total.	Total.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1900						1,15,31,046 7 0
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901 :—						
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.						
Works	5,818 11 0	...	5,818 11 0	...		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads :—						
Stores	28,755 0 10	1,67,509 10 0	1,96,264 10 0	1,68,505 12 9		
Advances	7,543 7 7	...	7,543 7 7	10,143 4 7		
Sales	488 12 2	...	488 12 2	530 8 7		
Purchases	...	...	...	...		
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	30,935 15 8	30,935 15 8	
TOTAL	42,605 15 7	1,67,509 10 0	2,10,115 9 7	2,10,115 9 7		
PERSIAN SECTION.						
Works	1,293 7 8	9,000 0 0	10,293 7 8	...		
Suspense Heads :—						
Advances	22,275 15 0	...	22,275 15 0	19,350 12 8		
Balance debited to capital	...	...	...	13,218 10 0	13,218 10 0	44,154 9 8
TOTAL	23,569 6 8	9,000 0 0	32,569 6 8	32,569 6 8		
GRAND TOTAL						1,15,75,201 0 8

* Inclusive of Exchange.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1901.

To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.

	Frs. cts.	R a. p.
Traffic Earnings.		
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.		
India	3,362,270 12 2/3	
England	42,386 12 1/4	
TOTAL	3,404,656 24 7/8	20,32,127 10 9
Cis-Indian Common Purse.		
Receivable from companies	2,600,053 54 1/8	
Payable to companies	—2,857,649 70 1/8	
TOTAL	—257,856 25	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey	—1,597 81 1/4	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse	—259,494 06 1/8	—1,55,696 7 0
Australasian Message Fund.		
Drawn out of Fund	260,869 70 1/8	
Paid into Fund	—521,725 72 1/2	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund	—260,855 02 3/4	—1,56,513 9 0
Profit and Loss.		
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance, 1897-98.	— 673 95 3/8	
Write off traffic outstandings, 1897-98	136 25	
TOTAL Profit and Loss	— 537 70 5/8	— 322 10 0
TOTAL	2,883,763 53 7/8	

Miscellaneous Receipts.

	Gulf. R a. p.	Persia. R a. p.	
India	15,703 14 7	4,391 7 1	
England	17,185 0 0	...	
TOTAL	28,888 14 7	4,391 7 1	32,780 5 8
GRAND TOTAL			17,52,375 6 5

By EXPENDITURE from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901.

	India. R a. p.	England. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.				
General Charges	1,04,326 0 0	9,985 10 0	1,14,311 10 0	
Line Maintenance	49,912 6 3	...	49,912 6 3	
Cable Maintenance	2,51,318 13 4	...	2,51,318 13 4	
Signalling	1,81,346 6 9	...	1,81,346 6 9	
TOTAL	5,86,903 9 7	9,985 10 0	5,96,889 3 7	
PERSIAN SECTION.				
General Charges	73,083 1 10	13,536 9 0	86,619 10 10	
Line Maintenance	62,423 14 2	...	62,423 14 2	
Signalling	88,744 7 9	600 0 0	89,344 7 9	
TOTAL	2,24,251 7 9	14,136 9 0	2,38,388 0 9	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department	8,11,155 1 4	24,122 3 0	8,35,277 4 4	
Cost of Repairs, P. W. D	...	...	...	
Jask Royalty	...	...	8,379 14 3	8,43,657 2 7
By Balance				9,08,718 3 10
GRAND TOTAL				17,52,375 6 5

APPENDIX B. (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant	Office Expenses	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1896-97	General Charges	2,13,80	...	3,70	874	.	...	...	27,400	10,261	2,55,425	...	2,55,425
	Line Maintenance	55,441	...	1,259	...	21,609	..	...	.	..	78,212	...	78,212
	Cable Maintenance	10,857	...	187	..	1,510	44,634	1,13,878	..	..	1,71,079	...	1,71,079
	Signalling	2,18,37	.	50,692	...	11,518	...	...	.	6,134	2,66,761	...	2,66,761
	TOTAL	4,98,618	...	3,4,955	874	34,723	44,634	1,13,878	27,400	16,395	7,71,477	...	7,71,477
1897-98	General Charges	1,89,147	...	4,753	921	..	...	...	22,843	7,470	2,25,634	..	2,25,634
	Line Maintenance	56,024	...	1,707	...	38,861	..	..	..	...	96,592	8,696	1,05,288
	Cable Maintenance	12,751	...	102	...	3,411	74,991	94,411	..	.	1,85,726	..	1,85,726
	Signalling	2,22,592	...	26,533	...	9,989	...	..	...	6,219	2,65,333	...	2,65,333
	TOTAL	4,80,514	...	33,155	921	52,261	74,991	94,411	22,843	14,189	7,73,285	8,696	7,81,681
1898-99	General Charges	1,87,108	...	5,704	514	...	...	...	22,590	6,171	2,22,387	...	2,22,387
	Line Maintenance	61,072	...	378	...	23,871	...	..	...	...	85,321	8,413	93,734
	Cable Maintenance	9,615	...	237	...	1,970	83,417	94,076	...	..	1,89,315	...	1,89,315
	Signalling	2,20,049	...	24,990	...	11,706	...	..	..	6,341	2,63,086	...	2,63,086
	TOTAL	4,78,144	...	31,309	514	37,547	83,417	94,076	22,590	12,512	7,10,109	8,413	7,68,522
1899-1900	General Charges	1,81,583	...	6,073	2,114	...	...	...	34,888	5,938	2,30,662	...	2,30,662
	Line Maintenance	62,003	...	790	...	27,012	...	...	...	...	90,405	8,254	98,659
	Cable Maintenance	13,430	...	191	...	1,270	1,05,337	1,10,996	...	...	2,31,224	...	2,31,224
	Signalling	2,32,906	...	33,675	...	10,708	...	...	...	6,168	2,82,957	...	2,82,957
	TOTAL	4,90,028	...	40,729	2,114	38,990	1,05,337	1,10,996	34,888	12,166	8,35,248	8,254	8,43,502
1900-1901	General Charges	1,52,930	...	6,813	1,730	1,713	...	...	31,783	5,963	2,00,932	...	2,00,932
	Line Maintenance	81,806	514	850	...	29,166	...	...	...	...	1,12,336	8,380	1,20,716
	Cable Maintenance	14,438	...	182	...	2,276	1,05,343	1,29,080	...	...	2,51,319	...	2,51,319
	Signalling	2,31,109	...	25,351	...	7,428	...	...	...	6,802	2,70,690	...	2,70,690
	TOTAL	4,80,283	514	33,196	1,730	40,583	1,05,343	1,29,080	31,783	12,765	8,35,277	8,380	8,43,657

... officers and crew is shown under "Cable Steamer."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.— Division of Receipts for past Five Years.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTALS.				
	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for Eastern Company.	Proportion for Indo-European Company.	Proportion for Indo European Department	Number of Words.	Total Net Value.	Proportion for Eastern Company	Proportion for Indo-European Company.	Proportion for Indo-European Department	Number of Words.	Total Net Value	Proportion for Eastern Company.	Proportion for Indo-European Company.	Proportion for Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
1896-97	2,237.249¾	344 353 7 6	205,992 3 6	76,170 19 8	62,190 4 4	3.919,958½	515.434 19 3	4 5,079 15 5	62,006 16 7	38,348 7 3	6,157,208½	859,788 6 9	621,071 18 11	138,177 16 3	100,538 11 7
1897-98	2,540,809¾	378,218 11 10	226,513 16 10	83.531 11 9	68,173 3 3	3,928,361¾	512,017 19 0	411,940 9 3	61,782 0 6	38,295 9 3	6,469,171	890,236 10 10	638,454 6 1	145,313 12 3	106,468 12 6
1898-99	2,377 812½	364,471 4 2	218,026 13 4	80,621 0 9	65,823 10 1	4,208,273	527,969 7 9	425,173 14 11	63.514 14 5	39,280 18 5	6.586,085½	892,440 11 11	643.200 8 3	144,135 15 2	105,104 8 6
1899-1900	2.427,215¾	365,356 15 2	218,761 3 4	80,715 12 2	65,879 19 8	4,839,343	615,226 13 4	495,623 1 11	74,210 14 0	45,987 17 5	7,265,558½	980,583 8 6	713,789 5 3	154,926 6 2	111,867 17 1
1900-1901	2,599.664½	391 569 5 9	234,236 15 2	85,615 2 4	70,717 8 3	5,972,,467	721,822 17 7	581,283 19 6	86,855 5 10	53,703 12 3	8,572,131½	1.113,392 3 4	815,520 14 8	173,450 8 2	124,421 0 6

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried for past Five Years.

YEAR.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTALS.			
	Total Net Value	Proportion credited by Eastern Company.	Proportion credited by Indo European Company.	Proportion credited by Indo-European Department	Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by Eastern Company.	Proportion credited by Indo-European Company.	Proportion credited by Indo European Department	Total Net Value.	Proportion credited by Eastern Company.	Proportion credited by Indo-European Company.	Proportion credited by Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1896-97	344.353 7 6	152 015 17 4	109,826 9 10	82 511 0 4	515.434 19 3	427,818 19 2	52,841 8 10	34,774 11 3	859,788 6 9	579,834 16 6	162,667 18 8	117,285 11 7
1897-98	378,218 11 10	162,545 12 8	123,363 3 11	92,309 15 3	512,017 19 0	445,975 0 0	39,569 18 4	26,473 0 8	890,236 10 10	638,520 12 8	162,933 2 3	118,782 15 11
1898-99	364,471 4 2	152,625 19 1	121,335 14 7	90,709 10 6	527,969 7 9	467,026 3 5	36,261 3 3	24,682 1 1	892,440 11 11	619,652 2 6	157,596 17 10	115,391 11 7
1899-1900	365,356 15 2	146 316 1 3	123,618 15 10	95,421 18 1	615,226 13 4	545,181 9 3	41,524 0 1	28,521 4 0	980,583 8 6	691,497 10 6	165,142 15 11	122 ,43 2 1
1900-1901	391,569 5 9	170,705 0 5	122,987 19 11	97.8;6 5 5	721,822 17 7	635,133 0 8	49,829 4 10	36,860 12 1	1,113,392 3 4	805,838 1 1	172,817 4 9	134,736 17 6

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X. of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to £. 185. 3*d* = Rs58 11-0.

NOTE.—

	£ s d.
Paid into Joint Purse	134,736 17 6
Received from Joint Purse	124,421 0 6
Excess paid in	10,315 17 0=R1,54,737-12-0.

APPENDIX C. (1)

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

YEAR.	PAID IN.							DRAWN OUT.						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889 which was 6,235*l.*
	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	Total.	CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	—670
1892-93	108,166	16,159	9,093	515	54,918	23,905	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	—632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	—102
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	—29
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	—422	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,954	343,277	2,924
1896-97	230,041	34,365	21,253	1,732	128,673	...	416,064	118,107	17,643	10,912	749	268,653	416,064	4,677
1897-98	199,269	29,865	18,507	1,926	112,089	...	361,590	102,557	15,375	9,528	651	233,479	361,590	3,293
1898-99	181,986	27,186	16,814	2,465	103,990	...	332,441	94,369	14,098	8,719	598	214,657	332,441	2,484
1899-1900	221,511	33,219	20,589	6,654	129,289	...	411,262	110,040	17,490	10,840	740	265,552	411,262	4,605
1900-1901	225,885	33,744	20,869	1,151	83,971	..	365,620	112,945	16,872	10,436	85	225,282	365,620	4,291

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.									Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	REMARKS.
			RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total Expenditure.			
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	Per Cent. ₹	
1896-97	60,568	1,15,49,774	19,20,488	—4,51,308	35	15,292	14,84,507	5,22,357	2,49,120	...	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	
1897-98	—13,961	1,15,35,814	18,49,445	—3,33,682	—304	24,694	15,40,153	5,38,752	2,34,533	8,696	7,81,981	7,58,172	6·57	
1898-99	18,155	1,15,53,969	17,33,000	—2,76,764	—391	9,980	14,65,825	5,24,685	2,35,425	8,412	7,68,522	6,97,303	6·03	
1899-1900	—22,622	1,15,31,047	18,50,560	—3,26,581	—545	14,677	15,38,111	5,93,212	2,42,036	8,254	8,43,502	6,94,609	6·02	
1900-1901	44,154	1,15,75,201	20,32,128	—3,12,210	—323	32,780	17,52,375	5,96,889	2,38,388	8,380	8,43,657	9,08,718	7·85	

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the year 1900-1901, compared with four previous years.

YEAR.	STATE.		COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE.				PRESS.		TIMES.		TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	TOTAL.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
96-97	3,684	104,048	142,324	1,888,809¾	1,748	15,927	397	12,715	121	39,679	146,526	2,045,251¾	1,748	15,927	148,274	2,061,178¾	—1,238	2,059,940½
97-98	4,560	160,935	138,886	1,807,550	1,843	19,194	1,383	67,728	316	66,300	145,145	2,102,513	1,843	19,194	146,988	2,121,707	1,003	2,122,710
98-99	3,941	99,966	140,907	1,797,723¼	1,568	14,238	1,006	43,388	170	41,693	146,024	1,982,7,0¼	1,568	12,238	147,592	1,997,008¼	—1,268	1,995,740¼
99-1900	4,332	117,603	145,436	1,895,296½	1,429	12,654	1,470	70,841	170	38,941	151,408	2,122,721½	1,429	12,654	152,837	2,135,375¾	1,528	2,136,903½
00-1901	4,716	144,120	162,349	2,095,447½	1,754	17,478	1,283	71,503	155	38,056	168,503	2,349,126¾	1,754	17,478	170,257	2,366,604¾	1,020¾	2,367,625

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.

Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th March 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has been somewhat unsettled during the week under review over North-West India due to depressions which have entered North-West India or the North-West Himalayan area from countries to the westward. The first of these depressions affected the weather in the north-west on the 28th of February and the 1st of March, on which dates light to heavy snow fell in Kashmir, and Rawalpindi, Murree, Cherat, Peshawar, Sialkot, Chakrata and Simla received light showers, the heaviest of which was 0·50″ in the two days at Murree ; on the 2nd even this light rainfall practically ceased, and the only rain reported over India was a few drops at Sibsagar, Chakrata and Trincomalee and a moderate shower at Colombo ; on the 3rd there was practically no rain but a fresh depression was apparently passing through Persia and advancing towards North-West India ; on the 4th 0·75″ of rain was reported from Mergui, 0·50″ from Sibsagar, 0·25″ from Dibrugarh and a few drops from Quetta, but with the exception of these outlying stations the whole country was rainless ; on the 5th the depression from Persia entered North-West India and on this and the following day snow was received over Kashmir and light showers of rain at Rawalpindi (0·15″), Murree (0·43″), Mooltan (0·05″), Peshawar (0·02″) and Quetta (0·01″) while in addition a few drops continued to be received at Sibsagar and moderate rain at Mergui (1·06″).

The rainfall summary at the close shows that effective rain was received during the week, from the 28th February to the 6th March, over the Burma Coast division, the Brahmaputra Valley division and the Simla sub-division of the West Himalayas and that the whole of the remainder of the country was actually or practically rainless. In the Ludhiana sub-division, the North-West Dry division, the Baluchistan division, the Calicut sub-division and the East Coast (South) division rain was received, but the fall was insignificant and of no economic importance. The week's rainfall was less than the normal in all divisions except the Burma Coast, but as is explained last week, the anticipated rainfall at this time is very small and its absence would not be of importance but for the long preceding drought.

There has been no change in the seasonal conditions introduced by the last week's returns, except that the excess in the southern divisions is slowly diminishing, the total seasonal deficiency amounts to 6·30″ in the Simla sub-division, to 4·78″ in the Baluchistan division, to 4·61″ in the Ludhiana sub-division, to 2·76″ in the Narayanganj sub-division and to 2·64″ in the Lahore sub-division.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 1st March, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress in parts The state of standing crops generally is fair, but some are withering or have withered in parts of the Deccan Harvests are progressing with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in the Circars and the Deccan, but fodder generally is procurable The condition of cattle is good Prices generally are stationary.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier. The rainfall was insufficient in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Khandesh Threshing is nearly completed in Poona and continues in parts of Nasik. Estimates of outturn of autumn crops generally are good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan and moderate to poor in Gujarat Standing spring crops have been slightly damaged by frost or locusts in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier and by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Larkana, Gujarat, Nasik and Sholapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is nearly completed in Kaira, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar and is in progress in parts of Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Kanara. Threshing is in progress in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Preparation of lands for next season continues in parts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur and Rajkot Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking is in progress in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Rajkot and Baroda The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition except in parts of Bijapur and Hyderabad. The water supply is becoming deficient in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Baroda Prices have fallen in six districts, risen in four districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is slightly below normal in Gujarat, about normal in the Karnatak and slightly over normal in the Deccan and the Konkan, but compared with 1901 is generally easier. The price of *bajri* is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1901, easier in the Konkan and the Deccan and considerably easier in the Karnatak, but higher in Gujarat. The price of *juar* is over normal in Gujarat and considerably over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Karnatak and, compared with 1901, easier in the Konkan and considerably easier in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but higher in Gujarat. The price of wheat is over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and considerably over normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but easier than in 1901. Prices of cheapest food grain in pounds per rupee at head quarters :—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 29, Panchmahals, 30; Sholapur, 42½, Ahmednagar, 35, Bijapur, 34½; Belgaum, 42.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—on test works, 916; on relief works, 184,893; dependants, 9,888, total on works, 195,697. In poor-houses, 1,762, on village relief, 30,506; total on gratuitous relief, 32,268 Figures for Ahmedabad, Kaira, Belgaum and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—on relief works, 32,344; dependants, 446; total on works, 32,790. In poor-houses, 4,516; on village relief, 796; total on gratuitous relief, 5,312. Figures for Palanpur and Mahikantha are incomplete. Grand total 266,067.

Bengal.—There was no rain except a very slight fall in Monghyr and Manbhum. Rain is wanted in several districts Lands are being prepared for early rice and jute. Lancing of poppy is going on. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water generally are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 11 districts, fallen in 13, and is stationary in the rest (22).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The unirrigated crops in Dehra Dun, Almora, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad and Meerut are suffering from want of rain. Irrigation continues where practicable. Sugarcane pressing is going on. The spring crops are ripening and are being harvested in parts. The extraction of opium has been commenced in places. The crops in twenty-four villages in Bulandshahr have been injured by frost and further slight injury has been reported from frost in a few districts. Supplies of fodder are sufficient and prices are almost stationary.

condition of irrigated crops is generally fair to average. Crops on dry land are withering for want of rain which is very urgently needed. Crops are also suffering on irrigated lands in Karnal for insufficient supply of water and in Gurgaon from high winds Crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Ferozepore and Amritsar Severe dry cold has also done damage to the crops in Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, but in Sialkot and Gujrat they are suffering from overwork on wells and scarcity of green fodder. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except in Mianwali, Amritsar and parts of Karnal, Mooltan and Shahpur. The price of wheat is rising in Rohtak, Delhi and Gujrat, falling in Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Shahpur and Rawalpindi and remains unchanged elsewhere. The prices of other food grains are unsettled. The price of the cheapest food grain in seers per rupee in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon is as follows :—Hissar, *bijhar*, (mixed crop), 21 ; Rohtak, *bijhar*, (mixed crop), 20; Gurgaon, barley, 23. The average number of persons in poor houses, etc., in Hissar is as follows :—Poor-house inmates, 171 , otherwise relieved, 2,416 ; total, 2,587.

North-Western Frontier.—The rainfall was 10 cents in Peshawar. Rain is badly wanted everywhere. The condition of irrigated crops is below average and of unirrigated crops is bad. Stocks of food grains and fodder are sufficient in Peshawar. Fodder is procurable with difficulty in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are steady owing to the large imports from Chenab Canal lands. Wheat is selling at 14$\frac{7}{16}$ and 15, gram 16$\frac{1}{4}$ and 16$\frac{1}{4}$ and maize 24 and 18$\frac{1}{8}$ seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA.—Threshing of the paddy crop is nearly completed. The crop is reported to be in parts lighter than previously estimated. UPPER BURMA.—Transplanting of dry weather paddy is nearly completed and the early miscellaneous crops on alluvial lands are being harvested. Standing crops are as previously reported, except in the Myinmu sub-division of Sagaing where the gram crop on high lands has been attacked by insects. The price of paddy has fallen in Bassein and Magwe and has risen sharply in Mandalay; elsewhere it is nearly stationary.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and warmer. Crop prospects generally are unchanged. Damage to crops by rats continues in Nimar and Chanda. Harvesting and threshing operations continue. The general outturn of spring crops in the Bhandara district is estimated at 55 per cent. of the normal The preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress in places. Fodder and water are ample. The prices of wheat and gram show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are, wheat 18, gram 21$\frac{1}{2}$, rice 18 and *juar* 20 : the highest prices are, wheat 8$\frac{1}{4}$, gram 13, rice 8 and *juar* 14.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight rain fell in Upper Assam. Rain is wanted in Goalpara and Kamrup. Pruning and hoeing of tea, pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early and late broadcast rice, jute and sugarcane are in progress The outturn of sugarcane and mustard is good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur and fair in other districts. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices —common rice, Silchar, 16 ; Sylhet, 15$\frac{3}{4}$; Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar, 13 ; Dibrugarh, 12 ; and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi*, horsegram and Bengal gram are being harvested in various parts The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices have slightly fallen in Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldroog and in parts of Kolar and Kadur, and have slightly risen in Bangalore, Shimoga, Hassan and in other parts of Kolar and Kadur. Cattle are healthy Water and fodder are available. COORG.—Rice threshing is almost completed. Water and fodder sufficient. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Berar.—The weather is warm. Harvesting of winter crops continues. Rats are still doing damage Ploughing operations are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in two districts. Elsewhere they are stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. The spring harvest is in progress. Water scarcity is increasing. Fodder scarcity exists in Nalgandah Grain prices are fairly steady Prices :—Wheat 6$\frac{1}{2}$, coarse rice 8$\frac{1}{2}$ and *juar* 18$\frac{1}{2}$ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations generally are satisfactory. Standing crops are doing well. Rain is needed in Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur. Damage by rats continues in many parts. The condition of cattle is good everywhere and pasturage or fodder is

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Gwalior but none elsewhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The condition of standing crops is good in Baghelkhand and fair in other Agencies. Crops have been damaged by frost and want of rain in Gwalior by hail in Bundelkhand and by rats in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage generally is good. Opium is in good condition in Bhopal and Bundelkhand and fair in Gwalior and Malwa. Extraction of opium has been commenced in Bhopawar The crop has been damaged by rats in Indore. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, high in Bhopal, average in Baghelkdand and fluctuating in Indore. Average prices in seers per rupee :—15·6 to 24·7 in Gwalior, 14·13 in Bhopal, 22 to 25 in Bundelkhand, 15 in Malwa and 7½ to 15 in Indore. Prices of cheapest food grain in seers per rupee in distressed area :—*Bajri*, Rutlam 12¾; *makka*, in Barwani, 14, Jhabua, 15; Alirajpur, 13½; and Jobat 10. Numbers on relief—works :—in Rutlam, 53; in Alirajpur, 6,542; Barwani, 7,687; Jhabua, 11,756; Jobat, 1,956; total, 27,994. Gratuitously relieved, Jaora, 7; Rutlam, 45; Barwani, 90; Jhabua, 290, total 432. Grand total 28,426.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops though in fair condition will yield a poor outturn owing to want of moisture and ravages of rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended on parts of the Kadi, Navsari and Baroda Divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri* 24, *juar* 26, wheat 23, rice, superior, 14 rice, inferior, 23, pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 24,338, gratuitous relief, 12,726; total, 37,064.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and cold except one day when it rained. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 22 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was no rain. The condition of standing crops is poor, but that of those on irrigated tracts is good. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising. Wheat sells from 16 to 30 and maize 18 to 46 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is fine, and not so cold as it should be. Rain is much needed for the standing wheat crop. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Bombay and Sindh	181,433	37,550	218,983	195,697	32,268	227,965	+8,982
Punjab	...	2,608	2,608	...	2,587	2,587	—81
Ajmer-Merwara	6,163	1,034	7,197	7,822	724	8,546	+1,349
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	187,596	41,252	228,848	203,519	35,579	239,098	+10,250
NATIVE STATES.							
Rajputana States	19,682	4,308	23,990	22,703	3,624	26,327	+2,337
Central India States	30,614	499	31,113	27,994	432	28,426	—2,687
Baroda	23,712	12,279	35,991	24,338	12,726	37,064	+1,072
Bombay Native States	33,825	4,899	38,724	32,790	5,312	38,102	—982
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	107,834	21,985	129,819	107,825	22,094	129,919	+100
GRAND TOTAL	295,430	63,237	358,667	311,344	57,673	369,017	+10,350

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

Note.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.
Non-working children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population	For the week ending the 1st February 1902.			For the week ending the 8th February 1902.			For the week ending the 15th February 1902.			For the week ending the 22nd February 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	42,522	8,515	51,037	47,012	16,854	63,866	46,043	8,805	54,848	48,323	17,315	65,638
Kaira	716,332	23,673	2,514	26,187	29,499	3,355	32,854	35,829	2,866	38,695	49,542	3,532	53,074
Panch Mahals	261,020	54,498	2,274	56,772	57,584	2,685	60,269	58,638	3,449	62,087	64,660	3,914	68,574
Broach	291,763	699	...	699	908	42	950	1,437	20	1,457	2,121	183	2,304
Surat	637,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	142
Sholapur	720,977	1,114	1,001	2,115	1,074	1,045	2,119	1,180	1,064	2,194	1,399	1,269	2,668
Ahmednagar	837,695	4,397	7,668	12,065	5,465	7,419	12,884	5,600	7,373	12,973	5,720	7,501	13,221
Khandesh	1,427,382	2,057	...	2,057	2,088	...	2,088	1,929	...	1,929	2,068	336	2,404
Nasik	735,435	7,858	2,550	10,408	8,279	2,905	11,184	7,368	3,151	10,519	7,278	3,352	10,630
Belgaum	993,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	180	...	180
Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	135	135	...	147	147	...	154	154	...	148	148
TOTAL BOMBAY	7,781,458	136,818	24,657	161,475	151,909	34,452	186,361	158,024	26,882	184,906	181,433	37,550	218,983
Punjab.													
Hissar	781,575	591	2,362	2,953	608	2,325	2,933	...	2,530	2,530	...	2,668	2,668
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	591	2,362	2,953	608	2,325	2,933	...	2,530	2,530	...	2,668	2,668
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara	109,330	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893	4,816	985	5,801	6,163	1,024	7,187
Ajmer	366,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	476,330	3,417	848	4,265	3,995	898	4,893	4,816	985	5,801	6,163	1,034	7,197
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	9,039,363	140,826	27,867	168,693	156,512	37,675	194,187	162,840	30,397	193,237	187,596	41,252	228,848
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,999	1,856	647	2,503	2,056	611	2,667	2,248	645	2,893	1,856	742	2,598
Jaisalmer	73,436	561	104	665	1,047	160	1,207	1,138	182	1,320	1,285	10	1,295
Kherwara	51,000	4,753	183	4,936	5,499	175	5,674	5,879	300	6,179	5,346	646	5,992
Kotra	21,000	4,916	500	5,416	4,986	530	5,516	4,618	754	5,372	4,967	818	5,785
Dungarpur	106,918	3,474	32	3,506	3,808	62	3,870	4,244	141	4,385	4,849	168	5,014
Sirohi	154,350	...	89	89	...	88	88	...	87	87	557	1,133	1,690
Banswara	100,276	...	104	104	...	115	115	...	...	... *	...	...	... *
Kishengarh	88,200	...	...	...	945	994	1,939	923	934	1,857	822	794	1,616
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	2,589,189	15,560	1,659	17,219	18,341	2,735	21,076	19,050	3,043	22,093	19,682	4,308	23,990
Central India States.													
.	84,000	...	53	53	...	56	56	...	55	55	...	96	96
.	83,000	18	49	67	295	47	342	338	44	382	265	46	311
.	81,000	11,638	6	11,644	11,855	...	11,855	10,802	148	10,950	13,821	295	14,116
.	50,000	3,021	...	3,021	3,837	...	3,837	4,683	...	4,683	6,518	...	6,518
.	14,336	1,109	...	1,109	1,385	...	1,385	1,658	...	1,658	1,816	...	1,816
.	55,000	...	...	*	1,295	...	1,295	1,056	...	1,056	1,007	...	1,007
.	39,000	5,367	66	5,433	7,044	58	7,102	6,365	71	6,436	7,187	62	7,249
IRAL TES	383,000	21,153	174	21,327	25,711	161	25,872	24,902	318	25,220	30,614	499	31,113
	1,950,927	23,002	11,938	34,940	22,423	1,173	34,196	22,578	11,793	34,371	23,713	12,279	35,992
itive													
.	2,329,196	9,612	2,220	11,832	9,902	2,717	12,619	10,926	2,808	12,734	10,419	2,928	13,347
.	467,271	12,511	1,292	13,803	13,732	1,642	15,374	9,049	1,565	10,614	13,572	1,565	15,137
ha .	479,065	6,641	203	6,844	6,753	138	6,891	8,267	138	8,405	7,688	139	7,827
ha .	361,545	...	...	...	136	...	136	1,256	...	1,256	1,857	...	1,857
.	105,357	153	278	431	129	274	403	149	269	418	169	267	436
.	63,001	173	...	173	152	...	152	184	...	184	120	...	120
KHAN TES	3,805,435	29,090	3,993	33,083	30,804	4,771	35,575	29,831	4,780	34,611	33,825	4,899	38,72
TIVE	8,728,551	88,805	17,764	106,569	97,279	19,440	116,719	96,361	19,934	116,295	107,884	21,985	129,81
TOTAL PRO- AND	17,767,914	229,631	45,631	275,262	253,791	57,115	310,906	259,201	50,331	309,532	295,480	63,237	358,66

... and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement, but t ... figures not reported.
... figures have been *included* for comparison in the Provincial and Grand Totals.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA..

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st half of year									Results of working for official year			
			Mean mileage worked		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase	Decrease	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase	Decrease
	During 1st-half of 1901	During official year, 1900 01.	1901	1902	23rd February 1901	22nd February 1902	1901	1902	23rd February 1901	22nd February 1902			23rd February 1901.	22nd February 1902		
	£	£	*Miles*	*Miles*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
st Indian	7 5	669	1,876	1,873	14,07,-/-	14,95,000	750	738	1,03,12,671	1,08,56,000	3,43,329		[illegible]	6,35,49,000	34,50,[illegible]	...
ngal Central	1,3	188	139	139	40 941	39 000	294	29	1,97,0 5	1,74 000		1, 15	1 53 515	13, 9 000	35,[illegible]	...
ngal Nagpu (in H, K ipur Dhamtari 2 6)	163	174	1,093	1,607	3,04,[illegible]57	3,32,000	191	20,	2 51,300	21,50,000		1,300	1,24,75 0-2	1 14 [illegible]0,000	...	[illegible]99,922
-at Indian Peninsula system	012	472	1,561	1,569	0 42, ,	1 , ,000	604	7 4	78,91,553	81,-7,000	2,85 447		3,[illegible], 0 507	3,73,95 000	43,14,[illegible]	...
ian Midland (incldg. Bhopal Itarsi)	234	215	8 2	871	-,34, 81	2 13,000	201	245	10 55,143	15,[illegible] 000		67,343	80,61,30-	79,34,000	...	22,362
zwara extn Fast Coast State)	263	316	21	-1	5, 5,	5,100	205	243	39,038	3,, 00		2,483	3,11,100	2,45,000	...	[illegible]0,106
th Western (incldg Nowshera Dargai 2 6)	454	106	3,131	3,123	7,55,267	9,13 000	241	293	53,96,10-	68,4-,000	14,48,8,/		[illegible],56,54,678	3 02,82,000	1,06,27,[illegible]	...
dh and Rohilkhand (incldg m g)	239	209	1,115	1,115	2,45 [illegible]	,5, 000	215	228	17,-8,473	18,1 000	24 5/	...	1,01,15 946	1,18 32,000	16,83,15[illegible]	...
stern Bengal (incldg metre 2 6")	323	390	803	8 4	3/ 5,2 6	3, 8,000	428	431	23,59,342	24,5 ,000	9a,43-		1,1- 31,780	1,51,81,000	...	[illegible]5,786
mbay, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	3,14,812	3 78,000	68	820	23,38,[illegible]90	26 50,000	3,11,304		1,49 [illegible]7,489	1,44,32 000	...	[illegible]00,489
dras	265	259	844	874	2,[illegible]2,735	2,41,000	347	275	17,[illegible]/,16	16 71,000		1,03,,40	1,01 91 727	1,0 ,,8,000	6,2[illegible]	...
,, North East line	178	152	490	508	9e,,15	1 10,000	20	217	0,89,0 2	,,4- 000	5 ,,38		34, 2 052	41 58,000	7,65,9[illegible]	...
idwar-Dehra	129	114	32	32	3, 9	4,900	100	153	2-,150	30,900	8,/44		1,64 250	1,90,000	31,74[illegible]	...
jputana-Malwa (incldg Godhra Ratlam Na, la 5 6')	337	233	1,780	1,786	6,19,306	5[illegible]8,000	347	318	4- 32,931	47,8[illegible],000		3,931	2,46,[illegible]3 952	2,43,0[illegible],000	3,15,06[illegible]	...
anpur Deesa	43	46	17	17	598	700	33	41	4, 80	4, 00		430	37,577	33,100	...	4,777
th Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,74,714	1,91,000	169	185	12,8[illegible],032	1,39,, 00	1,10,368		8 , 3,/43	91,72,000	11,08,20[illegible]	...
yavaram Mutupet	101	86	54	54	4,4-1	4,200	82	78	33,533	[illegible]3,2[illegible]0	1,6 1		2,15,15[illegible]	2,63,000	47,84[illegible]	...
athern Mahratta (incldg Gl M Fron se)	110	113	1,105	1,165	1,45 03	1 3 ,000	1-5	113	1 ,53,2-)	8,-0 000		2 33,2-9	01[illegible]3,008	53,34,000	...	[illegible]9,068
,oore section (Southern Mahratta)	94	94	297	298	-,,440	2,,400	93	93	-,1-,9-7	1 80 000		34, 57	13,01,510	12,50,000	...	65,810
gal and N.-W. (incldg Tirhoot sec)	168	130	1,327	1,-0	1,89,494	- 3 0-	154	17/	1,-8,9 004	15 0 00	1,86 306		71,99,522	88,13,000	16,13,[illegible]	...
kuow Bareilly	134	118	231	-3	3 , ,	30,-	130	137	15, 3	, 1,[illegible]00	2 447		11,-7,541	11,98,000	70,[illegible]	...
-n-Bengal	74	74	578	583	/,[illegible]03	4 ,,00	13	3	3,58,7/1	-,,0,000	...	68,7/1	16,10,337	18,59,000	2,39[illegible]	...
	224	197	1,124	1, 7-	2,8[illegible],40	3 [illegible]1,000	-37	312	21,13,[illegible]2-	24 43,000	3,29,178	...	98,73,143	1 06,25,000	75[illegible]	...
	55	57	59	5/	9,0 0	5,000	51	83	28,230	29,-00	1,314	..	1,42,386	1,78,000	[illegible]	...
	62	29	124	124	7,030	11,000	01	89	50,7 7	85,200	34,483	...	1,07,910	4,07,090	[illegible]	...
						1,400	47	47	10,478	8,000	...	[illegible],[illegible]78	77,197	73,800		

All other Railways.																
elhi-Umballa-Kalka	198	167	162	162	29,349	31,700	181	195	1,98,296	2,06,000	7,704	...	12,21,761	16,35,000	4,13,239	...
rkeem	392	291	22	22	10,799	7,400	491	336	51,740	44,600	...	8,140	2,07,345	2,55,000	...	12,345
ah	185	115	79	79	12,581	10,700	157	135	75,189	72,400	...	2,789	4,44,110	4,57,000	37,681	...
Bhavnagar (Gondal Somasida)	122	81	425	425	34,726	46,000	82	108	3,01,092	3,03,000	6,908	...	15,67,275	21,44,000	5,66,727	...
Bhatinda	166	128	107	107	10,061	13,500	94	126	94,887	88,700	...	6,187	6,57,785	7,32,000	68,215	...
Dhuri-Jakhal	64	...	...	80	...	3,300	...	40	...	22,300	22,300	...	...	(a) 1,73,000	1,50,700	...
he Nizam's Guaranteed State	252	268	334	334	84,928	95,100	248	285	6,14,082	6,54,000	39,918	...	41,72,045	36,40,000	...	5,32,045
apti Valley	74	79	156	155	12,307	27,700	79	179	1,03,243	2,21,000	1,17,157	...	5,76,572	6,30,000	53,428	...
etlad-Cambay	149	131	13	33	1,566	1,800	120	55	10,475	15,200	4,725	...	79,095	1,01,000	21,905	...
Jagda-Ujjain	78	103	34	4	3,291	2,500	97	74	15,497	20,100	4,603	...	1,97,555	1,03,000	...	64,858
ina-Goona-Bárán	38	53	148	148	7,276	6,900	49	47	33,370	46,100	12,730	...	3,72,027	2,30,000	...	1,42,027
hopal-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	16,698	27,300	146	239	98,231	1,59,000	60,719	...	7,07,315	5,26,000	...	1,81,315
Kolar-Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	4,947	3,800	495	380	39,281	31,200	...	8,081	2,08,783	1,91,000	...	17,783
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	5,300	7,900	80	120	41,925	46,800	4,875	...	3,71,270	4,30,000	58,730	...
Segowli-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	781	500	43	27	5,933	4,900	...	1,033	24,600	32,400	7,800	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	3,312	3,500	62	67	25,731	26,400	669	...	1,45,641	1,48,000	2,359	...
Bengal-Dooars	124	178	36	36	4,491	3,600	125	100	36,063	23,500	...	12,563	3,09,501	2,68,000	...	41,501
Bengal-Dooars Extensions	24	14	60	78	1,335	3,500	20	45	7,716	30,000	22,884	...	(b) 23,907	1,94,000	1,70,093	...
Dibru-Sadiya	242	226	78	78	19,327	18,500	248	242	1,42,517	1,33,000	...	9,517	8,20,368	8,81,000	60,632	...
Nilgiri	295	240	17	17	4,346	5,900	256	347	31,947	22,200	...	9,447	1,86,880	2,04,000	17,120	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	73	85	55	55	4,570	3,500	83	64	31,278	25,200	...	6,078	2,22,442	1,50,000	...	72,442
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	101	89	93	93	9,304	7,400	101	80	63,247	49,900	...	13,347	3,77,981	3,22,000	...	55,981
Kolhápur	93	87	29	29	2,864	1,800	99	62	18,587	10,700	...	7,887	1,17,355	91,300	...	26,055
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	67	66	67	67	5,292	4,500	79	67	31,214	28,700	...	2,514	2,01,327	1,96,000	...	5,327
Birur-Shimoga	39	31	38	38	1,343	1,000	35	42	7,765	12,000	4,235	...	55,911	60,200	4,289	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	107	75	386	392	31,213	55,500	81	142	2,19,820	3,16,000	96,174	...	11,63,950	18,87,000	7,23,050	...
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	37,911	32,700	114	98	2,34,263	2,28,000	...	6,263	15,94,132	13,47,000	...	2,47,132
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	84	46	40	4,886	3,000	106	65	28,270	20,700	...	7,570	1,78,921	1,47,000	...	31,921
Jamnagar	54	54	54	54	3,492	2,500	64	46	22,244	16,700	...	5,544	1,37,114	1,15,000	...	22,114
Dhrángadrá	54	48	21	21	1,697	1,400	52	67	7,493	6,900	...	593	40,337	33,700	...	6,637
Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	64	622	612	33,906	40,400	55	76	2,33,557	3,55,000	1,21,443	...	15,14,733	17,51,000	2,36,267	...
Udaipur-Chitor	66	76	67	67	5,376	4,500	80	67	28,407	30,500	...	1,987	2,41,837	1,95,000	...	46,837
Darjeeling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	11,559	12,000	227	235	72,932	77,000	4,068	...	7,02,850	6,94,000	...	8,850
Cooch Behar	88	57	34	34	2,357	2,000	69	59	14,125	14,100	...	25	85,083	1,17,000	31,917	...
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	4,114	4,800	52	61	30,157	40,900	10,743	...	2,10,281	2,39,000	28,719	...
Rajpipla	30	24	37	37	881	900	24	24	6,316	6,200	...	116	40,986	40,600	...	386
Morvi	84	85	94	94	10,091	7,900	107	74	61,130	45,300	...	15,830	3,77,458	3,07,000	...	70,458
Barsi	200	172	21	21	5,346	5,000	255	267	35,801	31,800	...	4,001	1,16,449	1,40,000	23,551	...
TOTAL	113	110	4,066	4,173	3,40,829	5,18,500	108	124	31,15,260	34,97,600	3,82,340	...	1,97,10,122	2,08,39,200	11,29,078	...
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,787	25,050	69,97,227	76,79,600	282	307	5,08,14,937	5,41,02,000	32,87,063	...	27,94,12,392	30,21,57,100	2,27,44,708	...

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 22nd February, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 23rd February, 1901.

CALCUTTA, the 6th March, 1902.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 11. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 14th March 1902.

No. 872.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, of the Indian Educational Service, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on leave of Mr. S. C. Hill, or until further orders.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th March 1902.

No. 156.—Mr. D. Cameron is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd March 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 11th March 1902.

No. 160.—Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 7th January 1902.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 172.—The services of Mr. E. H. Kealy, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 174.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, section 26, to grant the Honourable Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 5th April 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 176.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, is with effect from the 29th April 1902, granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with furlough for four months and three days in continuation.

No. 177.—Mr. J. B. Fuller, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Assam during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 11th March 1902.

No. 337.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 12th March 1902.

No. 339.—Colonel A. Scott Reid, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, with effect from the 24th February 1902.

~~No. 340. Colonel C. Henderson, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Inspector General of~~ Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for six months and three days under article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 29th March 1902.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 576.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram dated Pera, the 8th March 1902.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Ten days' quarantine on arrivals from Hedjaz coast between Yembo and Mamouriet-el-Hamidieh, both included.

No. 581.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhya in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Anantapur Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Delhi Divisions and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States in the Punjab, the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Naldrug Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ram Naumi fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Fyzabad, Ajodhya, Ajodhya Ghat

and Darshannagar on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and Nawabganj (Gonda), Katra and Ajodhya (Lakarmandi Ghat) on the Bengal and North-Western Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 16th April 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Salem, Bellary, Coimbatore, North Arcot and Anantapur Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), Bengal, the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Delhi Divisions, and the Patiala, Kapurthala and Nabha States in the Punjab, the Nimar District of the Central Provinces, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad and Naldrug Districts of the Hyderabad State, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ram Naumi fair at Ajodhya.

PORT BLAIR.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 158.—Mr. W. H. Brookes, 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for one year one month and twenty-four days in continuation, with effect from the 21st May 1902, or such subsequen date as he may avail himself of the leave.

JAILS.

The 11th March 1902.

No. 127.—The services of Captain F. D. Browne, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th March 1902.

No. 424.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr F. A. Robertson, or until further orders :—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. L. Harris, I.C.S., Officiating second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. A. Kensington, I.C.S., Divisional Judge, 1st grade, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

No. 425.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave on medical certificate of the Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Clark, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased, under the provisions of the same section, to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of the departure on leave on medical certificate of the Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Clark :—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. L. Harris, I.C.S., Officiating first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Kensington, I.C.S., Officiating second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. D. C. Johnstone, I.C.S., Divisional Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 427.—Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Mr. Gilbert S. Henderson, appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 189.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date noted against their names :—

Captain W. B. T. Abbey, 2nd Bombay Lancers—7th May 1902.
Captain A. W. H. Lee, 16th Madras Infantry—24th May 1902.

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1902.

No. 416—3-2.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 1493—91-2, dated 8th July, 1901, *for* "on private affairs" *read* "on medical certificate."

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

The 11th March, 1902.

No. 800—5-2.—Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, is placed on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and appointed to be Director of the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures, to be held at Delhi in January, 1903, during the Coronation Darbar ceremonies.

No. 801—5-2.—Mr. I. H. Burkill, Assistant Reporter on Economic Products, is appointed to officiate as Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India during the period of Dr. Watt's employment on special duty.

FORESTS.

The 13th March, 1902.

No. 381-*F.*—80-4.—Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st March, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th March, 1902.

No. 981-*I.B.*—Captain W. P. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, is re-appointed, on return from deputation, to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 984-*I.B.*—Major F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 16th November, 1901, during the absence on special China leave of Major J. G. Turner, and until further orders.

No. 987-*I.B.*—Major F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Inspecting Officer, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 9th January, 1902, during the absence on field service of Major J. G. Turner, or until further orders.

The 10th March, 1902.

No. 995-*I.B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, substantive *pro tempore*, for one year.

Pension Service, 19th year, commenced 10th March, 1901.

The 14th March, 1902.

No. 1082-*I.B.*—The services of Mr. J. N. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his special duty under the Foreign Department.

The 21st February, 1902.

No. 431½-*E.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the following proviso to be added to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2668 (*a*)-I. A., dated the 21st August, 1896, namely:—

"Provided also that section 14 of the enactment hereby applied shall be read as though the words "the levy of" were omitted from clause (*b*) and the words "payable at" substituted for the words "postponed until" in the same clause, and as though the following sub-section were added, namely:—

(2) The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan may, with the like sanction, direct that, for the purposes of this section, any warehouse established or licensed by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan shall be deemed to have been established or licensed by him; and the provisions hereinafter contained in sections 15 to 17 and in section 19 shall be deemed to apply, so far as they are applicable, to such warehouse."

The 10th March, 1902.

No. 537-*E. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the enactments set forth in the Schedule to this Notification:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments as so applied, any Court may construe their provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided, also, that all references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

SCHEDULE.

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Whether whole or part applied.
1901	IX	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1901.	The whole.
1901	X	The Court-fees Amendment Act, 1901.	Ditto.

The 8th March, 1902.

No. 379-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Civil Surgeon of Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days with effect from the 4th March, 1902, and is also granted furlough for one year and six months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 381-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski as Consul General for France at Calcutta.

No. 382-*G.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur Louis Pierre Vossion as Consul for France at Bombay.

The 11th March, 1902.

No. 396-*G.*—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

The 12th March, 1902.

No. 406-*G.*—Mr. W. S. Davis, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 408 *G.*—Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand.

No. 410-*G.*—Major R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Ajmer.

No. 411-*G.*—Captain F. A. Smith, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Alwar.

The 13th March, 1902.

No. 416-*G.*—Lieutenant J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 10th February, 1902.

No. 419-*G.*—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

No. 421-*G.*—Major A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident in Mewar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th April, 1902, and is also granted furlough for five months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 423-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, C.I.E., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon in Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th April, 1902, and is also granted furlough for three months under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 424-*G.*—Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Residency Surgeon in Hyderabad.

The 14th March, 1902.

No. 430-*G.*—Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 4th March, 1902, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the leave.

No. 431-*G.*—Captain A. D. G. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 436-*G.*—The services of Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his present duties.

No. 447-*G.*—Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth, Indian Staff Corps, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 9th March, 1902.

Lieutenant Haworth is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 450-*G.*—The services of Mr. A. B. Barnard, a District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of the duties of Assistant at Head-quarters to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

No. 456-*G.*—Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, *vice* Captain F. G. Beville, placed on temporary special duty.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1902.

No. 1531-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 34 and 43 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned amendments shall be made, with effect from the 1st April, 1902, in the rules published in the Notification in this Department, No. 1429C—S. R., dated the 30th March, 1899:—

(1) For the schedule of fees given in rule 66 substitute the following:—

Schedule of fees.

On any sum specified for recovery not exceeding R5	1 anna.
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding R5, but not exceeding R10	2 annas.
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding R10, but not exceeding R25	4 annas.
On any sum specified for recovery exceeding R25	4 annas for each complete sum of R25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

(2) For rule 79 substitute the following:—

79. A commission on the issue of inland money orders shall be charged at the following rates, namely:—

On any sum not exceeding R5	1 anna.
On any sum exceeding R5, but not exceeding R10	2 annas.
On any sum exceeding R10, but not exceeding R25	4 annas.
On any sum exceeding R25	4 annas for each complete sum of R25, and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed R10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th March, 1902.

No. 1424-P.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1902, are notified :—

With effect from the 1st of January, 1902—

Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to officiate in Class III, and
Mr. J. C. Mitra to officiate in Class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 2nd of January, 1902, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. Oung—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class II,
Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in Class III,
Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in Class IV, and
Mr. G. C. Hart to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

The 13th March, 1902.

No. 1513-P.—Mr. A. T. Forbes, Postmaster General, Madras, is, with effect from the 1st of April, 1902, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for sixteen months in continuation.

Mr. G. Barton Groves, Deputy Postmaster General, 1st grade, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Postmaster General, Madras, and in the second grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 1st of April, 1902.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th March, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 234.—Lieutenant D. G. Cowie, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 4th March, 1902.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 235.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Honorary Surgeon

Surgeon General B. Franklin, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, *vice* Surgeon General R. Harvey, deceased. Dated 1st December, 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 236.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants :—

Fortescue Geoffrey Porter, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry. Dated 12th October, 1901.

Hector James Doveton, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers, Double Company Officer, 21st Punjab Infantry. Dated 15th February, 1902.

James Robert Cook, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Double Company Officer, 21st Punjab Infantry. Dated 16th February, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Harry Cuthbert Pulley, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Double Company Officer, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry. Dated 8th February 1902.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 237.—The following extract is published for general information :—

" London Gazette," dated the 18th February, 1902, pages 1039 and 1040.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 18th February, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

STAFF

Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs) at Head-Quarters, *vice* Colonel A. R. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, who is about to be appointed to the Staff in India. Dated 17th February, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-General James Lawtie Fagan. Dated 4th February, 1902.

Colonel Benjamin Chamney Graves, C.B. Dated 2nd February, 1902

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 238.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :

George Harvey Turner—7th February, 1902.

Philip John Hantham Aplin—24th February, 1902.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 239.—Sub-Conductor John Wallis Lombard Young is specially promoted, as a supernumerary, to the grade of Conductor under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95, of 1894, with effect from the 3rd March, 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 240.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

5th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Sant Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Chandar Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Maya Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarup Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th January, 1902.

12th Bombay Infantry.

Havildar Ramhet Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Handu Singh, promoted, with effect from the 22nd January, 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawar Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Umar Bakhsh to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Lehna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kharak Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th January, 1902.

REWARDS.

No. 241.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 73 of 1902, Sub-Conductor Frederick Augustus Borrett, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, is promoted, as a supernumerary, to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the 7th November, 1901.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATION.

No. 242.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Henry Cecil Charleton Bennett, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th January, 1902, *vice* Rogers, transferred to the Supernumerary List

No. 243.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Douglas Egerton Keatinge to be Captain, with effect from the 21st February, 1902, *vice* Strong, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant Kenneth Macleay Kirkhope to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st February, 1902, *vice* Keatinge, promoted.

No 244.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

William Crawford, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th August, 1901, *vice* Woods, promoted

No. 245.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant John Samuel Heaney, Supernumerary List, resigns his Commission, with effect from the 17th February, 1902.

E. G BARROW, *Major-Genl*,
Secretary to the Government of India

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1902

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and 14th March, 1902

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of deccase	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Date to which claims will be received.
					₹ a p.	
David William John (a)	Conductor	Ordnance Department	22nd Dec., 1901	Intestate	171 5 8	13th May 1902
Philip Truman Stainforth (b)	Lieutenant	10th B I	5th Aug., 1901	Ditto	2,415 13 9	Ditto
John Scutt (c)	Conductor	Supply and Transport Corps.	18th Sept., 1901	Not known	1,061 12 4	Ditto.

(a) *Widow*—Mrs Mary Agnes John.
Children—Lilian Mary John, Leo Llewellyn John.
Address.—Ordnance Lines, Rawal Pindi India.
(b) *Mother*.—Mrs Mary Stainforth
Address—Avenue View, Bushey, Herts, England
(c) *Widow*—Mrs. E. G Scutt.
Address—68, Brownell Street, Sheffield, England.

E. G BARROW, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1902.

No. 82.—Mr J Wallace, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd February, 1902

The 13th March, 1902.

No. 84.—Mr W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay

The 14th March, 1902

No. 86 - The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Noakhali (Bengal) railway

The 11th March, 1902

No. 83.—The following is published for general information :—

Circular No. IV Railway

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1902

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government

Addition of a proviso to Rule 2-III (*e*) of Appendix B—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890)

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 118, dated the 21st March, 1895

READ ALSO—

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October, 1901

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 34, dated the 29th January, 1902

Government of India, Home Department, notification No 158 (Public), dated the 15th January, 1902

OBSERVATIONS—In the notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No 158 (Public), dated the 15th January, 1902, read above, it was directed that a proviso be added to rule 2-III (*e*) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), which were promulgated with that Department's notification No 5528 (Public), dated the 11th October, 1901, read above

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, on all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory, or in Native States, to which the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India apply, of the accompanying addendum to Appendix B to the said General Rules, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, as revised by the Government of India circular No 2 Railway, dated the 16th January, 1902.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying addendum, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commmissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers of the North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

Document accompanying.

Addendum to Appendix B to the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, as revised by the Government of India circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January, 1902.

[Enclosure to Government of India circular No. IV Railway, dated the 4th March, 1902]

Addendum to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, as revised by the Government of India circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January, 1902.

(To be cut out and pasted on the revised Appendix B.)

To the proviso to rule 2-III (e)— Add—

"(iii) In the case of electric detonators, the quantity to be contained in any one such outer package may amount to not more than three thousand (3,000) electric detonators, or, if such outer package is provided with handles of such strength and construction as to allow it to be safely and conveniently carried by means of such handles, the number may be increased to five thousand (5,000)."

The 14th March, 1902.

No. 85.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 218 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1902.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47, and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October, 1890, published thereunder.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, No. 279, dated the 13th February, 1902, forwarding letter from the Agent and Engineer, Noakhali (Bengal) railway, No.—, dated the 9th February, 1902.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Engineer of the Noakhali (Bengal) railway has applied for leave to adopt on that railway the General Rules for working railways under

rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November, 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Noakhali (Bengal) railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November, 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection free of any charge in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 10th March, 1902.

From the 5th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1001 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 989 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 8th March 1902:—

No. 91 of 1902.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, civil engineer, of 3 Chowringhee, Calcutta. *An improved refuse incinerator with or without an improved smoke crematorium.*

No 92 of 1902.—Frank Townsend Mumford, metallurgist, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. *Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, the recovery of precious metals from ores and slimes.*

No 93 of 1902.—George Waters Pitt, gentleman, of South Molton Mansions, and Edward Martin, engineer, of 27, Park lane, Stoke Newington, both in the county of London, England. *Improvements in, or relating to, wheels and tyres for vehicles.*

No. 94 of 1902.—Jean Baptiste Germeuil Bonnaud, chemist, of 60, Rue Louise, Ostend, in the kingdom of Belgium. *Improvements in nitro-cellulose compounds for various useful purposes.*

No. 95 of 1902.—Albert Arnold Browne, merchant's assistant, of No 49, Free school street, Calcutta. *A bale binder, styled the "Victor" binder.*

No. 96 of 1902.—Rochester Illingworth, manufacturer, of Hill street, John Thomas Mazey, engineer, of 43, Foleshill road, and George Naylor, manager, of Highbury place, all of Coventry, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing and* [illegible]

No. 97 of 1902.—Hugh Monie, principal of the [illegible] Byculla, Bombay, and residing in the compound of the Institute. *Substitution of iron enamelled panels for the wooden ones now in use in railway carriages.*

No. 98 of 1902.—Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer, mining superintendent, Vellanaad mine, Trevandrum, south India *Improvements in letter files, consisting of one or more sheets of paper or one or more sheets of flexible elastic material either used singly or a number of the same bound bookwise or held together by any of the methods commonly adopted, to be called the "corner-clip letter file."*

No 99 of 1902.—Dhirendra Nath Atch, manufacturer of sola hats and caps, of No. 27, Hurtoke bagan lane, Calcutta. *Manufacture of caps from Indian pith, called the "Bahadur."*

No. 990 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 147 of 1901.—Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron works, Bangalore city. *A portable sugar refinery.* (Specification filed 3 March 1902.)

No. 200 of 1901.—Henry Smith, art decorator, of 176, Edgevale road, Kew, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Method or process of, and apparatus for decorating wood work.* (Specification filed 15 January 1902.)

ments relating to air brake apparatus for railway and like vehicles. (Specification filed 3 March 1902.)

No. 479 of 1901.—William Frederick Singer, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, state of Connecticut, United States of America. *Improvements in refrigerating systems.* (Specification filed 3 March 1902.)

No. 4 of 1902.—John Sedgwick Peck, electrical engineer, of 604, South Dallas street, Pittsburg, county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 3 March 1902.)

No. 991 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 218 of 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm. *Improvements in the manufacture of dynamite.* (From 11 April 1902 to 11 April 1903.)

No. 143 of 1890.—Carl Linde. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.* (From 2 April 1902 to 2 April 1903.)

No. 203 of 1890.—Frederick Grinnell. *Improvements in automatic fire extinguishers.* (From 20 May 1902 to 20 May 1903.)

No. 283 of 1892.—Carl Olof Lundholm and Joseph Sayers. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 21 April 1902 to 21 April 1903.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 14 April 1902 to 14 April 1903.)

No. 204 of 1893.—William Bennett Rickmann. *An improvement in railway carriage lamps.* (From 10 April 1902 to 10 April 1903.)

No. 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter and George Bliss Winter. *Improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines.* (From 4 March 1902 to 4 March 1903.)

No. 4 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in, and relating to, machines for making matches.* (From 23 March 1902 to 23 March 1903.)

No. 285 of 1895.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improved single seated portable latrines.* (From 7 December 1901 to 7 December 1902.)

No. 193 of 1897.—Kavasji Kharshedji Mehta and Dinshaw Pestonji Mehta. *Improvements in, or applicable to, cotton gins.* (From 18 March 1902 to 18 March 1903.)

No. 352 of 1897.—Arthur Hills Gleadows Newcomen. *Improvements in cavalry saddles.* (From 1 March 1902 to 1 March 1903.)

No. 992 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (3), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 364 of 1895.—Leon de Rigaud. *Improvements in gold extracting processes, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 56 of 1897.—James Crofts and James Johnson. *Improvements in wheels for vehicles, particularly adapted for use in hot countries.* (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 168 of 1897.—James Phillip Erie. *Improvements in motor vehicles.* (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 179 of 1897.—Charles Day Durnford. *Improvements in gun barrels.* (Specification filed 15 November 1897.)

No. 181 of 1897.—Freeman Augustus Taber. *An improved method of producing embossed photographs.* (Specification filed 11 November 1897.)

No. 182 of 1897.—Lucius T[illegible]erman Gibbs. *A compressed air engine.* (Specification filed [illegible]ember 1897.)

No. 207 of 1897.—John L[illegible] Fletcher. *A method of treating flour and the product obtained by such treatment.* (Specification filed 11 Nove[illegible]897.)

tion filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 210 of 1897.—Henry William Tickner Doggett and James McChesney. *An improved checking apparatus to prevent horses from running away.* (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 243 of 1897.—Beda Becker. *Improvements in extracting precious metals from minerals containing them, and apparatus therefor.* (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

No. 355 of 1897.—John Goodfellow. *Manufacture of nutritious products from yeast.* (Specification filed 10 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

1 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.
The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 203 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff. *Improvements in, or relating to, the treatment of sewerage and other contaminated liquids.* (Specification filed 14 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification.
The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the tombstone of Cornelia, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson, late Commandant of the VIIth Bengal Cavalry, is in a ruinous state; and as all efforts to find relatives have proved fruitless, the tombstone will be demolished.

I. MIDDLETON MACDONALD,
Chaplain of Nowgong

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Peshawar, the 8th March, 1902.

No. 51.—Lieutenant E. H. S. James, 5th Punjab Cavalry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, is appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade and posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District, where he assumed charge of his duties, on the afternoon of the 23rd January, 1902.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 6th March, 1902.

No. 396.—The next half-yearly examination in the Pashtu Language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Chitral, Quetta, and Mian Mir, on the 7th and 8th of April, 1902.

The examination for Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars and Subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 9th April 1902.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 10th March, 1902.

No. 275-*M.I.*—Erratum—In this office Notification No. 131-M. I., dated 13th January 1902, published at page 55 of the Government of *India Gazette*, Part II, for *1st December, 1901*, "read *19th December, 1901*".

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly births and deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 15th February, 1902.

Number.	Districts	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	20
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	13	25
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	4	2	6	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	45	7
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19	9
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	23	17	40	44	27	17	...	...	...	24	...	13	...	7	5	2	7	22	24
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	8	3	11	10	5	5	...	2	..	5	...	.	...	3	..	2	2	19	17
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	4	2	6	5	4	1	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	18
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	7	10	17	19	7	12	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	6	4	3	7	28	31
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	4	...	4	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	..	...	.	1	...	1	1	23	17
		Total	210,765	52	39	91	88	49	39	...	5	...	46	1	13	...	23	11	9	20	23	22

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 15th February 1902.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 91 births were registered (52 males and 39 females), giving a birth-rate of 23 per mille of population, 88 deaths were registered (49 males and 39 females), giving a death-rate of 22 per mille of population.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the severa Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the mon January 1902.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8
Number.	Districts.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mohammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.			Birth-rate pe mille p annun
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Hazara . . .	...	..	...	39	22	61	764	689	1,453	...	1	1	803	712	1,515	3
2	Peshawar . . .	...	...	...	20	19	39	953	701	1,654	1	...	1	974	720	1,694	2
3	Kohat	...	...	...	8	3	11	348	298	646	...	...	...	356	301	657	1
4	Bannu	...	...	...	35	25		289	265	554	...	...	...	324	290	614	1
5	Dera Ismail Khan . .	..	...	...	57	62	119	395	329	724	...	...	...	452	3 1	843	1
	Total .	..	..	..	159	131	290	2,749	2,282	5,031	1	1	2	2,909	2,414	5,323	

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.MS.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier I

Peshawar, dated 7th March. 1902.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1902.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of January 1902.

DISTRICTS.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth rate per mille per annum.	Death rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																														TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.		
						CHOLERA.			SMALL-POX.							PLAGUE.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.			RESPIRATORY DISEASE.			INJURIES.										ALL OTHER CAUSES.					
									Children under one year.		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of Small-pox.													Suicide.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.					
						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Total.	Number.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		47	48
• •	560,204	1,515	901	32	19	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	344	301	645	1	3	4	10	9	19	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	1	7	...	...	...	111	105	216	480		901	1
af •	784,630	1,694	1,238	25	19	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	...	...	8	...	...	...	597	452	1,049	4	...	4	24	18	42	...	...	...	3	2	5	4	2	6	...	...	...	66	58	124	701		1,238	2
• •	217,693	657	622	36	34	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	282	234	516	2	...	2	5	3	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	3	2	5	...	...	...	46	31	77	350		622	3
• •	231,365	614	494	31	25	...	...	...	5	2	5	10	...	...	22	...	...	...	192	186	378	1	...	1	2		2	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	90	256		494	4
Ismail	252,217	843	877	39	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	5	...	13	...	...	...	363	306	669	11	6	17	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	..	...	114	55	169	498		877	5
AL • •	2,046,109	5,323	4,132	31	24	...	...	...	7	6	20	21	7	...	61	...	...	..	1,778	1,479	3,257	19	9	28	41	33	74	..	...	...	10	2	12	16	8	24	...	...	...	387	289	676	2,285		4,132	
previous h • •	1,735,041	5,725	4,191	39	28	...	...	...	5	10	29	25	4	4	77	...	...	...	1,686	1,522	3,208	19	7	26	...	..	...	...	...	...	12	3	15	15	5	20	..	...	...	407	378	845	2,237		4,191	
n same * of the ear •	2,190,230	7,077	5,201	38	28	..	...	...	16	13	44	55	6	12	146	...	...	...	2,201	1,803	4,004	25	15	40	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	1	12	15	9	24	1	2	3	550	420	970	2,870		5,201	

* NOTE.—"Total in same month of past year" includes the births and deaths of the Mianwali Tahsil.

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five hundred and twenty-three births were registered in the province during the month of January 1902, giving a birth-rate of 31 per mille of population. Of the total number of births 2,509 were boys and 2,414 were girls. The deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of January 1902 was 4,132 against 4,191 in the previous month, giving an annual death-rate of 24 and 28 per mille of population per annum respectively. The decrease is mainly under the heads of cholera and plague. From small-pox 61 deaths were registered against 77 in the previous month; fevers 3,257 against 3,208; dysentery and diarrhœa 28 against 26.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 28th February, 1902.

No. 1092.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 (*f*) and (*g*) of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules for the working and management of the Government Excise Depôt established in the said Station for the supply of country spirits classed as arrack to arrack shops, and of ganja to ganja shops;—

PART I.

(General rules applicable to the management of the Excise Depôt.)

1. The Excise Depôt shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Excise who shall carry out the provisions of these rules either in person or through his subordinates: provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the Collector or other officer vested with the powers of the Collector from inspecting the depôt, or to prevent the Collector from issuing such orders relating thereto as he may, from time to time, deem fit, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Resident.

2. The Resident may appoint such officer or officers of the Excise Department as he may see fit to the immediate charge of the Excise Depôt.

3. The strength of the guard maintained at the depôt shall ordinarily be two peons. A duty roster shall be prepared by the officer in charge of the depôt clearly prescribing the date and hour on which each peon shall be on duty.

4. The depôt shall be opened at 7 A.M. and shall be closed at noon, except on Sundays and other authorized holidays, when it shall be closed unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent of Excise.

5. All spirits and ganja shall be kept in the store-room provided for the purpose, and the key of the room shall be kept by the officer in charge.

6. Any licensed arrack or ganja vendor who wishes to remove spirits or ganja from the depôt to his shop shall tender the duty and cost price of the same to the shroff at the depôt, together with a challan in Form 4A. or 4G. The shroff shall receive the amount and grant a receipt in Form 5A. or 5G. The vendor shall then submit an application in Form 6A. or 6G. to the Officer in charge of the depôt accompanied by the shroff's receipt and a permit book in Form 7A. or 7G. Applications for the issue of several permits may be included in one form so long as the issues are to be made to a licensed vendor who possesses two or more shops. The Officer in charge of the depôt shall verify the calculations of the amount of duty, etc., contained therein, comparing the figures with the receipt granted by the shroff. Having ascertained that all documents are in regular order, he shall grant a permit in the prescribed Form 7A. or 7G.

7. All forms which licensees of arrack or ganja shops are required to use shall be supplied to them by the Officer in charge of the depôt on payment of the price, which shall be fixed by the Collector at as near the cost price as possible.

8. The Officer in charge shall keep a diary in Form 13, in which he shall record, at the time and in ink, exact hours of his daily arrival at, and departure from, the depôt, of his opening and closing of the same, of the receipt and removal of spirits and ganja. He shall also keep a full record of the use made of lock tickets. The shroff shall also enter in this diary the date and hour of his arrival at the Depôt. Superior officers inspecting the depôt should initial the diary after entry of such remarks as they find necessary, and should append to their initial the date and hour of their visits.

9. The Officer in charge of the depôt shall maintain an account in Form $\frac{8A}{8G}$ which must be written up at the close of each day's transactions, and must be compared by him with the shroff's collections on account of spirits and ganja for the day as entered in the latter's cash-books, with the totals of which it should tally. If he finds that the totals of the figures in Form $\frac{8A}{8G}$ tally with the shroff's cash account, he shall initial the latter account in token of its being correct. Should he find any discrepancy that cannot be accounted for, he shall at once report the fact to the Superintendent of Excise. A copy of this account shall be submitted daily to the Collector through the Superintendent of Excise.

10. The Officer in charge of the depôt shall keep an abstract account of the total daily receipts and sales of arrack in Form $\frac{10A}{10G}$. He shall write it up daily. At the close of each month the totals shall be filled up, and an extract of the account in the same form shall be submitted to the Collector, through the Superintendent of Excise, on or before the 5th of the following month, together with the original permits in Form $\frac{7A}{7G}$ covering the amount of exciseable articles received during the month, the applications in Form $\frac{6A}{6G}$ and the shroff's receipts in Form $\frac{5A}{5G}$ for the amount of duty and cost price collected on all

issues during the month. Every entry in Form $\frac{10A}{10G}$ must be checked by the Superintendent of Excise or his Assistant with the other depôt accounts, and must bear the initials of the checking officers in token of its being correct. The extract shall also be checked in the Collector's office with its enclosures in Forms $\frac{2A,\ 5A \text{ and } 6A}{2G,\ 5G \text{ and } 6G}$. The Collector shall also obtain from the Officers in charge of the Mysore Government distillery and ganja warehouse duplicates of the permits in Form $\frac{2A}{2G}$ which shall be checked with the permits received from the depôt. The account snbmitted by the Treasury Officer of collections received from the depôt during the month shall also be compared in the Collector's office with the particulars of remittances made as entered in Form $\frac{10A}{10G}$.

11. The shroff shall keep separate cash accounts in Forms 11A and 11G on account of arrack and ganja, and shall at the close of each day's transactions pay the total collections into the Resident's Treasury; the remittance shall be accompanied by duplicate challans in Form $\frac{9A}{9G}$. There shall be separate challans in Form $\frac{9A}{9G}$, in respect of collections on account of ganja and arrack; and in the case of each of these also there shall be separate challans for the cost price of the exciseable articles and for the duty collected thereon. All challans shall be checked and initialled by the Officer in charge of the depôt. On receipt of the remittance one copy of each challan shall be signed by the Treasury Officer in token of receipt of the remittance, and the duplicate shall be retained by him. Should the treasury be closed on account of some gazetted holiday or otherwise, the collections should be kept in the cash chest at the depôt, one key of which should be kept by the shroff and the other by the Officer in charge of the depôt. The Superintendent of Excise should on such occasions arrange for a guard to watch over the cash chest, and as soon as the treasury reopens the necessary remittance should be made. The Officer in charge of the depôt shall carefully supervise the work of the shroff and bring to the notice of the Superintendent of Excise any neglect of duty on his part.

12. The use of uncovered lights of any description within the depôt is prohibited. Closed lanterns only shall be used.

13. The depôt shall be open only for the entrance and exit of persons who have business within it. Except with the permission of the Superintendent of Excise or other superior officer, no one, except officers of the Excise Department and the superior officers of other Government Departments, licensed vendors and their servants who have come to purchase spirits, shall be allowed to enter the premises on any pretex.

14. All persons entering the depôt shall be subject to the control of the Officer in charge in respect of their conduct and proceedings within the depôt, and shall be liable to search on their quitting the premises at the discretion of the Officer in charge.

15. The Officer in charge of the depôt may eject from the premises any person whom he shall find to have committed, or to be about to commit, any breach of these rules, or of the provisions of the Excise Act 1896, or who shall be intoxicated, riotous or disorderly. All action taken by any such officer under this rule shall forthwith be recorded by him in writing in his official diary for the information of his official superiors.

16. A list of all articles used at, or in connection with, the Excise Depôt shall be maintained by the officer in charge in Form 15.

17. All vessels and weights used at the depôt in measuring out spirits or ganja shall from time to time, be inspected and gauged by the Superintendent of Excise or his Assistant, and, whenever this is done, the result shall be recorded by the inspecting officer in the diary kept in Form 13.

18. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of Excise shall inspect the depôt as frequently as possible without previous notice being given.

SPECIAL RULES.

PART II.—ARRACK.

19. In these rules the word "to gauge" means to determine the quantity of spirits contained in any receptacle, or to determine the capacity of a cask or other receptacle, and "to prove" means to test the strength of spirits by an hydrometer.

20. For supplies of spirits the Superintendent of Excise shall send to the Officer in charge of the Mysore Government distillery, an indent in Form 1A appended, showing the number of casks of spirit required.

21. No spirits shall be received into the depôt unless accompanied by a permit in Form 2A. from the Officer in charge of the Mysore Government distillery, and stored in a cask registered in Form 14 and sealed with that officer's seal An impression of the seal used by the Officer in charge of the Mysore Government distillery shall be kept at the depôt. On receipt of the liquor at the Excise Depôt the contents of the pass shall be compared by the Officer in charge with the details painted on the casks, and the seals, etc., on the casks examined. Discrepancies or other irregularities discovered shall at once be entered on the reverse of the pass, and in the officer's diary and a report shall also be made to the Superintendent of Excise. The date and hour of receipt of consign-

ments shall also be entered on the reverse of Form 2A, and also on the duplicate of Form 1 A, to show that the indent has been complied with.

22. Prior to the issue of liquor from any cask, the Officer in charge of the depôt shall enter the number of the cask in column 5 of the register to be maintained in Form 3A, and the reputed quantity and strength of its contents in columns 6, 7 and 8. He shall then shew in columns 9, 10 and 11 the total of the above added to the balance from the cask opened next in order preceding. He shall at the same time prove the strength of the contents and enter the result in column 23. A record of issues as they are made from the cask shall be maintained in columns 12—16 of the same register, and, when the balance remaining is insufficient to meet in full the next indent for issue, the amount of the balance shall be entered in columns 18—20. The total actual contents of the cask as ascertained shall be entered in columns 22 and 24, and the wastage or excess as compared with the reputed contents shall be entered in column 25. In the event of the wastage exceeding one per cent. of the reputed contents, an immediate report shall be made through the Superintendent or Excise to the Collector, who, if satisfied that the wastage is due to accident or unavoidable causes, may order the amount to be written off the depôt account; otherwise he shall refer the matter for the orders of the Resident.

23. Payment of the cost price of country spirits shall be made in the following manner:—

(1) A bill for the cost price of the liquor supplied to the depôt shall be submitted by the manufacturers once a fortnight to the Superintendent of Excise.

(2) On receipt of the bill the Superintendent of Excise or his Assistant shall check it with Forms Nos. 1A, 2A and 10A in the depôt, and, having ascertained that the amount of the bill is correct, shall certify to the following effect on the bill. "Certified that I have personally checked this bill with the depôt accounts and found that the amount of the same (rupees in writing) is correct."

(3) Should the bill submitted be found to be incorrect, it shall at once be returned to the manufacturers for amendment.

(4) The Collector shall, on receipt of the bill from the Superintendent of Excise, have it checked with the duplicate permits in Form 2A in his office, and then pass it for payment by the Treasury Officer of the Resident's Treasury.

24. Spirits may only be issued from the depôt for local consumption to licensed arrack shop-keepers on payment of the cost price of the spirits as fixed from time to time, in addition to Government duty of R4-12-0 per gallon of 20° under proof and R4-2-6 per gallon of 30° under proof.

25. No smaller quantity than one imperial gallon shall be issued at any one time, and no spirit shall be issued except of the strengths mentioned in the preceding rule.

26. The measures to be used at the depôt shall be gallons and drams. The gallon shall be the standard imperial gallon, and the dram shall be $\frac{1}{81}$ part thereof.

27. As each cask is first brought into use its exact contents shall be ascertained by actual measurement, with water or spirits. At the same time, as such measurements may be useful for reference, though not absolutely accurate, the capacity by the gauging rod, the diameters and the length shall as far as possible be taken and recorded in a register in Form 14, all entries in which shall be dated and initialled by the officer making them.

28. On each end of all casks used at the Excise Depôt for conveyance of spirit from the distillery or for storage or issue of spirits, the contents in gallons, the consecutive number of the cask according to the register and the letters "C & M S Dpo" shall be legibly cut, or branded or marked in oil paint. The contents of the casks shall be ascertained and marked to the nearest dram. If a cask is taken to pieces for repair or for purposes of easy transport, it need not be regauged, unless, on checking the bung capacity, the diameters and the length, which shall always be done, a difference exceeding one per cent. be found, in which case it shall be regauged.

PART III.—GANJA.

29. For supplies of ganja the Superintendent of Excise shall send to the Officer in charge of the Mysore Government's ganja warehouse an indent in Form 1G, showing the amount of ganja required.

30. No ganja shall be received into the depôt unless accompanied by a permit in Form 2G. from the Officer in charge of the Mysore ganja warehouse and packed in a case sealed by that Officer and bearing the name of the warehouse, the nature of the contents, the gross weight of the case and its contents, and the net weight of the ganja contained in the same. An impression of the seal used by the Officer in charge of the warehouse shall be kept at the Excise Depôt. On receipt of the ganja at the Excise Depôt the contents of the pass shall be compared by the Officer in charge with the details printed on the cases, and the seals, etc., on the cases examined. Discrepancies or other irregularities

discovered shall at once be entered on the reverse of the pass, and in the officer's diary and a report shall also then be made to the Superintendent of Excise. The date and hour of receipt of consignments shall be entered on the reverse of Form 2G, and also on the duplicate of Form 1G, to show that the indent has been complied with.

31. Prior to the issue of ganja from any box, the Officer in charge of the depôt shall enter the number of the box in column 4 of the register to be maintained in Form 3 G, and the reputed weight of its contents in columns 6 and 7. He shall then shew in columns 8 and 9 the total of the above added to the balance from the box opened next in order preceding. A record of issues as they are made from the box shall be maintained in columns 10—14 of the same register, and, when the balance remaining is insufficient to meet in full the next indent for issue, the amount of the balance shall be entered in columns 15 and 16. The total weight of ganja fit for issue as ascertained shall be entered in columns 17 and 18, and the wastage as compared with the reputed contents shall be entered in columns 19 and 20. In the event of the wastage exceeding one per cent. of the reputed contents, an immediate report shall be made through the Superintendent of Excise to the Collector, who, if satisfied that the wastage is due to accident or unavoidable cause, may order the amount to be written off the depôt account; otherwise he shall refer the matter for the orders of the Resident. Refuse and dust shall be burnt by the Superintendent of Excise or, under his special orders, by his Assistant. The date and hour of destruction and the amount destroyed shall be entered in the remarks column of the account under the initials of the officer supervising the same.

32. Ganja shall only be issued from the depôt for local consumption to licensed ganja shop-keepers on payment of the cost price as fixed from time to time, in addition to the Government duty of ₹3 per one seer of 80 tolas.

33. The standard weights to be used at the depôt shall be seers and tolas, 80 tolas being equal to one seer.

34. As soon as each consignment of ganja has been outturned, the cost price of the same shall be remitted by the Officer in charge of the depôt, in Form 12G, to the Mysore Durbar's District Treasury, Bangalore. The amount to be paid for shall be the weight of the ganja as entered in the permit Form 2G, as issued from the Mysore warehouse. On receipt of the remittance one copy of the form shall be signed by the Treasury Officer and returned to the Officer in charge of the depôt; the duplicate shall be retained by him and the triplicate shall be forwarded by him to the Mysore Excise Commissioner's Office.

By order,

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

Form No. I-A.

No. dated 190 .

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EXCISE,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,

TO

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF
BANGALORE DISTILLERY.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will supply me with casks of under-proof liquor.

I have, etc.,

Superintendent of Excise.

No. dated 190 .

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EXCISE,
Civil and Military Station, Bangalore,

TO

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF
BANGALORE DISTILLERY.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that you will supply me with casks of under-proof liquor

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Superintendent of Excise.

Form No. 2-A.

No. COUNTERFOIL.

Pass for the transport of liquor to the Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Name of cartman or carrier.

Time allowed for transit.

Number of cask.	Description and strength of spirits.	Quantity. Gallons.	Quantity. Drams.	Remarks.

Dated 19 . Excise Officer issuing liquor.

No. (TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE COLLECTOR.)

Pass for the transport of liquor to the Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Name of cartman or carrier.

Time allowed for transit.

Number of cask.	Description and strength of spirits.	Quantity. Gallons.	Quantity. Drams.	Remarks.

Dated 19 . Excise Officer issuing liquor.

No. (TO ACCOMPANY THE CONSIGNMENT.)

Pass for the transport of liquor to the Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Name of cartman or carrier.

Time allowed for transit.

Number of cask.	Description and strength of spirits.	Quantity. Gallons.	Quantity. Drams.	Remraks.

Dated 19 . Excise Officer issuing liquor.

ENDORSEMENT.

Produced by at the Excise Depôt on 190 , at A. M., compared with the details painted on the casks and the seals, etc., on the casks examined and found to be correct. Contents received and booked.

Sub-Inspector in charge of the Excise Depôt.

Submitted to the Collector checked.

Dated 19 . Superintendent of Excise.

Form No. 3-A.

Register of spirits received and issued from each cask in the Excise Depôt, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

CASK OR VAT NO.

Date.	Balance from previous cask.			Number and reputed quantity and strength of contents of casks opened				Total.			Issued.									Actual contents ascertained on emptying cask.				Wastage or excess.	Remarks.
											To shops.					Balance in cask carried forward.									
	Quantity.	Strength.	In terms of proof.	Cask No.	Quantity.	Strength.	In terms of proof.	Quantity.	Strength.	In terms of proof.	Permit number.	Shop number.	Quantity.	Strength.	In terms of proof.	Cask No.	Quantity.	Strength.	In terms of proof.	Cask No.	Quantity.	Strength.	In terms of proof.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

The Shroff, Government Excise Depôt, Bangalore.

Sir,

Please receive the sum of ₹ as detailed below, on account of the undermentioned spirits to be removed from the Excise Depôt for sale at Shop No.

				₹	a.	p.
1. Price of	gal. of the strength of	u. p. at ₹	per gal.			
2. Duty on	do.	do.	do.			
			TOTAL ₹			

Yours faithfully,

Licensee of Shop, N

Form 5-A.

No dated 19 .

Received from

the sum of *₹ as detailed below.

			₹	a.	p.
1. Price of arrack at ₹	gals. of per gal.	u. p.			
2. Duty on arrack at ₹	gals. of per gal.	u. p.			
		Total ₹			

Initials of Shroff.

No. dated 19

Received from

the sum of ₹ as detailed belo

			₹	a.
1. Price of arrack at ₹	gals. of per gal.	u. p.		
2. Duty on arrack at ₹	gals. of per gal.	u. p.		
		Total ₹		

Shroff at Excise Depôt.

---

*Here enter the amount in words.

Form 6-A.

No. Dated 19

To

The Officer in charge of the Excise Depôt, Bangalore.

Sir,

Please issue permit for the transport of the undermentioned spirit for the duty and the price of which I herewith submit Shroff's receipt No. dated for ₹

Quantity.	Strength.	Price.	Duty.	Consignee's shop's No.	Consignee's shop's Locality.	Remarks.

Yours faithfully,

Licensee of Shop No.

Licensed Shop-keepeer named. No. is permitted to transpo
the undermentioned arrack to his licensed shop at from the Governmer
Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station.

Serial No. of permit.	Date and hour of issue.	Quantity of arrack issued.	No. of cask from which issued.	Route by which the arrack is to go.	Period of the currency of the permit.	Signature of the person granting the permit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Form 8-A.

Detailed Account showing the quantity of spirits sold daily to retail vendors of arrack in the Civil and Military Station.

Month and date.	Arrack Shop No.	No. of gallons sold.		Price of spirits.			Government duty.			Total.			REMARKS.
		Gals.	Ds.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
	1												
	2												
	3												
	4												
	5												
	6												
	7												
	8												
	9												
	10												
	11												
	12												
	13												
	14												
	15												
	16												
	17												
	18												
	19												
	20												
TOTAL													

Duplicate.

No. dated 190 .

From

The Superintendent of Excise,
Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

To

The Officer in charge of the Mysore
Ganja Warehouse, Bangalore.

Si

I have the honor to request that you will supply me with seers of ganja.

I have, etc.,

Superintendent of Excise.

Original.

No. dated 190

From

The Superintendent of Excise,
Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

To

The Officer in charge of the Mysore
Ganja Warehouse, Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will supply me with seers of ganja.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Superintendent of Excise.

Form 2-G.

Counterfoil.

No.

Pass for the transport of ganja to the Excise Depôt of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Name of cartman or carrier.

Time allowed for transit.

No. of case or chest.	Quantity.		REMARKS.
	Seers.	Tolas.	

Excise Officer issuing ganja.

(To be submitted to the Collector.)

No.

Pass for the transport of ganja to the Excise Depôt of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Name of cartman or carrier.

Time allowed for transit.

No. of case or chest.	Quantity.		REMARKS.
	Seers.	Tolas.	

Excise Officer issuing ganja.

(To accompany the consignment.)

No.

Pass for the transport of ganja to the Excise Depôt of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

Name of cartman or carrier.

Time allowed for transit.

Name of case or chest.	Quantity.		REMARKS.
	Seers.	Tolas.	

Excise Officer issuing ganja.

Produced by at the Excise Depôt and compared with the details marked on the cases / chests and the seals, etc., examined and found to be correct.

Sub-Inspector.

Endorsement.

Received seers of ganja as per pass No. dated from the Officer in charge of the Mysore Ganja Warehouse at on

Sub-Inspector.

Form No. 3-G.

Register of ganja received into and issued from each box in the Excise Depôt, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Date.	In hand.		Received.				Totals.		Issues.							Balance.		Total weight fit for issue.		Wastage.	
									To Shops Nos.												
									1	2	3	4	5								
	Seers.	Tolas.	Box No.	Permit No. and date.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		

To

The Shroff, Government Excise Depôt, Bangalore.

Sir,

Please receive the sum of ₹ as detailed below, on account of the undermentioned quantity of ganja to be removed from the Excise Depôt for sale at Shop No.

		₹	a.	p.
1. Price of	seers of ganja at ₹ per seer			
2. Duty on	do. do.			
	TOTAL ₹			

Yours faithfully,

Licensee of Shop No.

Form No. 5-G.

No. Dated 19 . Received from the sum of ₹ as detailed below.

	₹	a.	p.
1. Price of seers of ganja, at ₹ per seer.			
2. Duty on seers of ganja, at ₹ per seer.			
TOTAL ₹			

Initials of Shroff.

No. Dated 19 . Received from the sum of* ₹ as detailed below.

	₹	a.	p.
1. Price of seers of ganja, at ₹ per seer.			
2. Duty on seers of ganja, at per seer.			
TOTAL ₹			

Shroff at Excise Depôt.

*Here enter the amount in words.

Form No. 6-G.

No. Dated 19 .

To

The Officer in charge of the Excise Depôt, Bangalore.

Sir,

Please issue permit for the transport of the undermentioned quantity of ganja, for the duty on and the price of which I herewith submit Shroff's receipt No. , dated for ₹

Quantity.	Price.			Duty.			Consignee's Shop's No.	Consignee's Shop's Locality.	Remarks.
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.			

Yours faithfully,

Licensee for Shop No.

Ganja Permit Book.

Licensed Shop-keeper named No. is permitted to transport the undermentioned ganja to his licensed shop at from the Government Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Serial No. of permit.	Date and hour of issue.	Quantity of ganja issued.	Route by which the ganja is to go.	Period of currency of permit	Signature of the person granting the permit.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Form No. 8-G.

Statement showing the quantity of ganja sold daily to retail vendors of ganja in the Civil and Military Station.

Month and date.	Ganja Shop No.	No. of seers sold.		Price.			Government duty.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
		Seers.	Tolas.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
TOTAL.													

Form No. 9-A. 9-G.

No.

ORIGINAL.

Challan for payment of money into the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore.

By whom paid (with signature and date).	On what account.	AMOUNT. R	a.	p.
Rupees . .	TOTAL .			

Received Rupees entered

Resident's Treasury.

Date,

Treasurer. Accountant.

Treasury Officer.

No.

DUPLICATE.

Challan for payment of money into the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore.

By whom paid (with signature and date).	On what account.	AMOUNT. R	a.	p.
Rupees . .	TOTAL .			

Received Rupees entered

Resident's Treasury.

Date,

Treasurer. Accountant.

Treasury Officer.

Form No. 10-A.

Abstract account of total daily receipts and sales of arrack at the Excise Depôt with abstract stock and cash account for the month of 19

Month and date.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					Total.		Expenditure.						Closing balance.		Price.			Duty.			Remarks.
			Pass.		No. of casks.	Quantity.				Sales.		Wastage.		Total.										
	Gls.	Drs.	No.	Date.		Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.	Gls.	Drs.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Total																								

Form No. $\frac{\text{11-A.}}{\text{11-G.}}$

Receipts.					Cash Account.	Expenditure.				
Month and date.	Particulars.	Amount.			Total.			Remarks.	Month and date.	Particulars.	Amount.			Total.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.				₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	

Form No. 10-G.

Detailed account of total daily sails of ganja at the Excise Depôt with abstract stock and cash account for the month of 190

Month and Date.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					Total.		Expenditure.						Closing Balance.		Price of ganja.			Duty.			Remarks.
			Pass.		No. of boxes.	Quantity.				Sales.		Wastage.		Total.										
	Seers.	Tolas.	No.	Date.		Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	Seers.	Tolas.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	
Total .	—																							

Form No. 11-G.

No.

(To be kept by the Officer in charge of the Depôt.)

Challan for the payment of money into the Bangalore District Treasury.

By whom paid (with signature and date).	On what account.	Amount.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.	
Rupees	Total .	—	—	—	

The above mentioned amount has been received and entered in the treasury account on 190 .

Treasury Officer.

Nagadi Gumasta.

Shroff.

Form No. 12-G.

No.

(To be delivered at the District Treasury.)

Challan for the payment of money into the Bangalore District Treasury.

By whom paid (with signature and date).	On what account.	Amount.			Remarks.
		₹	a.	p.	
Rupees	Total .	—	—	—	

The above mentioned amount has been received and entered in the Treasury account on 190 .

Treasury Officer.

Nagadi Gumasta.

Shroff.

Form No. 13-G.

No.

(To be sent to the Excise Commissioner's

Challan for the payment of money in Bangalore District Treasury.

By whom paid (with signature and date).	On what account.	Amount.			R
		₹	a.	p.	
Rupees	Total .	—	—	—	

The above mentioned amount has be received and entered in the treasury account 190 .

Treasury Officer.

Nagadi Gumasta.

Shroff.

Form No. 13.

Diary of the Officer in charge of the Excise Depôt.

Date.	Serial No. of transaction.	Hour.	No. of lock ticket.		Particulars.
			Put on.	Taken off.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Form No. 14.

Register of casks used in the Excise Depôt of the Civil and Military Station.

Consecutive No.	Contents in gallons by measurement.	Bung measurement.		Diameter at heads (inside).	Length.	Date of measurement.	Initials of measuring officer.	Remarks.
		From bang hole to lower chunt (average).	Bung diameter.					

Date of receipt.	Description of article.	REMARKS.

Bangalore, the 28th February, 1902.

No. 1093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 65 of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules in supersession of all previous rules for the grant of licenses for the sale of spirits, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs :—

1. In these rules the term "foreign liquor" means and includes all wines, spirits and beer imported from foreign territories by sea or land, all coloured and flavoured spirits manufactured in the country and cocoanut toddy arrack manufactured in Malabar and excised at the tariff rates of import duty, and country brewed beer, or beer imported in a condensed form and afterwards converted into potable beer and duly excised, but does not include methylated spirits, ordinary arrack, and plain rectified spirits manufactured in the country and excised at tariff rates.

2. The Collector may issue licenses in the appropriate forms appended to these rules for any of the following purposes. Unless otherwise ordered by the Resident the fees noted in each case shall be payable in respect of licenses so granted.

(1) For the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises ; R100.

(2) For the sale of country spirits to be consumed on the premises : R180.

(3) For the sale of country beer to be consumed on the premises : R180.

(4) For the sale of toddy : R25.

(5) For the sale of intoxicating drugs : R10.

(6) For the wholesale sale of foreign liquor : R50.

(7) For the issue of samples by persons in possession of licenses for the wholesale sale of foreign liquor : R25.

(8) For the retail sale in quantities not less than one pint of bottled foreign liquor not to be consumed on the premises : R50.

(9) For the retail or wholesale sale of beer on draught not to be consumed on the premises : R50.

(10) For the retail sale of foreign liquor in quantities less than one quart not to be consumed on the premises : R25

(11) For the sale of foreign liquors by keepers of hotels and boarding houses to residents in such institutions : R50.

(12) For the sale of pure rectified spirits by chemists and druggists, R10.

(13) For the sale of spirits or fermented liquor at race-meetings : bazaars or other public entertainments for periods not exceeding 10 days : R5 per diem.

3. The Collector may sell by auction the right to hold any of the licenses mentioned in rule 2 for any period.

The terms and conditions of the sale and of the grant and issue of licenses shall be as follows :—

i. Each bidder at the auction shall deposit the sum of R50 before bidding. The shops shall, subject to the provisions of the next succeeding clause, be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price, subject to formal confirmation by the Collector. Such formal confirmation shall, unless revised by the Resident for special reasons, be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid and shall be necessary whether the sale be held by the Collector himself or by any other officer deputed by him. Parties intending to bid must attend either in person or by duly accredited agents.

ii. It shall be within the discretion of the officer conducting the sale to decline to accept any bid or deposit if, for any sufficient reason, he considers such acceptance to be undesirable.

iii. As soon as the auction is completed, the deposit made by each unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him on application. As the auction proceeds, the person whose bid is accepted for each shop shall at once deposit a sum equal to half a month's rent for that shop in addition to the deposit required under clause i. Should he fail to do this, the deposit made by him under clause i shall be forfeited, the shop shall at once be put up again for sale on the above conditions, and he shall be debarred from bidding again for the same or any other shop.

iv. Those persons to whom shops have been knocked down, and who have made deposits as provided in clause iii shall also, within seven days from the date of auction, deposit such further sum as with the former deposits will make up an amount equal to two months' rent of each shop knocked down to them, and shall take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth.

amount prescribed under clause iv, or to provide two sureties to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of contract. All expenses attendant upon this proceeding shall be borne by the purchaser.

vi. On the failure of any person to make deposit under clause iv, or to take out a license as aforesaid, or to comply, if required to do so, with a requisition under clause v, the deposits made under clauses i and iii shall be forfeited, and the shop or shops re-sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Collector.

vii. Re-sale effected under clause vi shall be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who shall forfeit any gain that may ensue owing to a rise in price, and, in the event of loss by re-sale, shall make good deficiency that may be occasioned through his default. In the latter case the forfeited deposits shall be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale and the remainder, if any, shall be recovered from the bidder in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposits shall be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder shall be similarly liable if the privilege be disposed of otherwise than by re-sale and such disposal results in loss to Government.

viii. A purchaser at an auction sale or re-sale shall not be permitted to sell transfer or sub-let the right he has acquired or any interest therein without the consent of the Collector, which for any adequate reason may be withheld. Nor shall he appoint any person to act as his agent in the management of the shop without the Collector's previous approval.

ix. In case of any breach of the conditions of the license, either by the purchaser or by any person in his employment, it shall be competent for the Collector to declare the money deposited with him forfeited and to cancel and re-sell the license at the purchaser's risk, and all loss caused thereby shall be made good by him.

x. The forfeiture of deposit, or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of the purchaser or any of his servants for any offence which may be committed against the Excise Laws or Rules in force.

xi. If it comes to the knowledge of the Collector that the purchaser fails to open his shop, or to carry on his business with due care and attention, or that he has been convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code, or under the Excise Laws or Rules, it shall be lawful to the Collector to cancel his license, and to re-sell or otherwise dispose of the privilege at the purchaser's risk.

xii. The purchaser shall pay the amount for which the privilege above described has been purchased, into the Resident's Treasury in equal monthly instalments on or before the 20th of each month commencing from the 1st of the month in which the license comes into force. If the deposit made by him under clause iv be in cash, it will be taken in payment of the instalments due on the last two months of the period of the lease. Failing payment by the 20th of the month, the Collector may at once proceed to recover the arrears in the manner prescribed by law. If the instalment has not been paid by the 5th of the following month the Collector may suspend or cancel the license and issue notice of re-sale and may re-sell the license on the day fixed with effect from the date of its issue to the new purchaser. In that case the deposit shall be forfeited, and if it should fall short of the arrears due and the loss, if any, caused by the suspension or re-sale, the purchaser shall be responsible for the difference which may be recovered by the Collector in the manner prescribed by law. If the Collector does not re-sell the shop he may make such other arrangements as may appear advisable for the remainder of the lease, in which case he will serve a notice upon the defaulting purchaser detailing the nature of the arrangement made. No remission or abatement of the rent shall, on any account whatever, be claimable by the purchaser.

xiii. The purchaser shall pay the license fee prescribed by rule 2 above to the credit of the Assigned Tract into the Resident's Treasury or to any officer duly authorized by the Resident to receive such payments, in two half-yearly instalments payable on or before the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December.

xiv. The purchaser of the shop shall be liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth in the prescribed form of license, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

4. All licenses granted under these rules shall be subject to the following conditions :—

i. The license shall not have any pecuniary dealings of any kind whatever with any excise or revenue official.

ii. Sale of $\frac{\text{liquor}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ shall be made only in the building specified in the license granted and not elsewhere on any pretext whatever.

iii. The licensee shall be bound by any additional rules which may be prescribed under the Excise Law now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, and shall, on requisition by the Collector, or by any officer duly authorized by the Collector, deliver up this license for amendment or for the issue of a fresh license accordingly.

v. The licensee shall keep a true account in ink in such form as may be prescribed by the Resident, showing the quantity (and, in the case of arrack, the strength) of the liquor or intoxicating drugs received in his shop, the quantity (and, in the case of arrack the strength) of the liquor or intoxicating drugs sold, the prices at which they are sold and the quantity remaining unsold each day. Such account shall be produced for the inspection of the Collector, or any Excise Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector. An inspection note-book with the pages numbered consecutively shall also be maintained intact at each shop at the cost of the licensee so that officers who may inspect the shop may enter their remarks therein This note-book shall be handed over to the Collector or any officer authorized by him to receive it, whenever it is demanded. The licensee shall furnish such other returns and information as may from time to time be required by the Collector or the Superintendent of Excise.

vi. All $\frac{\text{liquor}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ kept for sale shall be of good quality and wholesome.

vii. The license may at any time be withdrawn by the Collector on giving one month's notice. The Collector may also direct that the shop shall be temporarily closed on the grounds of police administration or expediency. No remission or compensation shall be claimed if it is found necessary to enforce this latter clause.

viii. The licensee shall place his license in a conspicuous place on the premises licensed.

ix. The licensee shall fix in a conspicuous part of the front of his shop a signboard on which his name as well as that of the vendor, the $\frac{\text{liquor}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ he is licensed to sell and the number of his license shall be legibly inscribed in *English* and the vernacular language of the locality in which the shop is situated.

x. The licensee shall prevent all drunkenness or disorder or gaming within his shop. Persons suffering from leprosy or other contagious diseases shall not be employed in the shops or in transport of $\frac{\text{liquor}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ to the shop. He shall not harbour robbers, thieves or riotous persons, neither shall he harbour or conceal soldiers, knowing or having reason to believe such soldiers to be deserters, but shall give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer as to any such persons who may resort to his shop. Neither shall he permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain in the shop.

xi. The licensee shall not open his shop before sunrise, nor keep it open after 9 P. M., except on special permit to be obtained from the Collector or the Superintendent of Excise.

xii. The licensee shall neither sell nor give $\frac{\text{liquor}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$

(*a*) without the permission of the Commanding Officer, or a person authorized by him, to any

(1) European non-commissioned officer or private ;

(2) European or Eurasian camp follower ;

(3) Members of the families of any of the aforesaid persons ;

(*b*) whilst on duty to any

(1) Sepoy, member of the police or excise department ; or

(2) Servant of a railway company ;

(*c*) under any circumstance to any

(1) European vagrant under escort of the police ;

(2) Child under twelve years of age ; or

(3) Insane person.

xiii. Should the licensee hold more than one kind of license for the sale of $\frac{\text{liquor}}{\text{intoxicating drugs}}$ on the same premises, he shall keep his account of transactions under each license separately.

5 All licenses granted under these rules for the vend of foreign spirits or foreign fermented liquor shall be subject to the following conditions :—

i. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured and flavoured, coloured or compounded in India and received into or kept for sale at the licensee's shop shall be conspicuously labelled or branded with the words "spirits manufactured in India." All foreign liquor imported in bulk, and bottled in the Madras Presidency, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore or the Mysore State received into or kept for sale, shall bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license, and the place of bottling.

ii. The licensee shall not rectify, colour, dilute or adulterate, spirits in any manner whatever.

i. The room used for the shop shall always be separate from the shop-keeper's dwelling house. The shop shall have only one door which shall face the street, and there shall be no windows or other openings to the rear or ends of the building. No second room shall be allowed for the sale of liquor / intoxicating drugs or for the use of customers.

ii. The licensee shall maintain a sufficient supply of liquor / intoxicating drugs in his shop which shall never be less than two imperial gallons / two seers.

iii. The licensee shall not allow any quantity of liquor / intoxicating drugs exceeding the quantity which the Resident may from time to time prescribe, to be conveyed from the premises, except on special passes which may be obtained, for special reasons only, from the Collector or the Superintendent of Excise.

The quantity of liquor / intoxicating drugs at present allowed to be conveyed out of the shop is in the case of—

a. Liquor—nil.

b. Intoxicating drugs—5 tolas of ganja, charas or preparation thereof; 1 seer of bhang or preparation thereof.

iv. The licensee shall not receive any grain, jewels, goods, wearing apparel, or other article, in barter or pawn for liquor, neither, save in the case of liquor sold under an hotel licensee, shall any credit be given. Payment for liquor shall be made in ready money only, at the time of sale.

"By order,"
C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

, Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to keep a Refreshment Room or tavern in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule, from the 1st day of April 190 to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

The privilege conferred by this license extends only to the sale of foreign liquor to be consumed on the premises.

1. The licensee shall not keep or sell plain rectified spirits.

2. The licensee shall, in addition to the prescribed license fee paid to the credit of the Assigned Tract into the Resident's Treasury, also pay in the same manner a license fee of R2 per hogshead on all beer sold in excess of 7½ hogshead a month.

3. The country brewed beer or porter sold or kept for sale in the licensee's shop shall be of such quality as may be approved of by the Resident.

4. The country brewed beer or porter sold or kept for sale in the shop shall be of the same quality and density as the brewer, from whom it is obtained, is by the conditions of his license bound to supply without dilution or adulteration of any kind. Beer or porter unfit for consumption shall be destroyed.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902, rules 4, 5 and 6 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4, 5 and 6.]

Form 2.

(For the sale of country spirits to be consumed on the premises.)

I, Collector of the Civil and Military Station Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell arrack by retail in the shop specified in the accompanying schedule, from the 1st day of April 190 to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale by retail of arrack of the strength of 20° U. P. and 30° U. P.

2. The licensee shall purchase spirits only from the Government Excise Depôt in the Civil and Military Station at such rates as may from time to time be fixed exclusive of the Government duty of R4-12-0 per gallon of 20° U. P. and R4-2-6 per gallon of 30° U. P., which together with the cost price shall be paid into the Resident's Treasury or to any officer duly authorized by the Resident to receive such payments. Applications for issue of liquor shall in every case be supported by receipts showing that the duty and

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902, rules 4 and 6 of which are reproduced below:—

[Here enter Rules 4 and 6.]

Form 3.

(For the sale of country beer and porter to be consumed on the premises.)

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell country beer and porter by retail in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April 1902 to the 31st day of March 1903, subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The privilege conferred by this license extends only to the sale by retail of country beer and porter manufactured by the licensed brewers in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Nilgiris.

2. The beer and porter sold or kept in the shop shall be of the same quality and density as the brewer, from whom it is obtained, is by the conditions of his license bound to supply without dilution or adulteration of any kind. Beer or porter unfit for consumption shall be destroyed.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902, rules 4 and 6 of which are reproduced below:—

[Here enter Rules 4 and 6.]

, Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell toddy by retail in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule, from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th day of June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The privilege conferred by this license extends only to the manufacture and sale by retail of toddy, from date, cocoanut, sago and dadasal palm trees in the territories of the Mysore State which, subject to the tree-tax rules in force in that State, may be obtained in the groves assigned to the toddy shops as specified in the schedule annexed, or from the trees in private lands, under private arrangement between you and the owners of such lands.

2. The licensee shall not keep in the shop nor sell toddy unfit for consumption. Such toddy shall be removed for vinegar under a permit which may be granted by the Superintendent of Excise, or be destroyed in the presence of an Excise Officer. It shall rest with the Superintendent of Excise to decide as to whether the toddy is fit for consumption as toddy or not.

3. The licensee shall not transport any toddy from the frontier line of the Civil and Military Station to the shops without a permit. General permit for such transport will on application be granted by the Superintendent of Excise.

List of palm groves assigned to the shops in the Civil and Military Station.

Name of Taluk to which trees have been reassigned.	Name of village where the trees are situated.	Survey No.	Approximate No. of trees.	Remarks.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February, 1902, rules 4 and 6 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4 and 6.]

Form 5.

(For the sale of intoxicating drugs.)

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell intoxicating drugs by retail in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the sale by retail of ganja, charas, or bhang or other intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant, that is to say, to the sale of any quantity not in excess of 5 tolas.

2. The licensee shall purchase ganja, charas, or other intoxicating drugs only from the Government depôt within the Civil and Military Station at such rates as may be fixed from time to time, exclusive of the Government duty of R3 per seer of 80 totals, unless specially permitted or directed to take over the stock of a retail vendor whose license has expired.

3. The licensee shall not keep in his shop, offer for sale, or sell any ganja, charas, bhang, etc., except that obtained from the Government depôt within the Civil and Military Station or from a licensed vendor under the conditions of clause 2.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February, 1902, rules 4 and 6 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4 and 6]

Form 6.

(For the wholesale sale of foreign liquor.)

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell foreign liquor by wholesale in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The privilege extends to the wholesale sale of foreign liquor only, not to be consumed on the premises.

2. The licensee shall sell liquor only to licensed dealers.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

(Here enter Rules 4 and 5)

Form 7.

(For the issue of samples by persons in possession of licenses for the wholesale sale of foreign liquor.)

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to open bottles and other receptacles containing foreign liquor for sale by you and to issue samples of the same in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The licensee shall not issue any sample of liquor that exceeds one reputed pint.

2. The licensee shall not issue samples other than samples of liquor that he has already obtained a license to sell.

3. The licensee shall not issue samples to any person who is not a licensed dealer in foreign liquor.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902, rules 4 and 5 of which are reproduced below :—

(Here enter Rules 4 and 5.)

Form 8.

(For the retail sale of foreign liquor in quantities not less than one pint of bottled foreign liquor not to be consumed on the premises.)

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell foreign liquor by retail in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule, from the 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The privilege conferred by this license extends only to the sale of foreign liquor not to be consumed on the premises.

2. The licensee shall not sell liquor in a quantity less than one reputed pint, unless he also possesses a license in form 10 that will be granted to him at the discretion of the Collector on payment of an additional fee of R25.

8. All liquor kept or sold in the shop shall be contained in receptacles sealed or capsuled (unless the licensee possesses a license in form 10.)

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,

Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093 dated the 28th February 1902, rules 4 and 5 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4 and 5.]

Form 9.

(For the retail or wholesale sale of beer on draught not to be consumed on the premises.)

I, , Collector of Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell beer by retail or wholesale in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The licensee shall not sell or give beer to any one in smaller quantities than one pint, or one-twelfth of an imperial gallon. No beer shall on any account whatever be consumed on the premises, but shall be removed therefrom in a cask or a jug or bottle.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,

Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902, rule 4 of which is reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rule 4.]

, Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell foreign liquor by retail in the premises specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. No other liquor than that for the sale of which the licensee has already obtained a retail license shall be sold under this license.

2. The license shall not permit any liquor sold by him to be consumed on the premises.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902, rules 4 and 5 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4 and 5.]

Form II.

For the sale of foreign liquors by keepers of hotels and boarding houses, to residents in such institutions.

I, , Collector of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell foreign liquor at your Hotel / Boarding House specified in the accompanying schedule from the 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The licensee shall not sell liquor to any person other than residents in the Hotel / Boarding House for their own use or for that of their guests or to casual visitors requiring liquor without meal or meals supplied to them.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore,

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February, 1902, rules 4, 5 and 6 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4, 5 and 6.]

I, , Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to possess and sell pure rectified spirits in the premises specified in the accompaying schedule from the 1st day of April 190 , to the 31st day of March 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The privilege conferred extends only to the possession and sale of pure rectified spirits.

2. The licensee shall not possess pure rectified spirits in excess of ten imperial gallons or such larger quantity as the Resident may specially authorise.

3. The licensee shall not sell pure rectified spirits for other than *bonâ fide* medical, industrial and scientific purposes.

4. The licensee shall not sell at one time to the same person more than one reputed pint in the case of sale to a private individual, and two reputed quarts in the case of sale to a chemist, medical practitioner or scientific body, and three imperial gallons to any Government, Local Fund or Municipal Hospital.

Schedule showing boundaries of shop.

Street and door number and name of house owner.	Bounded on the				Remarks.
	North by—	East by—	South by—	West by—	

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902 rule 4 of which is reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rule 4].

Form 13.

(For the sale of spirits or fermented liquor at race meetings, bazaars or other public entertainments for periods not exceeding ten days.)

I, , Collcetor of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the provisions of the Excise Act, XII of 1896, hereby license you to sell spirits or fermenented liquor at subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you the said :—

1. The license shall be granted only to persons already in possession of some other license for the sale of spirits or fermented liquor.

2. The license shall be granted at the discretion of the Collector for periods not exceeding 10 days and on such conditions as he may deem necessary for the occasion.

Given under my hand and seal this day of in the year 190 , at Bangalore.

Collector, Civil and Military Station,
Bangalore.

This license is issued subject to the provisions of the Excise Laws for the time being in force in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Special attention is invited to the rules contained in the Resident's Notification No. 1093, dated the 28th February 1902 rules 4, 5 and 6 of which are reproduced below :—

[Here enter Rules 4, 5 and 6.]

charge of the offices of the District Magistrate and Collector, and President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 3rd March, 1902.

No. 1306.—Under section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. E. S. Lloyd, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class and District Magistrate of the said Civil and Military Station.

The 10th March, 1902.

No. 1319.—In supersession of the Resident's Notification No. 6057, dated the 5th December, 1901, Mr. W. McHutchin, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Mysore State, is, under articles 264 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days and in continuation special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and seventeen days from the 5th February, 1902.

By Order,

L. RUSSELL,
First Assistant Resident.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1902

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March, 1902.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	95,00,000	10,71,82,040	11,66,82,040	3,62,84,444	2,32,21,467	...	...	5,95,05,91
Allahabad	...	1,43,04,945	1,43,04,945	1,84,64,104	15,60,540	...	...	2,00,24,70.
Lahore	...	2,23,11,515	2,23,11,515	75,51,377	20,82,293	...	...	96,03,67
Bombay	08,28,090	7,07,08,465	7,75,36,555	1,17,03,319	3,39,82,560	...	...	4,56,85,87
Karachi	...	75,93,460	75,93,460	12,19,470	22,86,540	...	...	35,06,01
Madras	9,07,190	3,09,32,655	3,15,39,845	1,48,77,650	63,74,700	...	..	2,12,52,45
Calicut	...	10,01,715	10,01,715	5,43,215	1,50,975		...	6,91,21
Rangoon	...	1,09,14,165	1,09,14,165	1,70,97,350	29,57,595	...	...	2,00,54,94
	1,72,35,280	26,47,08,960	28,19,44,240					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			14,59,515					
Total ₹			28,04,84,725	10,78,68,049	7,26,16,730	...	...	18,04,84,77
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil*
							Net Total ₹	18,04,84,77
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,9
							Grand Total	28,04,84,72

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1902.

No. 47.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of February, 1902.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Bajaura . . .	Punjab	12th February	Opened.
Tirumalrayapatnam .	Madras	1st „	Ditto.
Teldeniya . . .	Ceylon	10th „	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Bally	East Indian Railway	22nd February	Opened.
Ballykhal . . .	Ditto ditto	22nd „	Closed.
Goregaon . . .	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	18th „	Ditto.
Malad	Ditto ditto ditto .	18th „	Opened.

Note.—The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—

On the East Indian Railway—

"Barabani" instead of "Damohani."

M. J. BRIND,
Director, Traffic Branch.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Simla, the 3rd March 1902.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

Major S. F. Crocker, I.S.C., Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Calcutta, for six months with effect from the 28th March 1902, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Pension service 19th year commenced on the 10th March, 1901.

H. GOAD, Colonel,
Director, Army Remount Department.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 5th March, 1902.

No. 10.—Mr. E. Burton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Rawalpindi on the 6th January, 1902.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		£	
W.-62 of 1901-02	D-41 37941	1,000	L. Baldewa Prasad, grain merchant, Mohalla Nar Basti, Moradabad.
	D-41 38105	1,000	

P. G. JACOB,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD;
The $\frac{5th}{6th}$ March, 1902.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 11th March, 1902.

No. 341-*P*.—Major A. W. Alcock, I.M.S., F.R.S., Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted three months' privilege leave combined with sixteen months' furlough, with effect from the 19th April, 1902.

Captain A. F. McArdle, I.M.S., Surgeon Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Indian Museum during the absence of Major A. W. Alcock.

By order,

A. ALCOCK, Major, I.M.S,
Honorary Secretary.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 7th March, 1902.

No. 296—328-*X*.—Under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Captain H. B. Peacock, I.S.C., Officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class to be exercised within the Ajmer District.

By order,

R. M. KING,
for First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1902.

No. 8.—Mr. A. E. Pearse, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 20th February, 1902, and until further orders.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 7th March, 1902.

No. 3.—Commander W. G. Beauchamp, R.I.M., is granted furlough (P. A.) out of India, for one year, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

The 11th March, 1902.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant B. H. Jones for six months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the $\frac{6th}{7th}$ March, 1902.

No. 459-*Ap.*—Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th February, 1902.

The 13th March, 1902.

No. 498-*Ap.*—Mr. Abdulla Khan is appointed, with effect from the 27th February, 1902, to be a Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, on probation for six months, in the vacancy caused by the death of Lala Balmukand, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

Accounts of the Indian People's Famine Trust from its creation up to the calendar year 1901.

Particulars.	₹ a. p.	Amount. Government Securities. ₹	Amount. Cash. ₹ a. p.
Commission @ Re-4-0 % charged on the Interest of ₹ 656 4 0		...	1 10 3
Ditto „ 1,176 6 3		...	2 15 0
Ditto „ 4,375 0 0		...	10 15 0
Ditto „ 3,823 4 3		...	9 8 11
Ditto „ 2,187 8 0		..	5 7 6
Cost of investment of Government Promissory Notes for ₹12,600 in 3½ % loan of 1865—			
Nominal value of notes purchased	12,600 0 0		
Interest from 1st November 1900 to 6th March 1901.	153 2 0		
	12,753 2 0		
Deduct—Discount @ 5 % ₹ 630 0 0			
Less—Income Tax @ 5 pies „ 3 15 9	633 15 9	...	12,119 2 3
Commission @ Re-4-0 % charged on the Interest of ₹ 10,283 0 0		...	25 11 4
Ditto „ 2,187 8 0		...	5 7 6
Ditto „ 15,750 0 0		...	39 6 0
Cost of investment of Government Promissory Notes for ₹10,700 in 3½ % loan of 1865—			
Nominal value of notes purchased	10,700 0 0		
Interest from 1st May to 9th July 1901	70 11 9		
	10,770 11 9		
Deduct—Discount @ ₹4-10-0 ₹ 494 14 0			
Less—Income Tax @ 5 pies „ 1 13 6	496 11 6	..	10,274 0 3
Cost of investment of Government Promissory Notes for ₹18,400 in 3½ % loan of 1865—			
Nominal value of notes purchased	18,400 0 0		
Interest from 1st May to 31st July 1901	159 3 5		
	18,559 3 5		
Deduct—Discount @ ₹3-7-0 ₹ 632 8 0			

Date.	Particulars.	Government Securities. 3½ per cent. 1842-43. ₹	3½ per cent. 1865. ₹	3½ per cent. 1854-55. ₹	3½ per cent. 1879. ₹	3½ per cent. 1900-01. ₹
1900.						
September, 18	Received from His Highness the Moharajah of Jeypur.	75,000	75,000	2,25,000	...	12,25,000
October, 30	Conversion interest on Government Promissory Notes for ₹75,000 of 1842-43, transferred to 1865 for the period ended 30th April, 1900.	—75,000	+75,000	...	...	...
„ 30	Conversion interest on Government Promissory Notes for ₹1,00,000 of 1854-55, transferred to 1865 for the period ended 30th April, 1900.	...	+1,00,000	—1,00,000	...	...
November, 26	Interest for the half-year ended 31st October, 1900, on Government Promissory Notes for ₹2,50,000 of 1865.	...	...	...	...	...
„ 29	Conversion interest on Government Promissory Notes for ₹3,25,000 of 1900-1901, transferred to 1865 for the period ended 31st October, 1900.	...	+3,25,000	...	...	—3,25,000
1901.						
January, 18	Interest for the half-year ended 30th December, 1900, on Government Promissory Notes for ₹1,25,000 of 1854-55.	...	...	...	...	...
March, 30	By purchase out of accrued interest of Government Promissory Notes as per contra.	...	12,600	...	...	...
May, 30	Interest for the half-year ended 30th April 1901 on Government Promissory Notes for ₹5,07,600 of 1865.	...	...	...	...	...
July, 11	Interest for the half-year ended 29th June, 1901, on Government Promissory Notes for ₹1,25,000 of 1854-55.	...	...	...	...	...
„ 11	Interest for the half-year ended 29th June, 1901, on Government Promissory Notes for ₹9,00,000 of 1900-1901.	...	...	...	...	...
„ 22	By purchase out of accrued interest of Government Promissory Notes as per contra.	...	10,700	...	...	...
August, 19	Ditto ditto ditto.	...	18,400	...	...	...
October, 9	Received from His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.	...	...	...	3,00,000	...
November, 13	Interest for the half-year ended 31st October, 1901, on Government Promissory Notes for ₹6,16,700 of 1865.	...	...	...	...	...

		Less—Income Tax @ 5 pies	₹, 4 2 4													
		„ Renewing fee . . .	„ 1 0 0	637 10 4	...	17,921 9 1		„	28	.	By purchase of Government Promissory Notes out of accrued interest as per contra.	...	11,200	...	...	...
		Commission @ Ro-4-0 % charged on the Interest of . . . . ₹10,792 4 0			...	26 15 9		„	28	.	Received from His Highness the Moharajah of Jeypur.	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
	28	Ditto „ 4,705 8 0			...	11 12 2		„	28	.	Conversion interest on Government Promissory Notes for ₹4,00,000 of 1900-1901 transferred to 1865 for the period ended 31st October, 1901.	...	+4,00,000	...	...	−4,00,000
	28	Cost of investment of Government Promissory Notes for ₹11,200 on 3½ % loan of 1865—						December,	21	.	Conversion interest on Government Promissory Notes for ₹3,00,000 of 1879 for the period ended 31st October, 1901.	...	+3,00,000	...	−3,00,000	...
		Nominal value of notes purchased . . .		11,200 0 0												
		Interest from 1st to 22nd November 1901 . .		22 13 10												
				11,222 13 10												
		Deduct—Discount @ ₹4-8-0 .	₹504 0 0													
		Less—Income Tax @ 5 pies .	„ 0 9 6	504 9 6	...	10,718 4 4										
	ber, 21	Commission @ Ro-4-0 % charged on the Interest of ₹8,312-8-0—			...	20 12 6										
	31	Balance—														
		Notes of the 3½ % loan of 1865 . .		13,27,900 0 0												
		Ditto 1854-55 . .		1,25,000 0 0												
		Ditto 1900-01 .		9,00,000 0 0	23,52,900											
		Cash			...	13,055 8 8										
		GRAND TOTAL .			23,52,900	64,249 2 6					GRAND TOTAL .	...	13,27,900	1,25,000	...	9,00,000
													23,52,900			

HE TREASURY,
13th March 1902.

A. F. COX,
Honorary Secretary to the Board of Management of the Indian People's Fam

LIABILITIES.	₹	a.	p	ASSETS.	₹	a.	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities .	82,66,626	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	75,93,811	0	0
₹ a p				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,15,46,974	10	3
Public Deposits at Head Office 63,66,207 11 8	1,54,40,228	1	2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,91,20,496	15	2
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,08,99,529	14	11
Public Deposits at Branches . 90,74,020 5 0				Balances with other Banks	14,11,598	7	3
				Bullion .	55,20	7	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . .	6,98,49,557	9	9	Dead Stock	16,22,231	1	11
				Stamps .	14,298	13	0
				Sundries	9,29,400	2	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,41,011	2	4		9,14,10,187	8	5
Sundries	15,24,156	7	10	₹ a. p.			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,08,99,627 12 3	2,70,44,765	12	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,61,45,138 0 5			
RUPEES	11,84,54,953	5	1	RUPEES	11,84,54,953	5	1

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1,12,475 0 0
† Do. do do ,, 1,58,325 0 0
₹ 2,70,800 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th March, 1902.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent
Percentage 30·92.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II

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Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Driver Francis Isaac Faville	Allahabad . .	13th January, 1902 .	The District Judge, Allahabad, on 20th January, 1902.	Will left. No application.
J. Denton, Signaller, Government Telegraph Office	Agra . . .	7th October, 1901 .	The Judge, Agra, on 31st January, 1902.	No Will Mother instructed to apply for Letters of Administration
Mrs. Clarke, of Sadar Bazar.	Sadar Bazar . .	12th October, 1901 .	The Judge, Agra, on 23rd December, 1901	No Will. No application.
Mrs. Jane Hopper .	Ferozepore Cantonment	10th January, 1902	The District Judge, Ferozepore, on 30th January, 1902.	Ditto.
J. Wellsted . .	The Presidency General Hospital.	2nd January, 1902 .	The District Judge, 24-Pargunas, on 8th January, 1902	Ditto.
Miss L. Florentine, 6 Hospital Lane, Calcutta.	Ditto . . .	31st December, 1901 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
James McKee, Fitter, Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, Indaria.	Ditto . .	25th December, 1901 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 6th March 1902.

AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 5th March, 1902.

No. 1958.—Consequent on establishment of a new Tahsil at Killa Saifulla the following appointments are made in the graded list of Tahsildars with effect from the 1st March, 1902:—

(1) Munshi Ahmad Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade is confirmed in that grade.

(2) Lala Bhola Nath, Naib Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of the 5th grade and is posted to the new Tahsil of Killa Saifulla Khan.

The 6th March, 1902.

No. 1967.—Under the provisions of article 264 (A) of the Civil Service Regulations, Gulam, Rasul, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Peshin, is granted 3 months' privilege leave with effect from the 18th February, 1902, and is also granted extraordinary leave without allowances for 3 months in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1968.—On return from the furlough granted in this Office Notification No. 1353, dated the 5th February, 1901, Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, was placed on special duty in connection with the Sibi Horse Show from the 6th to the 14th February, 1902.

No. 1969.—Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar, 5th grade, on relief from special duty, is posted as Tahsildar, Peshin, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Munshi Ghulam Rasul on leave.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *viz.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	₹	₹	Annas.
1-pound tin,	10	12	12
½ „	5	6	8
¼ „	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1901, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, ₹17, or post-free, ₹17-12.
½ „ ₹8-8, „ ₹9.
¼ „ ₹4-4, „ ₹4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed t be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. I is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Super intendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampton Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlsstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 23, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Corrigendum slip for Act XIII of 1900. 1*a*.

Title page and Contents to Acts of 1901. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Index to Acts of 1901. 2*a*. 9*p*. or 3*d*. (1*a*.)

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874), as modified up to 1st December, 1901. 6*a*. 6*p*. or 7*d*. (1*a*.)

The Chaukidars Act, 1856 (XX of 1856), as modified up to 1st December, 1901. 7*a*. 6*p*. or 8*d*. (1*a*.)

The Registration of Ships Act, 1841 and 1850 (X of 1841 and XI of 1850), as modified up to 1st December, 1893, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st December, 1901. 7*a*. or 7*d*. (1*a*.)

Table shewing the effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1901. 6*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables for 1902, embodying notifications by the Government of Bengal and Government of India prescribing holidays during the year with corresponding dates in English, Bengali, Velati, Fusli, etc. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 4*d*. (1*a*.)

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1900, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops and Prisoners in India, for the year. F'cap. Boards. R3 or 4*s*. 6*d*. (8*a*.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November and December, 1901, and January, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

External Land Trade of British India—Accounts for September, October, and November, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the proposed Establishment of a Central Bank in India. F'cap. Boards. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*)

Administration Report of the Mint at Bombay and Calcutta for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1878) of 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 6*a.* or 6*d.* (1*a.*)

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to December, 1901, and January 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R2 or 3*s.* (8*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1900-1901. F'cap. Limp cover. R3-12 or 5*s.* 6*d.* (6*a.*)

Report on the Political Administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Limp cover. R1-8 or 2*s.* (3*a.*)

Annotated Returns of the Dispensaries in Central India for 1900. F'cap. Limp cover. R1-8 or 2*s.* (3*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mountain Warfare, Extracts from, in Gurmukhi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*)

The monthly and half-yearly Indian Army List for January, February, and March, 1902 Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8 or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters for the year 1900. F'cap. Stiff cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (3*a.*)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorized Signalling instructions as applicable to India in Hindi, 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1901 Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Classified List (Public Works Department), Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 31st December, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 4*d.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st January 1902. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. F'cap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6*s.* (7*a.*)

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to the 1st July, 1899, and with foot-notes brought down to 1st April, 1901. R2-8 or 3*s.* 9*d.* (6*a.*)

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (Act IX of 1872), as modified up to the 1st September, 1899 (with foot-notes brought down to 30th June, 1901). R1-4 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (2*a.*)

The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act XI of 1878), as modified up to the 1st December, 1896 (with foot-notes brought down to the 15th May, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Indian Factories Act, 1881 As modified up to the 1st April, 1891 (with foot-notes brought down to 1st July, 1901). 5*a.* 6*p.* or 6*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898 (XIII of 1898). 7*a.* 6*p.* or 9*d.* (1*a.*)

Effect of Legislation for 1898, 1899, and 1900.

Chronological Tables of the Indian Statutes, 1901. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases, Vol. I. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto Vol. II. Cloth bound. R12 or 18*s.* (10*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Quarter bound. R13 or 19*s.* 6*d.* (10*a.*)

Act IX of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War. 1*a.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1901. An Act further to amend the Indian Tolls Act, 1870. 1*a.* 3*p.* or 1*d.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1901. An Act to facilitate the citation of certain Enactments and to amend and repeal certain obsolete Enactments.

Regulation III of 1901. A Regulation further to provide for the suppression of crime in certain frontier districts. 7a. 6p. or 9d. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation IV of 1901. A Regulation to make better provision for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain frontier tracts. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1901. A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899. 1a. 9p. or 2d. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1901. A Regulation to repeal so much as is unrepealed of the Punjab Frontier Regulation, 1872, and of the Hazara Settlement Rules. 1a. or 1d. (1a.)

Regulation VII of 1901. A Regulation to alter certain of the laws in force in the North-West Frontier Province, to declare that certain Enactments are in force therein, and to bar the application of certain others hereto. 11a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

LIST OF TRANSLATIONS AND TRANSLITERATIONS OF ACTS PUBLISHED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1901.

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), as modified up to 1st July, 1899. In Urdu. R1-5 or 1s. 11d. (5a.)
Ditto. In Hindi. R1-5 (5a.).

The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885 (Act XVI of 1885), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 1a. 0p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 1a. 0p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1901 (the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901). In Urdu. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 5a. (1a.)

The Cattle-trespass Act, 1871 (Act I of 1871), as modified up to the 1st April, 1901. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Indian Articles of War). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1901 (An Act further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Hindi. 3p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Arms Act. Corrected to 1st May, 1901. F'cap. Stitched. 6a. or 6d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1901. F'cap. Cloth. 14a. or 1s. 3d. (6a.)

Elementary Mathematics (especially edited for Foresters). By A. P. GRENFELL, Esq. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. (8a.)

The Muhammadan Architecture of Ahmedabad. By Dr J. BURGESS (Archæological Survey of India, New Imperial Series, Vol. XXIV). Super-Royal. Cloth. R21 or 31s. 6d. (R1-2a.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India, Vol. II. By C. G. ROGERS, Esq. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. R4 or 6s. 6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

A Report on a Tour of Exploration of the Antiquities in the Tarai, Nepal, the Region of Kapilavastu during February and March, 1899 (illustrated by 32 plates). By Babu Purno Chandra Mukerji with a prefatory Note by Mr. Vincent A. Smith, B A. (Archæological Survey of India, No. XXVI, Part I of the Imperial Series). Super-Royal 4to. Paper cover. R6-8a. or 9s. 9d. (6c.)

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Report of the Central Executive Committee, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1900, with complete statements and proceedings, including the Reports of the Provincial Committees. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1900-1901. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Baluchistan Agency for 1900-1901. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (6a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to May, June, July, September, 1901. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo Boards. 12a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of May to October, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of March to August, 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending March 1901, compared with the Corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 4 of 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d (2a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1901, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1899 and 1900. No. 1 of 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India, 16th issue, for 1895-96 to 1899-1900. F'cap. Board. R3-8a. or 5s. 3d. (10a.)

Review of the Trade of India in 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Area and yield of certain crops from 1891—1892 to 1900-01. Third issue. F'cap. Paper cover. 5a. or 5d. (2a.)

Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries and Coasting Trade in the year ending 31st March, 1901. Annual Statement for 1900-1901 35th issue. Volume I. Super-Royal. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d (12a.)

Ditto. Volume II. Super-Royal. Board. R2 or 3s. (7a.)

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1900-1901 and the four preceding years. 13th issue. F'cap. Board. R1 or 1s. 6d. (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 8th issue, 1901. F'cap. Boards. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

Trade of the French Possessions in India and of Aden in the year ending 31st March, 1900, and previous years. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (2a).

Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1891 to 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Civil Estimates, 1901-1902. F'cap. Board. Vols. I and II. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July, 1901. Royal 8vo. Boards. R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VII (Dress). Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*)

Military Works Classified List and Distribution Return. Corrected to 30th June, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

The Monthly Indian Army List for September to December, 1901. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1-8*a.* or 2*s.* 3*d.* (4*a.*) each.

Treatise on Military Carriages—Indian Supplement, 1901. By Major C. T. Bell, R.A. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8*a.* or 11*s.* 3*d.* (7*s.*)

Mountain Warfare—Extracts from, in Urdu and Hindi. Super-Royal 16mo. Paper cover. 3*a.* or 3*d.* (1*a.*) each.

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army (Provisional issue), 1901. In Urdu. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Hindi. 5*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Ditto ditto. In Gurmukhi. 6*a.* 9*p.* or 7*d.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX (Volunteers), 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

Army Regulations, India (Regulations and Orders for the Army in India), Vol. II, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Part A. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4*a.*) Part B. 12*a.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* (4*a.*) Complete R1-12*a.* or 2*s.* 8*d.* (8*a.*)

Signalling—Appendix to the Authorized Signalling Instructions as applicable to India. 1901. Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the calendar year 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (9*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3*s.* (4*a.*)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

Histories of Railway Projects, including Tramways. Corrected up to 30th June, 1901. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (3*a.*)

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1900-1901. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)

Forms and Enclosures to the Rules for the Preparation of Railway Projects, 1900. F'cap. Paper cover. R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (2*a.*)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise). By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8*a.*

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic bases. Price 8*a.* per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4*a.* per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4*a.* per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12*a.*

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc Price R3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1901.

Monthly Weather Review of India, from March to August 1901. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review for 1900. By John Eliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India in 1900-1901. By John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover.

Report on the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories for 1900-1901. By C. Michie Smith. Quarto. Paper cover.

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings Nos. 8 to 10 of 1901 (@ 8*a*
Journal, Part I, Nos. 1 and 2 and Extra No. 2 @ R2.
" Part II, No. 1 of 1901, (@ R2.
" Part III, No 2 of 1901, (@ R2.
" Part III of 1900, (@ R2

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Akbarnamah. (English.) Vol I, Fasc 6 @ R1
Nityacarapaddhati. (Text) Fasc 1-3 @ 6*a*.
Bhatta Dipika. (Text) Fasc 3 (@ 6*a*.
Gadadharapaddhati kalasara. (Text.) Fasc. 3 @ 6*a*.
Upamitibhavaprapanca katha. (Text.) Fasc. 1 (@ 6*a*.
Ca'apatha Brahmana. (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 12.
Varsakriya kaumudi. (Text) Fasc 3 and 4 @ 6*a*.
Crauta sutra of Apastamba. (Text.) Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6*a*.
Mahabhasyapradipodyata. (Text.) Vol. II, Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6*a*.
Al Muqaddasai. (English) Vol I, Fasc. 3 @ 12*a*.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 080329, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹500, originally standing in the name of Benoy Kristo Hazra, No. 079908, 3½ per cent., 1865, ₹100, originally standing in the name of Shama Pado Sremany and last endorsed to Luckhy Monie Dassie, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of 1st advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—LUCKHY MONIE DASSIE,
Residence—No. 40, Tellipara, Shampukur, Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 057854, 3½ per cent., 1842-43, ₹5,000, No. 057855, 3½ per cent., 1842-43, ₹25,000, No. 009049, 3½ per cent., 1879, ₹1,200, originally standing in the names of Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Vadilal Lalubhai and Jamnabhai Bhagoobhai. Bom. 2174, 3½ per cent., 1879, ₹800, originally standing in the name of Mankarbai and last endorsed to none, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietors—LALBHAI DALPATBHAI, VADILAL LALUBHAI
and
JAMNABHAI BHAGOOBHAI.
Residence—Ahmedabad.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 032651, 031804, 034847, 035109, 035068, 035902, 036174, 036197, 037996, 038403, 037932, 3 per cent, 1896-97, for ₹500, 100, 500, 100, 100, 500 100, 200, 500, 100, 200, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and No 032724 3 per cent, 1896-97, for ₹100 originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Brindabun Chandra Datta, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement

Name of the proprietor—BRINDAPUN CHANDRA DATTA
Residence—Datta's Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No 023237 of the 3 per cent loan of 1896-97 for ₹1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, and last endorsed to P Rama Rau, Pleader, Bellary, the Proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

P RAMA RAU, Proprietor
Bellary

Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos 002644 and 002694, 3½ per cent, 1879 for ₹500 each, Nos 015359 to 015361, 3½ per cent 1842-43 for ₹1000 each, Nos 015362 to 015373, 3 per cent, 1842-43, for ₹500 each and Nos 003796 and 031438 of the 3½ per cent, 1842-43, for ₹500 each originally standing in the name of Kamal Kamini Dassee, certificate holder, estate Baroda Kant Mozumdar, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor—CHUNI LALI MOZUMDAR for KAMAL KAMINI DASSEE, Certificate holder, Estate, BARODA KANT MOZUMDAR Residence—No. 62, Chowlputty Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No BO12018 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1854-55 for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and last endorsed to Jeevunji Merwanji Cooper, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement

JEEVUNJI MERWANJI COOPER,
Steamer Point, Aden,

ADEN,
The 2nd August, 1901.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the past seven days, ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 13th March 1902, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Weather conditions were unsettled at the commencement of the week under review in Kashmir and the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya owing to a depression which entered India from the west at the close of the previous week. Light to moderately heavy snow was reported from Kashmir on the 7th March, the heaviest falls being equivalent to 1·24″ of rain at Sonamarg and 1·05″ at Minimarg. Thunderstorms gave light showers in the Simla and Mussooree hills and adjacent submontane districts on the 7th, 8th and 9th. During these three days Simla received 1·17″ of rain and Chikrata 0·61″. The showers reported from the submontane districts were very light, and Ludhiana was the only station where the fall amounted to as much as 0·10″. Weather was more settled in Kashmir and the West Himalayas after the 9th and practically no rain fell in this region during the remainder of the week. As the depression advanced eastwards into Bengal it gave unsettled weather and thunderstorms in Assam, but no rain of any importance was reported from Bengal until the close of the week. The showers in Assam were numerous, but light, the only fall exceeding 0·50″ being one of 1·07″ reported from Silchar on the 12th. A depression which appeared in the Punjab on the 10th advanced eastwards without giving any rain in North-West or Central India, but on the 12th it occupied a position in the east of the Gangetic Plain and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, which was peculiarly favourable for the occurrence of thunderstorms over the whole of North-East India and on the 13th favourable and well distributed rain was reported from Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur; Jessore received 1·70″, Narayanganj 1·30″, Dinajpur 1·40″, Jalpaiguri 1·23″, Barisal 0·99″, Calcutta 0·96″, Purnea 0·84″, and Chittagong, Mymensingh, Saugor Island, Berhampore, Dhubri, Burdwan, Patna, Darjeeling, Darbhanga and Hazaribagh amounts ranging from 0·25″ to 0·50″. In the Peninsula the only rain received during the week was in the extreme south and in Malabar; Tinnevelly reported 0·63″ on the 9th and 1·16″ on the 10th and

Calicut 0·48″ on the 12th. Moderately heavy rain fell in Ceylon on the 9th and 10th Colombo receiving 3·25″ on these two days.

The rainfall summary which follows, shows that the average actual rainfall of the week exceeded 0·10″, and may hence be termed effective in the Burma Coast, the Delta of Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur, Darbhanga and Simla sub-divisions of the Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, the sub-divisions of Burdwan, Ranchi, Calicut and Madura, and the East Coast, South (Madras); the largest amounts received were 1·03″ and 0·97″ in the sub-divisions of Narayanganj and Dinajpur, respectively.

The rain received at the close of the week has reduced the percentage of defect in the seasonal rainfall in North-East India generally. The deficiency in seasonal rainfall has increased during the week in the sub-division of Bijapur and there has been a decrease in the excess shown at the close of the previous week in the Ahmedabad, Bellary and Mysore sub-divisions; the actual defect in the season's rainfall is largest in the divisions of the Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas (West) and Baluchistan.

FALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 13TH MARCH 1902.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 20TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 13TH MARCH 1902.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week
		Inches.	Inch.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0·12	0·17	−0·05	1·01	1·43	0·42	− 29	− 29
Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0·04	0·10	−0·06	0·61	1·13	− 0·52	− 46	− 45
Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0·01	−0·01	0·07	0·08	− 0·01	− 1	0
Delta of Bengal	Narayanganj	1·03	0·63	+0·40	1·12	3·48	− 2·36	− 68	− 97
	Calcutta	0·70	0·28	+0·42	0·71	2·01	− 1·30	− 65	− 99
Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0·49	0·57	−0·08	2·19	3·37	− 1·18	− 35	− 39
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	Dinajpur	0·97	0·23	+0·74	1·18	1·59	− 0·41	− 26	− 85
	Darbhanga	0·19	0·10	+0·03	0·23	1·53	− 1·30	− 85	− 97
	Bahraich	0	0·24	−0·24	0·45	2·56	− 2·11	− 82	− 81
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	Burdwan	0·44	0·31	+0·10	0·51	1·92	− 1·41	− 73	− 96
	Patna	0·08	0·13	−0·05	0·51	1·57	− 1·06	− 68	− 70
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	Simla	0·32	0·63	−0·31	2·38	8·99	− 6·61	− 74	− 75
	Ludhiana	0·02	0·29	−0·27	0·39	5·27	− 4·88	− 93	− 93
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	Cawnpore	0	0·12	−0·12	0·31	1·94	− 1·63	− 84	− 83
	Lahore	0	0·20	−0·20	0·06	2·90	− 2·84	− 98	− 98
N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0·25	−0·25	0·66	2·76	− 2·10	− 97	− 97
Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0·39	−0·39	0·25	5·42	− 5·17	− 95	− 95
East Coast, North	Waltair	0	0·08	−0·08	0·15	1·60	− 1·45	− 91	− 90
	Cuttack	0·05	0·44	−0·39	0·29	2·15	− 1·86	− 87	− 86
East Satpuras	Ranchi	0·16	0·43	−0·27	0·04	2·05	− 1·41	− 69	− 70
	Raipur	0	0·31	−0·31	0	1·46	− 1·46	−100	−100
	Jubbulpore	0	0·10	−0·10	0·40	1·73	− 1·27	− 73	− 72
Central India Plateau	Jhansi	0	0·11	−0·11	1·29	1·88	− 0·59	− 31	− 27
	Jaipur	0	0·11	−0·11	0·14	1·13	− 0·99	− 88	− 86
	Indore	0	0·05	−0·05	0·21	0·72	− 0·51	− 71	− 69
4. West Coast	Calicut	0·73	0·32	+0·41	3·97	4·27	− 0·30	− 7	− 18
	Bombay	0	0	0	0·01	0·17	− 0·16	− 94	− 94
5. Gujarát	Ahmedabad	0	0·02	−0·02	0·26	0·25	+ 0·01	+ 4	+ 13
	Rajkot	0	0·03	−0·03	0·03	0·26	− 0·23	− 88	− 87
7. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0·09	−0·09	0·27	1·13	− 0·86	− 76	− 74
8. Deccan	Bellary	0	0·07	−0·07	0·92	0·78	+ 0·14	+ 18	+ 30
	Bijapur	0	0·09	−0·09	0·15	0·55	− 0·40	− 73	− 67
	Hyderabad	0	0·24	−0·24	0	0·09	− 0·09	−100	−100
9. South India	Mysore	0	0·07	−0·07	0·74	0·58	+ 0·16	+ 28	+ 45
	Madura	0·35	0·17	+0·18	5·97	4·25	+ 1·72	+ 40	+ 38
10. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0·29	0·13	+0·16	14·42	11·56	+ 2·86	+ 25	+ 24

W. A. BION,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director-General of Indian Observatories.

SIMLA,
The 13th March, 1902.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, the 8th March, 1902.

Madras.—There was no rain. Water supplies are sufficient for irrigation, except in parts of the Deccan, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops generally are in fair condition, but some have withered in parts of the Deccan. Harvests are progressing with fair yield. Pasture is scanty in the Deccan and parts of the Circars, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices generally are stationary.

Bombay.—There was no rain during the week. The rainfall is insufficient in Gujarat and parts of the Deccan. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress in parts of Khandesh. Threshing is nearly completed in Poona and continues in parts of Nasik. The estimate of outturn of autumn crops generally is good in the Konkan and the Karnatak, fair in Sindh and the Deccan, and moderate to poor in Gujarat. Standing spring crops have been slightly damaged by rats in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Gujarat and Sholapur, and generally are in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Kaira, is nearly over in Surat, Sholapur and Bijapur, and is progressing in parts of Larkana, Ahmedabad, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara, Rajkot and Baroda. Threshing continues in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum. Preparation of lands for next season continues in parts of the Konkan, the Karnatak, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Rajkot. Cotton prospects generally are fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak, have improved in Surat and Broach, and are moderate to poor elsewhere. Picking is nearly completed in Surat and continues in parts of Broach, the Karnatak, Rajkot and Baroda. The fodder supply is sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally is sufficient and in good condition, except in parts of Hyderabad, Karachi and Bijapur. The water supply is becoming deficient in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Baroda. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in six districts, and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of the prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of 1901 remains substantially the same. Prices of cheapest food-grain in pounds per rupee at head-quarters—Ahmedabad, 32; Kaira, 28; Panchmahals, 29; Sholapur, 41⅝; Ahmednagar, 32½; Bijapur, 38; Belgaum, 40. The physical condition of the people is reported to be good, fair or normal.

Daily average numbers on relief—BRITISH DISTRICTS—On test works, 1,064; on relief works, 195,842; dependants, 10,612; total on works, 207,518. In poor-houses, 1,775; on village relief, 37,632; total on gratuitous relief, 39,407. Figures for Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Thar and Parkar are incomplete. NATIVE STATES—On relief works, 35,096; dependants, 368; total on works, 35,464. In poor-houses, 4,325; on village relief, 837; total on gratuitous relief, 5,162. Figures for Palanpur and Mahikantha are incomplete. Grand total, 287,551.

Bengal.—There was practically no rain during the week. Several districts are in need of rain. Preparation of lands for early rice and jute continues. Collection of opium is going on. Harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water generally are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 14 districts, fallen in 9, and is stationary in the rest (23).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The want of rain for unirrigated crops continues to be felt in the Himalayan and Western Sub-Montane Region and the Meerut and Muttra districts. The harvesting of wheat, barley, gram, mustard and pulses is in progress. Planting of sugarcane has been commenced in places, and the extraction of opium continues. Rats have done slight damage in Moradabad. Fodder and supplies are sufficient, and prices show a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—A slight fall of rain is reported in parts of Hissar, Rohtak, Karnal, Amballa, Jullundar, Ferozepore, Moultan, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. The price of wheat is rising in Gurgaon, Rohtak, Shahpur, Gujarat and Rawalpindi; it is unchanged elsewhere. The prices of other food-grains in seers per rupee in the markets at Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon are as follow:—Hissar, bejhar (mixed crop), 21; Rohtak, bejhar (mixed crop), 20, Gurgaon, barley, 20 to 24. Sowings of extra spring crops continue.

Land is being ploughed for autumn crops in Gurgaon. Rabi is being harvested in Gurgaon. The condition of irrigated crops is generally fair to average. The prospects of spring crops on unirrigated lands is becoming gloomy for want of rain which is very urgently needed. Crops are suffering from high winds in Gurgaon. The wheat crop in Mianwalli is being injured by a worm called *tila*. Cattle are generally in good condition, but in Amritsar, Sialkot and Gujarat they are suffering from overwork on wells and from scarcity of green fodder. Fodder is reported to be sufficient in all districts except in Mianwalli, Amritsar and parts of Karnal, Mooltan and Shahpur. The average number of persons in poor-houses, etc., in Hissar is as follows :—poor-house inmates, 176; otherwise relieved, 2,356; total, 2,532.

North-West Frontier.—The rainfall in the Dera Ismail Khan district was one cent., at Kulachi 3 cents., at Seikh Budin 19 cents. Rain is badly wanted everywhere. The condition of standing crops is fair on irrigated lands in Peshawar but poor elsewhere. Sowing of extra spring crops is in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food-grains and fodder is sufficient in Peshawar. Fodder is scarce and dear in Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are steady owing to large imports from Chenab Canal.

Burma.—LOWER BURMA—In Hanthawaddy, Thongwa and Myaungmya the estimate of the outturn of the paddy crop has been largely reduced. UPPER BURMA—Agricultural operations and the condition of standing crops are the same as reported last week. In Mandalay and Kyaukse ploughing for the early wet weather crop is going on. The price of paddy has fallen in Prome and Amherst and risen in Henzada and Kyaukse.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear. The nights are cool, but the days are growing warmer. Crop prospects are unchanged. The estimated general outturn of spring crops in Chhindwara is 65 and Nagpur 75 per cent. Damage to crops by rats continues in Nimar. Harvesting and threshing operations continue. The preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress in Nimar, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Fodder and water are ample. Prices show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 18, gram 22¼, rice 17 and *juar* 20. The highest prices are—wheat 8¾, gram 14, rice 8 and *juar* 14.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Slight to moderate rain fell in the Naga Hills and in all plains districts, except Goalpara. Rain is wanted in Goalpara and Kamrup. Pruning of tea has been finished. Hoeing continues. Plucking has been commenced in Sylhet. Pressing of sugarcane, gathering of mustard and ploughing for early and late broadcast rice, jute and sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane and mustard is good in the Surma Valley, Goalpara and Lakhimpur, and fair in other districts. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Garo Hills and in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Water is scarce in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice—Silchar 16. Sylhet 15¾, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong and Sibsagar 13, and Dibrugarh and Dhubri 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Standing crops are in good condition generally throughout the province. Paddy, *ragi*, Bengal gram and horse gram are being harvested in parts, and in other parts paddy is being sown. The prospects of the season are good generally throughout. Prices have slightly fallen in Kolar, Hassan, Chitaldrug and in parts of Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga, and have slightly risen in Bangalore, Mysore and in other parts of Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of a taluk in Shimoga. Water and fodder are available, except in parts of a taluk in Shimoga. COORG.—Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is warm. Harvesting of winter crops is approaching completion. Damage by rats still continues. Land is being prepared for the ensuing crop. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost steady.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition. The spring harvest has been completed in several talukas. Water scarcity is increasing in parts of Warangal and Nalgundah. Fodder scarcity also is complained of. Prices—wheat 6½, coarse rice 8½, and *juar* 19 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—Agricultural operations generally are satisfactory. Standing crops are in fair condition. Damage by rats continues in many parts. The condition of cattle is good everywhere, and pasturage or fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in six States and the Ajmer district, falling in five, and steady elsewhere. Cheapest prices in seers per rupee—Karauli, 22½, and highest, Kherwara, 11¾. Numbers on relief—Native States—works, 28,499; on gratuitous relief, 4,226; total, 32,725. Previous week's figures repeated for Dungarpur, Banswara and Jaipur. Ajmer-Merwara—works, 7,587; dependants, 1,002; total on works, 8,589. On gratuitous relief—Ajmer, 10; Merwara, 735; total on gratuitous relief, 745; total, 9,334; grand total, 42,059.

Central India.—No rain has fallen. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. The condition of standing crops is fair in Gwalior and Malwa, average in Bundelkhand, good in Baghelkhand and poor in Bhopawar. Crops have been damaged by hail, frost and want of rain in Gwalior and by rats in Malwa and Bhopawar. Opium is in fair condition in Gwalior and Malwa. Watering and lancing of poppy heads are in progress in Bhopawar. The state of agricultural stock and pasturage is generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, and average in Baghelkhand and Bhopawar. Average prices in seers per rupee—15·6 to 23·9 in Gwalior; 24 to 27½ in Bundelkhand; 15 in Malwa. Prices of cheapest food-grain in seers per rupee in distressed area: *bajri*—in Rutlam 12½; *mucca*—in Nimar and portion of Dhar, 14 seers; Alirajpur 13¼; Barwani, 14; Jobat and Bakaner, 12. Numbers on relief—works:—In Rutlam 237; in Amjhera, 1,743; Alirajpur, 5,437; Barwani, 8,557; Jhabua, 15,320; Jobat 2,107; Dhar, 717, total 34,118. Gratuitously relieved—Jaora, 98; Rutlam, 46; Barwani 67; Jhabua, 310; Pitlawad (Indore), 133; total 654. Grand total 34,772. Reports from Bhopal and Indore have not been received.

Baroda.—Standing spring crops though in fair condition will yield a poor outturn owing to want of moisture and the ravages of rats. Scarcity of water is apprehended in parts of the Kadi, Baroda and Navsari divisions. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Prices—*bajri*, 24, *juar*, 26, wheat, 23, rice, superior, 14, rice, inferior, 21 pounds per rupee. Numbers on relief—works, 23,875; gratuitous relief, 12,150; total, 36,025.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and cold. Prices are normal. Rice sells for 21 seers the rupee. JAMMU PROVINCE.—There was a slight fall of rain. Standing crops have withered by drought. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is available. Prices generally are rising. Wheat sells from 12 to 30 and maize 18 to 36 seers the rupee.

Nepal.—There was no rain during the week. The weather is bright and clear. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week (Revised Figures).			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Bombay and Sindh	199,764	32,279	232,043	207,518	39,407	246,925	+14,882
Punjab	...	2,587	2,587	...	2,532	2,532	—55
Ajmer-Merwara	7,822	724	8,546	8,589	745	9,334	+788
Total British Provinces	207,586	35,590	243,176	216,107	42,684	258,791	+15,615
Native States.							
Rajputana States	24,332	4,060	28,392	28,499	4,226	32,725	+4,333
Central India States	27,904	503	28,407	34,118	654	34,772	+6,365
Baroda	24,338	12,720	37,064	23,875	12,150	36,025	—1,039
Bombay Native States	32,430	5,282	37,712	35,464	5,162	40,626	+2,914
Total Native States	109,004	22,571	131,575	121,956	22,192	144,148	+12,573
GRAND TOTAL	316,590	58,161	374,751	338,063	64,786	402,939	+28,188

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	For the week ending the 8th February 1902.			For the week ending the 15th February 1902.			For the week ending the 22nd February 1902			For the week ending the 1st March 1902.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
Bombay.													
Ahmedabad	795,967	47,012	16,851	63,866	46,043	8,805	54,848	48,323	17,315	65,638	50,757	10,114	60,871
Kaira	716,332	29,499	3,355	32,854	35,829	2,866	38,695	49,542	3,532	53,074	57,944	3,541	61,485
Panch Mahals	261,020	57,584	2,685	60,269	58,638	3,449	62,087	64,660	3,914	68,574	70,413	5,411	75,824
Broach	291,763	908	42	950	1,437	20	1,457	2,121	183	2,304	3,203	213	3,416
Surat	637,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	..	142	736	...	736
Sholapur	720,977	1,074	1,045	2,119	1,130	1,064	2,194	1,399	1,269	2,668	1,672	1,441	3,113
Ahmednagar	837,695	5,465	7,419	12,884	5,600	7,373	12,973	5,720	7,501	13,221	5,949	7,334	13,283
Khandesh	1,427,382	2,088	...	2,088	1,929	...	1,929	2,068	336	2,404	2,037	378	2,415
Bijapur	735,435	8,279	2,905	11,184	7,368	3,151	10,519	7,278	3,352	10,630	6,887	3,654	10,541
Belgaum	993,976	...	...	...	50	...	50	180	...	180	166	...	166
Thar and Parkar	363,894	...	147	147	...	154	154	...	148	148	...	193	193
TOTAL BOMBAY	7,781,458	151,909	34,452	186,361	158,034	26,882	184,906	181,433	37,550	218,983	199,764	32,279	232,043
Punjab.													
Hissar	781,575	608	2,325	2,933	...	2,530	2,530	...	2,668	2,668	...	2,587	2,587
TOTAL PUNJAB	781,575	608	2,325	2,933	...	2,530	2,530	...	2,668	2,668	...	2,587	2,587
Ajmer-Merwara.													
Merwara	109,530	3,995	898	4,893	4,816	985	5,801	6,163	1,024	7,187	7,822	715	8,537
Ajmer	366,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	9	9
TOTAL AJMER-MERWARA	476,330	3,995	898	4,893	4,816	985	5,801	6,163	1,034	7,197	7,822	724	8,546
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES	9,039,363	156,512	37,675	194,187	162,840	30,397	193,237	187,596	41,252	228,848	207,586	35,590	243,176
Rajputana States.													
Marwar	1,935,565	2,056	611	2,667	2,248	645	2,893	1,856	742	2,598	1,829	759	2,588
Jaisalmer	73,370	1,047	160	1,207	1,138	182	1,320	1,285	10	1,295	1,320	10	1,330
Kherwara	17,500	5,499	175	5,674	5,879	300	6,179	5,346	646	5,992	6,221	824	7,045
Kotra	17,660	4,986	530	5,516	4,618	754	5,372	4,967	818	5,785	5,550	901	6,451
Dungarpur	100,103	3,808	62	3,870	4,244	141	4,385	4,849	165	5,014	5,180	197	5,377
Sirohi	154,544	...	88	88	...	87	87	557	1,133	1,690	372	407	779
Banswara	149,128	...	115	115	...	...	...*	...	...	...*	1,192	219	1,411
Kishengarh	90,970	945	994	1,939	923	934	1,857	822	794	1,616	1,370	510	1,880
Jaipur	2,658,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	*
Mewar	995,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,298	233	1,531
TOTAL RAJPUTANA STATES	6,192,558	18,341	2,735	21,076	19,050	3,043	22,093	19,682	4,308	23,990	24,332	4,060	28,392
Central India States.													
Jaora	84,000	...	56	56	...	55	55	...	96	96	...	78	78
Ratlam	83,000	295	47	342	338	44	382	265	46	311	53	46	99
Jhabua	81,000	11,855	...	11,855	10,802	148	10,950	13,821	295	14,116	11,756	289	12,045
Alirajpur	50,000	3,837	...	3,837	4,683	...	4,683	6,518	...	6,518	6,452	...	6,452
Jobat	9,000	1,385	...	1,385	1,658	...	1,658	1,816	...	1,816	1,956	...	1,956
Amjhera	37,000	1,295	...	1,295	1,056	...	1,056	1,007	...	1,007	*	*	*
Barwani	39,000	7,044	58	7,102	6,365	71	6,436	7,187	62	7,249	7,687	90	7,777
TOTAL CENTRAL INDIA STATES	383,000	25,711	161	25,872	24,902	318	25,220	30,614	499	31,113	27,904	503	28,407
Kathiawar	1,950,927	22,423	1,173	34,196	22,578	11,793	34,371	23,713	12,279	35,992	24,338	12,736	37,064
Bombay Native States.													
Kolhapur	2,329,196	9,902	2,717	12,619	10,926	2,808	12,734	10,419	2,928	13,347	11,321	2,847	14,168
Kolapur	967,271	13,732	1,642	15,374	9,049	1,565	10,614	13,572	1,565	15,137	9,435	2,037	11,472
Rewa Kantha	479,065	6,753	138	6,891	8,267	138	8,405	7,688	139	7,827	9,212	135	9,347
Mahi Kantha	361,545	136	...	136	1,256	...	1,256	1,857	...	1,857	2,107	...	2,107
Janjirkandi	105,357	129	274	403	149	269	418	169	267	436	241	263	504
Mewas	63,091	152	...	152	184	...	184	120	...	120	114	...	114
TOTAL BOMBAY NATIVE STATES	3,805,435	30,804	4,771	35,575	29,831	4,780	34,611	33,825	4,899	38,724	32,430	5,282	37,712
TOTAL NATIVE STATES	12,331,920	97,279	19,440	116,719	96,361	19,934	116,295	[illegible]034	21,985	129,819	109,004	22,571	131,575
GRAND TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES AND NATIVE STATES	21,371,283	253,791	57,115	310,906	259,201	50,331	309,532	[illegible]30	63,237	358,667	316,590	58,161	374,751

NOTE.—Districts and States in which relief operations ceased in the last week of the previous return are omitted from the statement but the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week.		Results of working during 1st-half of year.									Results of working [illegible] official year.			
			Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.	Decrease.	Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st-half of 1901.	During official year, 1900-01.	1901.	1902.	2nd March 1901.	1st March 1902.	1901.	1902.	2nd March, 1901.	1st March 1902.			2nd March 1901.	1st March 1902.		
	₹	₹	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
Indian	735	669	1,876	1,874	14,49,806	14,81,000	773	790	1,17,62,477	1,22,92,000	5,29,523	...	6,15,48,514	6,49,85,000	34,36,[illegible]	...
al Central	179	188	139	139	21,827	20,900	157	150	2,19,442	2,04,000	...	15,442	12,55,162	12,89,000	33,8[illegible]	...
el-Nágpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	169	174	1,598	1,607	3,55,493	3,05,000	222	190	25,07,293	24,54,000	...	53,293	1,28,31,415	1,17,81,000	...	[illegible]50,415
Indian Peninsula system	612	472	1,561	1,569	9,72,707	11,35,000	623	723	88,64,260	92,88,000	4,23,740	...	3,39,23,214	3,87,30,000	48,06,[illegible]	[illegible]22,276
Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itársi)	234	215	872	871	2,26,914	2,27,000	260	261	18,82,257	18,31,000	...	51,257	88,88,276	82,[illegible]6,000	...	[illegible]70,894
ada extn. (East Coast State)	263	316	21	21	6,788	5,300	323	252	46,476	43,100	...	3,376	3,19,894	2,49,000	...	[illegible]
Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	254	196	3,131	3,128	7,14,016	9,10,000	228	291	61,10,119	77,54,000	16,43,881	...	2,93,68,694	4,01,92,000	1,08,23,[illegible]	...
and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	239	209	1,115	1,115	2,53,945	2,49,000	228	223	20,42,308	20,62,000	19,632	...	1,04,52,591	1,21,32,000	16,79,40[illegible]	...
n Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	323	390	853	854	2,95,389	3,03,000	340	355	26,84,931	27,86,000	1,01,069	...	1,60,11,175	1,54,84,000	...	[illegible]27,175
ay, Baroda and Central India	792	695	461	461	3,40,141	3,82,000	738	829	26,78,837	30,00,000	3,21,163	...	1,52,72,630	1,47,82,000	...	[illegible]90,63[illegible]
ras	265	259	844	874	2,38,056	2,35,000	282	269	20,14,802	18,97,000	...	1,17,802	1,04,29,783	1,04,24,000	...	[illegible]5,78[illegible]
North-East line	178	152	493	508	82,008	1,10,000	106	217	7,71,070	8,56,000	84,930	...	35,04,060	43,01,000	7,96,940	...
war-Dehra	129	114	32	32	4,166	4,900	140	153	26,622	35,800	9,178	...	1,68,721	2,01,000	32,279	...
utana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda 5' 6")	337	295	1,786	1,786	5,70,867	5,62,000	320	315	48,63,798	49,22,000	58,202	...	2,52,54,799	2,56,32,000	3,77,20[illegible]	...
npur-Deesa	43	46	17	17	560	700	33	41	5,140	4,800	...	340	39,437	33,800	...	[illegible]4,63[illegible]
h Indian	185	169	1,034	1,034	1,75,176	1,85,000	169	179	14,59,868	15,77,000	1,17,132	...	82,38,971	93,54,000	11,15,029	...
avaram-Mutupet	101	86	54	54	4,241	4,300	79	80	37,780	40,100	2,320	...	2,19,400	2,68,000	48,600	...
hern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	116	113	1,165	1,165	1,52,224	1,41,000	132	121	12,05,453	9,59,000	...	2,46,453	63,15,292	54,93,000	...	[illegible]2,2[illegible]
re section (Southern Mahrattá)	94	94	296	296	29,959	30,100	101	102	2,44,946	2,12,000	...	32,946	13,31,769	12,79,000	...	[illegible]52,7[illegible]
al and N.-W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	168	136	1,227	1,262	2,07,478	2,23,000	169	177	15,93,172	17,94,000	2,00,828	...	74,07,000	90,36,000	16,29,000	...
now-Bareilly	134	118	231	231	37,056	31,200	160	135	2,55,609	2,52,000	...	3,609	11,64,597	12,36,000	71,[illegible]	...
n-Bengal	72	74	578	589	39,519	37,700	68	64	3,98,290	3,30,000	...	68,290	16,55,876	18,96,000	2,40,[illegible]	...
[illegible]	224	197	1,124	1,178	3,10,061	3,34,000	263	284	24,23,883	27,77,000	3,53,117	...	1,01,83,204	1,09,59,000	7,75,[illegible]	...
[illegible]ntra-Sultanpur	55	57	59	59	3,108	4,700	53	80	31,394	34,500	3,106	...	1,45,494	1,83,000	[illegible]	...
[illegible]-Baleira (British section)	62	29	124	124	8,648	13,400	69	109	59,365	97,500	38,135	...	1,96,558	4,19,000	[illegible]	...

	252	268	334	334	94,012	92,000	281	275	7,08,014	7,48,000	39,906	...	42,66,057	37,14,000	1,77,000	...
	74	79	156	155	14,562	25,100	93	162	1,18,405	2,45,000	1,26,595	...	5,91,134	6,54,000	[illegible]	5,32,057
	149	131	13	33	2,193	1,900	169	57	12,673	17,600	4,927	...	81,293	1,03,000	[illegible]	...
	78	103	34	34	2,923	2,200	83	64	18,320	22,300	3 980	...	1,70,681	1,05,000	[illegible]	65,681
Chaong-Bárán	38	53	148	148	5,547	8,100	38	55	38,917	53,600	14,683	...	3,77,574	2,37,000	...	40,574
Wal-Ujjain	114	133	114	114	13,113	18,900	115	166	1,11,394	1,67,000	55,606	...	7,20,428	5,38,000	...	82,428
ar-Gold-fields	400	436	10	10	5,169	3,300	517	330	44,450	34,200	...	10,250	2,13,952	1,94,000	...	19,952
hilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	112	126	66	66	15,141	9,900	229	150	57,066	56,700	...	366	3,86,411	4,43,000	56,589	...
owli-Raxaul	42	30	18	18	631	500	35	28	6,564	5,400	...	1,164	25,231	33,000	7,769	...
mensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	57	60	53	53	2,998	3,900	50	73	28.729	30,300	1,571	...	1,48,639	1,52,000	3,361	...
gal-Dooars	124	178	36	36	7,743	2,300	215	64	43,866	25,800	...	18,006	3,17,244	2,70,000	...	47,244
gal-Dooars Extensions	24	14	66	78	1,068	3,000	16	38	8,784	33,000	24,816	...	(b)24,975	1,97,000	1,72,025	...
ru-Sadiya	242	226	78	78	19,115	20,400	245	262	1,61,632	1,54,000	...	7,632	8,39,483	9,01,000	61,517	...
giri	295	240	17	17	3,907	5,800	230	341	35,554	28,000	...	7,554	1,90,787	2,09,000	18,213	...
medabad-Párantij	75	85	55	55	4,165	4,000	75	73	35,443	30,000	...	5,443	2,26,607	1,54,000	...	72,607
Gaekwar's Mehsána	101	89	93	93	10,344	7,400	111	80	73,591	59,300	...	14,291	3,88,325	3,32,000	...	56,325
hápur	93	87	29	29	2,621	1,700	90	59	21,208	12,700	...	8,508	1,19,976	93,700	...	26,276
vantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangúd)	67	66	67	67	5,150	4,700	79	70	36,364	33,400	...	2,964	2,06,477	2,01,000	...	5,477
ur-Shimoga	30	31	38	38	918	1,700	24	45	8,686	13,800	5,114	...	56,823	62,200	5,377	...
derabad-Gódávari Valley	107	75	386	392	35,362	52,100	92	133	2,85,188	3,70,000	84,812	...	11,99,312	19,42,000	7,42,688	...
vnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	105	102	334	334	32,542	33,500	97	100	2,66,805	2,58,000	...	8,805	16,26,074	13,78,000	...	2,48,074
alsar-Rajkot	82	84	46	46	4,056	4,500	88	98	32,326	25,300	...	7,026	1,82,977	1,51,000	...	31,977
inagar	54	54	54	54	3,616	2,800	67	52	25,860	19,500	...	6,360	1,40,730	1,18,000	...	22,730
rángadrá	54	48	21	21	1,323	1,000	63	48	8,816	7,600	...	1,216	47,660	40,400	...	7,260
hpur-Bikaner	54	64	622	612	39,723	47,500	64	78	2,73,283	3,95,000	1,21,720	...	15,54,456	17,90,000	2,35,544	...
aipur-Chitor	66	76	67	67	4,812	5,600	71	83	43.299	43,300	1	...	2,46,049	2,02,000	...	44,649
rjeeling-Himalayan	283	294	51	51	16,052	17,000	315	333	88,984	94,000	5,016	...	7,18,932	7,11,000	...	7,932
och Behar	88	57	34	34	1,978	2,100	58	62	16,103	16,200	97	...	87,661	1,19,000	31,339	...
e Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	58	79	79	4,474	5,400	57	68	34,631	43,700	9,069	...	2,14,755	2,42,000	27,245	...
ipipla	30	24	37	37	1,379	700	37	19	7,695	6,600	...	1,095	42,365	41,000	...	1,365
rvi	84	85	94	94	7,619	8,600	81	91	68,749	53,900	...	14,849	3,85,077	3,15,000	...	70,077
si	200	172	21	21	5,238	5,700	249	271	41,039	37,500	...	3,539	1,21,687	1,46,000	24,313	...
TOTAL	113	110	4,066	4,173	4,60,968	5,10,100	113	122	35,76,248	39,86,400	4,10,152	...	2,01,71,110	2,13,34,300	11,63,190	...
GRAND TOTAL	275	249	24,787	25,051	69,62,567	74,46,800	281	296	5,77,77,504	6,14,98,800	37,21,296	...	28,63,74,959	31,00,14,400	2,16,39,441	...

(a) From 10th April, 1901, to 1st March, 1902.
(b) From 20th April, 1900, to 2nd March, 1901.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March, 1902.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Reve and Agriculture, No. 818—5-2 (Commercial Exhibitions), dated 12th March 1902.

RESOLUTION.

The following document is published for general information :—

By order,
J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of In

From J. B. Fuller, Esqr., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department Revenue and Agriculture, to all Local Governments and Administrations, No. 14—5-1, da Calcutta, 10th March 1902.

I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council has decic that the opportunity should be taken of the Coronation Darbar, to be held in Delhi n January, for the exhibition of a typical collection of the best Indian Art-ware. Such exhibition will not only add very considerably to the attractiveness of the occasion for very large number of visitors who may be expected to attend, but it will enable Government to form a more general and accurate survey of the condition of the industries of this country than has hitherto been attempted, and to judge of the ext to which they have been favourably or unfavourably affected by foreign competition foreign demand. The large sales that may be anticipated at the Exhibition will of substantial rewards to the Indian artizan ; and most of all, is it hoped that, if admission the Exhibition is strictly limited, as will be the case, to objects representing the high artistic skill of which the individual handicraft is capable, their collection in a sin place may, by the combined stimulus and lessons which it will afford, tend to check deterioration that is so lamentably apparent in many of the Indian Art industries of present day, and may communicate a forward impetus that will be both beneficial effect and permanent in duration.

2. With this object in view the exhibition will be restricted to select specim illustrating the best work of the leading Art manufactures of India. It is not desired much to include large or expensive samples, as to exclude inferior workmanship a design. Manufactures of trivial importance, or of value simply in illustrating the histc cal development of an industry, will not be admitted. The main test to be applied each case will be that of artistic merit, the handicrafts selected being those that ha already attained a certain pitch of proficiency and are capable of further development a the articles exhibited being such as are likely to command a sale. It is intended to rep sent the art of the present, not of the past, except in so far as this has been revived is capable of reproduction. Articles of foreign manufacture will be rigidly excluded.

3. Purchases will be made from the Exhibition by the Government of India the first place, on behalf of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, and doubtless by otl Local Governments, with a view to rendering the collections in the various Provinc Museums more representative and instructive than they now are. The remaining artic will be offered for sale, and arrangements will be made for the ordering of duplica where this is found to be possible. In this way it is hoped that the Exhibition m perhaps lead to the organization of arrangements which will widen and improve present market for Indian wares by bringing purchasers into touch with the handicraf men who are in a position to execute their orders.

4 Concerning the arrangement of the Exhibition, it is not proposed to allot spa separately to individual stall-holders. The selected objects will be grouped in depa ments and classes, those of similar kind being brought together. The sales will controlled by Government, and private exhibitors will appear simply as contributi approved samples. An exception to this rule will be made in the case of jewellery, which it would be impracticable to organize a representative collection on the above lin A separate room will be allotted to selected dealers in jewellery who will be permitted open stalls and to exhibit and sell their goods under arrangements to be approved by Exhibition authorities.

5. With a view to the same result, *viz.*, the improvement and extension of existi Indian Art industries, it is proposed to incorporate in the Exhibition a Loan Collection objects drawn from Museums or lent by the courtesy of private individuals. This col tion will be restricted to the best examples of still existing handicrafts, and its ob

will be [illegible] standard of approved merit, by which artificers may guide their own endeavours in the future. It will not embrace such objects as historic relics or family jewels. The Loan Collection will be distinct from the exhibits on sale and will be accommodated in a separate gallery: but the articles will be arranged on a similar system. The Government will, of course, meet all charges for conveying the exhibits to the Exhibition and for returning them; and will, to the fullest practicable extent, insure them against risk of damage or loss. The Loan Collection must, to a large extent, be dependent upon the voluntary generosity of individuals, and Native Chiefs, Noblemen and Darbars. The Governor General in Council hopes that he may appeal to these various classes to co-operate in the object which he has in view. Their assistance will be most gratefully received.

6. In order to illustrate the technique of Indian handicrafts it is proposed to permit a limited number of workmen belonging to representative or specially interesting industries to ply their craft within the Exhibition enclosure in completing articles which have been sent in a partially finished state.

7. A grant will be made by the Government of India towards the collection of the proposed Exhibition. Manufacturers or dealers of means will not require pecuniary assistance. The chance of a good market, and the assurance of the purchase by Government of some specimens of their best work should be a sufficient inducement for them to come forward, and they should be encouraged to contribute on their own account, subject of course to the condition that their contributions are passed as worthy of being displayed. To those who cannot afford to exhibit on these terms advances will be given, and their exhibits will be either purchased outright by Government when completed, or will be forwarded to the Exhibition on condition that advances made on their account will be adjusted on the articles being sold. Having regard to the large demand that is certain to exist among visitors to the Exhibition and to the requirements of Government for typical specimens for Indian Museums, it does not seem likely that many objects will remain undisposed of when the Exhibition closes. [illegible]

8. The Governor General in Council has decided to place the selection of the exhibits and the general organization and control of the arrangements in the hands of Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, with the title of Director of the Exhibition. It will be his duty to visit the localities in which there are artistic handicrafts worthy of representation, to arrange with the workmen or dealers the particular articles to be made or contributed by them, definitely fixing style and design by means, where possible, of drawings or photographs, to settle the lines of any financial assistance which is required, to authorize the disbursement of money, and, finally, to pass as accepted the articles which are sent for exhibition. He will be charged with the allotment of space, the arrangement of the collections and the control of sales, and, generally, with the management of the Exhibition. He will as far as possible personally effect his negotiations with dealers and craftsmen. But he will also stand in need of some help from the local authorities; and I am to ask that District Officers may be instructed to assist him in opening communication with those artificers who are qualified to exhibit, in obtaining typical specimens of Art-ware on loan, in disbursing from time to time such advances as may be sanctioned, in exercising such general supervision over those who take advances as is needed to ensure that they do not prove false to their undertaking, in receiving the exhibits and forwarding them to the Exhibition and in arranging for the transit to Delhi of the craftsmen who may be engaged to give a practical illustration of the process of manufacture. The Government of India are reluctant to add to the existing work of local officers, but the object in view is one of so much practical utility and importance as to justify a request for sympathetic co-operation, and the grant of assistance to Dr. Watt within the limits which have been indicated will not, it is believed, consume much time or trouble. The Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, might also be asked to assist, and the Governor General in Council will be glad if the Superintendents of Provincial Museums and the Principals of Schools of Art are associated, so far as may be found possible, with the Director in the task of selecting the art industries which should be represented in the Exhibition, and in determining the style and design of the exhibits which are to be accepted as illustrative. They may also be of assistance in the formation of the Loan Collection. It is desirable that specially deserving pupils of the various Art Schools should be encouraged to contribute, provided that their handiwork is of a character that falls within the scope of the Exhibition, and is directed to the illustration or improvement of some branch of Indian Art.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar	
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901
Burma—(a)												
Tenasserim—												
Margui	...	.	35·36	36·57		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	.	26 89	27·59	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	.	28·32	28·07	55·65	55·17	...	...	...	..	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	21·33	25·6	33·33	33·68	..	...		.	...	...
Thongwa	.		25·36	28 57	..	...	.	..	..	...	.	...
Bassein	..		29·49	29·49	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...		24·62	20·32	. .	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Toungoo	..	.	24·81	21·55		.				...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31 59	36·36	38·79	31·53	...	...	..	...	12·96	17·89
Bamo	...	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	25	31·37	...	.	.		...	..	...	25·2
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	..	...	...					..	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	30·77	27·59		...	.		.	..	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	15	12·5	28·75	32 5	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati		...	...	30·21	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
Bengal—(a)												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	.	..	32·5	33 75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	55	36·25	37·5	38·75	...	...	27·5	25		...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	.	.	28·59	30	...	.	..	...	...	.		...
Calcutta	...	..	40	37·5	35	47·5	.	...	25	22·5		23·75
Central—												
Bardwan	.	...	31·12	33·12	...	..	...	...	...	.		...
Patna	.		31·37	34·06	26·25	28·75		...	...	.		...
Northern—												
Rangpur			35	41 25	37·5	35	..	.	.			...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	23·91	27·5	27·19	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	..
Behar, south—												
Patna	.	...	33·12	26·25	26·25	35·62	...	...	16·87	16·25	16·25 and 21·87	
Behar, north—												
Bhagalpur	..	...	31·87	26·25	28·75	40	...	...	19·37	20	...	
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·38	27·5	31·87	38·12	...	...	20·94	19·06	...	
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	19·84	22·24	33·12	36·41	25·73	41·93	34·06	43·12	18·51	25·47	17·92	
Central—												
Cawnpore	20	20	33·33	33·33	27·6	39 01	31·35	41·04	18·59	18·18	18·18	
Jhansi	21·87	15·09	40	43·28	29·06	39·06	34·79	45·04	20·42	26 67	19·27	
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	36·35	26·67	38·12	30·78	42·08	18·18	23·49	..	
Agra	22·19	25	47·08	50	27·6	41·72	32·03	42·08	20·47	21·61	20·47	
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	15·62	15·36	31·87	30·78	25·47	39·01	...	...	15·94	19·06	17·81	
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	19·06	18·18	33·33	34·79	27·6	40·1	33·33	44·13	17·03	20	15·63	
Northern—												
Ajmatad	20	19·37	40	42·5	28·59	40	...	...	...	23·75		

figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JRA	RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	
											Burma—
											Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	Mergui
...	...	...	..	...	...				...	..	Tavoy
..	...	.	..	.	40·76	39·16	50	40·23	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
											Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	..	25·6	25·81	29·36	31·37	...	..	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa
...	...	.		...	47·06	53·33			..	.	Bassein
											Pegu (inland)—
..	...	...	...	17·53	.	.	49·23	49·23	...	..	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	38·1	32·32	..	...	...	...	Tonngoo
											Upper Burma—
...	..	.	11 72	9·86	31·53	32·49	55·17	55·65	...	...	Mandalay
...	. .	.	...	.	.	..	..	.	..	. .	Bamo
...	...	...	...		33·33	33·33	52·89	31·68	...	.	Pakôkku
											Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu
...	. .	...	..	...	42·11	42·11	61·54	61·54	..	..	Akyab
											Assam—
											Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	Gauhati
											Bengal—
											Eastern—
..	...	.	.	..	33 75	37·5	32·5	50	400	450	Chittagong
..	...	...	.	..	31·25	32·5	40	45	450	420	Dacca
											Deltaic—
...	...	...			27·5	...	33·75 to 37·5	...	337·5 to 340	380 to 420	Midnapur
20	...	...	12·5	21 25	27·5	32·5	40	47·5	370	400	Calcutta
											Central—
...	...	...	...	...	25	32·5	37·5	47·5	320	410	Bardwan
...	...	..	..	..	33 12	31·72	40·62	50	530	530	Pabna
											Northern—
...	..	.	32·5	27·5	32·5	32·5	55	50	340	450	Rangpur
											Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	22·5	30·62	19·69	30	330	435	Cuttack
											Bihár, south—
...	...	...	16·87	16·25	19·37	20 62	21·87	33·75	290	360	Patna
											Bihár, north—
...	...	..	19·37	22 5	24·37	27·5	35	45	320	410	Bhagalpur
...	16·56	16·56	19·06	16·56	28 14	27·5	29·53	40	304·69	376·11	Muzaffarpur
											N.-W. Provinces—
											Eastern—
20·05	...	...	17·34	18·23	18·7	28·75	27·13	44·43	345·21	404 58	Benares
											Central—
17·4	...	...	17·4	15·1	16·3	28·59	...	...	304·74	376·46	Cawnpore
18·91	...	...	19·79	17·57	17·29	36 35	...	34·79	284·35	346·41	Jhánsi
											Western—
17·81	...	...	...	17·81	20·52	36 35	25	...	345·31	387·86	Meerut
17·76	...	...	19·53	16·35	20·47	35·57	34·43	42·08	312·19	376·46	Agra
											Submontane, west—
18·59	...	...	16·56	14·79	17·81	28·59	16·87	...	340	360	Shahjahánpur
											Oudh—
											Southern—
	...	...	15·63	17·76	17·29	28·85	...	...	320	385	Lucknow
											Northern—
	...	...	16·67	17·5	16·67	26·72	.	...	340	380	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES [illegible] FEBRUARY—*cc*

Divisions	Cotton, raw (Gin)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gram		
	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902
Burma—											
Tenasserim—											
Maegui			17 8	15 84							
Tavoy			22 54	22 54	..						
Moulmein and Amherst			18 77	18 55							..
Pegu (deltaic)											
Rangoon			19 18	19 05							..
Thongwa			20 38	17 93							..
Bassein			22 61	28 44							
Pegu (inland)											
Henzada			24 71	23 7			..				
Tharrawaddy			24 81	24 81							..
Upper Burma—											
Mandalay			22 86	26 07							
Bamo											
Pakokku			28 19	24 71							..
Arakan—											
Kyaukpyu											
Akyab			28·57	26 67							
Assam—											
Brahmaputra—											
Goalpara	60	62 5									...
Gauhati											
Bengal—											
Eastern—											
Chittagong	52	50	33 7	37 5	100	125					
Dacca	57 5	57 5	37 5	37 5	60	100			3 12	2·81	
Central—											
Midnapur	2 to 37	1 to 50	35·62	5 62 to 36 2	and 72 5	7 and 110					2 19
Calcutta	40	42 5	33 75	33·75	70	90			10	11 25	7·5
Central—											
Bardwan	40	43 12	33 12	33 44							8·75
Pabna	3 12	48 75	37 5	35 12	75	112 5					10
Northern—											
Rangpur	60	65	40	42 5	90	75			1 6	1 56	4 37
Orissa—											
Cuttack	46 87	41 25	30	30	45	45			5 62	5 62	5·62
Bihar, south—											
Patna	35	37·5	36 25	36 25	30	30			3 12	3·12	3·12
Bihar, north—											
Bhagalpur	50	52 5	35 94	37 5	120	50					
Muzaffarpur	35 44	33·28	40	38·12	80	80					...
N.-W. Provinces—											
Eastern—											
Benares	31 93	34·9		..					..	..	
Central—											
Cawnpore	33·33	40		..	67 5	57 5	100	135	..		...
Etawa	43·12	50			...	...				...	...
Western—											
Meerut	...	38·12			..	...				...	...
Agra	38·91	53 33			133·33	133·33	87·5	150	5·73	3 33	5
Submontane, west—											
Shahjahanpur	35	42 03		..	..	...	100 and 110	160 and 170	...	...	...
Oudh—											
South—											
Lucknow	28·59	40	..	..	70	70	..	...	5	3·33	...
Northern—											
[illegible]				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

									Burma—
									Tenasserim—
									Mergui
									Tavoy
									Moulmein and Amherst
									Pegu (deltaic)—
									Rangoon
									Thôngwa
									Bassein
									Pegu (inland)—
									Henzada
									Toungoo
									Upper Burma—
									Mandalay
									Bamo
									Pakôkku
									Arakan—
									Kyaukpyu
									Akyab
									Assam—
									Brahmaputra—
									Goálpara
									Gauhati
									Bengal—
									Eastern—
									Chittagong
									Dacca
									Deltaic—
									Midnapur
									Calcutta
									Central—
									Bardwan
									Pabna
									Northern—
									Rangpur
									Orissa—
									Cuttack
									Bihár, south—
									Patna
									Bihár, north—
									Bhágalpur
									Muzaffarpur
									N.-W. Provinces—
									Eastern—
									Benares
									Central—
			70	60					Cawnpore
									Jhánsi
									Western—
			60	60			60 to 100	60 to 100	Meerut
			40 and 60	35 and 60			26·25	15	Agra
2·5			50 and 60	50 and 100			40 and 60	25 and 50	*Submontane, west—* Shahjahánpur
									Oudh—
									Southern—
1·87			40	40					Lucknow
									Northern—
							30	30	Fyzabad

	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	1901	1902	
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12·5	20	..		33·33	50		...	26·56	26·56	25	19·[illegible]
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozepur	19·00	17·34	44·37	50	24··2	36 35	33 28	42 08	15 31	18·18	21·09	18·[illegible]
Central—												
Lahore	22 19	22 86	13 25	1·1	24 63	34 06	20·79	35·59	15·1	18·59	21·61	17·97
South-eastern—												
Delhi	22 19	25·31	38 07	40	25·83	38 07	30 7[illegible]	42 08	17 76	20	15 18	15·68
Submontane—												
Amritsar	23 91	23 54	41·04	41·04	23 91	32 66	27 13	36 35	...	...	22·24	18·18
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20·94	20	53·02	19 79	27·5	33·75	30·16	38·12	17·34	20	17·34	14·84
Western—												
Multan	16 67	19 01	26·67	27·55	30·78	39·01	31·74	43 23	17 03	20	18 18	20
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi			35	35	30	40			23 75	27·5	24 53	22·5
Sukkarpur	..	..	..	.	27·03	32·5		.	19 37	5·34	2··66	17·81
Quetta	.				28 75 to 30 62	38 75 to 40	53 12	56 87	20 to 21 87	27·5 to 28 12	17 5 to 19 37	21 87 to 22·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar					..	45 83					...	...
Sholapur	..		..	...	..	50·52	..	..	...		20·57	27·97
Poona	14 95		..	.	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmednagar		40·78	35·52	..	41 51	37 92	...		..	..	21·52	...
Dhulia			.		..	..		...		...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Broach						51 87					29 53	25·21
Ahmedabad										..	.	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur			31	36	32	46	44	50	.		23	24
Central—												
Jubbulpore			32	38·25	20·62	10	32	47		..	21	22
Eastern—												
Raipur			26·5	32	26	43	35	50	...	..		...
Berar—												
					42·83	53·57					22 11	25·[illegible]
Akola			75	75	50	66·6[illegible]	50	75	..	..	20 83	22·[illegible]
Amraoti			66·67	72·78	50	66 67	57·14	80	...		25	25
Wundgaon	..	...	37·5	55	42·5	62·5	46	67·75	...	...	20	22·5
Madras—												
South central—												
Coimbatore		..	...		..	...	...	...		...	23	27·[illegible]
Salem	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary			..			..	...	...	...	..	27·3	28·3
Cuddapah	29·2	31·8		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	23 2	26·[illegible]
Kurnool	...		.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21·7	28 4	40 7	47·3	..		...	...	..	...	...	
Tanjore	21·1	22 3	32 [illegible]	43·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Southern—											26·6	
Madura	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mysore—												
Mysore	22·69	25·72	36 57	42·05	58·7[illegible]	87·77	50·91	54·56	....	...	21	
Bangalore	19·59	26·13	39·07	52·73	41 19	46·68	60·[illegible]	65·88	..	...	...	

											Rajputana—
19·06	...	...	26·56	18·18	26·56	40	.	...	320	457·34	*Eastern*— Ajmer
											Panjab—
17·34	..	...	16·72	19·06	19·53	36·35	40	57 13	330	375	*Southern*— Ferozpur
18·85	...	.	17·03	21·15	21·87	33·65	28·07	48 49	365 94	412·97	*Central*— Lahore
16·09	...	...	18·18	17·4	20	32·66	29·63	40	355 57	412·92	*South-eastern*— Delhi
16·67	...	...	18·18	20·52	20	34·79	.	...	.	...	*Submontane*— Amritsar
18·44	...	..	20	17·81	22 5	37·03	36·25	40	30.0	320	*Northern*— Rawalpindi
21·61	...	...	16·67	20	22·86	36·35	...	..	336·82	345 94	*Western*— Multan
											Sind and Baluchista
24·37	...	..	...	...	25	41 25	35	...	340	395	Karachi
20	...	...	...	...	23·91	42 03	...	...	345	427·5	Shikarpur
...	..	...	21·25	30	...	..	45 to 47·5	47·5 to 52 5	300 to 470	350 to 435	Quetta
											Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan*— Dharwar
25·57	...	...	...	...	29·17	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
29 01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	31·82	...	...	...	...	308·33	*Khandesh*— Ahmadnagar
28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dhulia
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat*— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Ahmadabad
											Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	26	34	34	47	333	467	*Western*— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	22	33·25	32	...	295	361·5	*Central*— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	23	10	36	...	290	380	*Eastern*— Raipur
											Berar—
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	Basim
	..	...	...	...	29 17	41·62	50	75	323·81	457·14	Akola
	...	...	...	...	36 36	58 33	51·61	72·73	336·84	610	Ellichpur
	...	...	...	...	31·25	47·5	40	62·5	340	480	Amraoti
											Madras—
	...	...	...	...	35·1	55·2	...	..	325·7	325·7	*South, central*— Coimbatore
	20·5	24·8	...	...	...	...	21·5	26·9	342·4	359·6	Salem
	...	...	...	...	43·5	43·5	35·3	35 3	349·2	365 1	*Central*— Bellary
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263·2	345·5	Cuddapah
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
	19·3	26	...	...	...	...	23·8	40·8	...	...	*East Coast, central*— Nellore
	...	...	...	...	28·8	37·2	...	...	349·2	462·1	*East Coast, south* Madras
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	21·7	26·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	29·9	...	...	*Southern*— Madura
											Mysore—
	19	25·47	...	...	14·28	32·54	45·75	62·69	374·5	308·48	Mysore
	22·22	30·47	...	...	14 96	26·88	54·55	69·32	408·57	379·62	Bangalore

								Rajputana—
								Eastern—
...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmer
								Panjab—
								Southern—
...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur
								Central—
...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	112·5	Lahore
								South-eastern—
...	...	65	60	...	...	100	100	Delhi
								Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar
								Northern—
...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Rawalpindi
								Western—
...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan
								Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
6·41	7·97	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
								Bombay—
								Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
								Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
								Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
								Central Provinces—
								Western—
...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur
								Central—
...	...	55	50	...	...	35	40	Jubbulpore
								Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
								Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Basim
...	...	75	70	...	...	80	100	Akola
...	...	40	40	...	...	150	100	Ellichpur
...	...	70	60	...	...	90	100	Amraoti
								Madras—
								South, central—
						50	50	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	80	70	80	70	...	...	Salem
								Central—
...	...	80	60	80	60	100	100	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
								East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
								East Coast, south—
...	...	6	55	66	55	...	...	Madras
...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
								Southern—
...		...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura
								Mysore—
...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore
...	...	140	120	...	...	150	150	Bangalore

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
N.-W. Provinces—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur					8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	22 8	21 8
Budaun							12 —	11 8	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Pilibhít					5 4	5 4	12	12 8	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Bareli					6 1	6 1	11 9	11 9	21 9	21 9	19 6	19 6
Moradabad					5 2	5 2	10 —	11 —	21 10	23 10	18 11	19 4
Bijnor					4 —	4 8	10 2	10 12			16 14	19 2
Muzaffarnagar							11 8	11	22 —	23 2	19 4	19 13
Saháranpur					5 5	5 5	9 11	10 3	21 6	23 10	18 5	19 3
Debra-Dún					5 8	6 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	17 8	17 —	17 8
Hills—												
Naini Tal					4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...		..	...
Almora					4 8	4 8	10 —	10 12			..	...
Garhwál					6 —	6	10 —	10 —				..
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh					9 —	9 —	14 8	13 8	23	23 —	20 —	20 8
Sultanpur					7 —	7 —	14 8	13 8	23 —	22 —	..	20 3
Rae-Bareli					5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	23 8	24 —	22 —	22 4
Unao					6	8	12	13 —	23	23 —	20 —	20 4
Lucknow					6 —	4 8	11	12	23	23	22	21 4
Hardoi							12	12 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad					7 8	7 3	9 12	9 12	21 —	24	19 8	19 8
Barabanki					6 —	6 —	10	13	22 8	23	22 —	21 4
Gonda							12 12	12 12	24 4	24	20 —	20 —
Bahraich							12	12 —	25 8	28 8	21 8	21 8
Sitapur					5 —	5 —	10	10 —	24 —	24	22 —	22 —
Kheri					5 —	5 —	12	12	28 —	28 —	25 8	25 8
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh					..	3 12		2 8	..	24 8	...	24 —
Sánswara						2 —		3 —			...	
Mewar (Udaipur)					7 9	7 3	8 —	8 —	15	15	14 8	15 13
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)					1 —	1 —	3 8	3 8			...	...
Sirohi					4 12	4 12	7	7 4	11 4	11 —	11 4	11 8
Erinpura					5 6	5 10	9 2	9	13 8	14 8	12 12	13 12
Ajmer					5 10½	5 10½	8 —	8	14 —	15 10½	14 15	15 —
Abu					5 4	5 4	8	8 8	14 8	14 2	13 1	13 1
Kishangarh					7 —	7 3	11 —	9 8	17 4	17 —	16 —	15 —
Bundi					6 2	6 5	8 11	8 11	21 —	22 8	..	14 6
Kotah					6 13	6 14	7 1	7 1	19 1	19 8	15 8	15 8
Jhalawar					5 15	5 15	7 14	8 —	20 11	20 13	17 1	11 1
Tonk					5 3	5 2	6 8	8 6	16 11	15 —	15 8	14 13
Jaipur					6 10	6 9	7 10	7 9	18 4	19 1	16 10	16 13
Karauli					7 10½	7 10½	8 2	8 4½	21 4	21 4	18 3	18 2
Dholpur					7 —	7 ½	8 6	8 7	19 10½	19 6½	17 3½	18 3½
Bharatpur							6 12	6 12	21 —	20 —	19 —	19 1
Alwar							7 13	7 13	20 12	20 —	17 14	17 15
Deoli					4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	15 12½	15 13	16 4	16 1
Nasirabad					8	8 —	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	14 —	15 —
Bálmer					4 8	4 8	7	7 8	14	14 4	15 8	15 8
Anádra					5 8	6 4	8 8	8 —	13 —		12 8	12 8
Shahpura					8 —	8 —	9	9 —	15 —	15 —	15 8	13 8
Western—												13 4
Jodhpur					6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	15 —	14 7	15 4	and 13 12
Jaisalmer					6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 —	13 4	13 —
Bikaner					3 4	3 8	4 12	5 —			13 —	13 —
Central India—												
Indore					10 4	10 2	10 13	11 —	14 7	14 14	14 7	14 —
Nimach					6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	15 —	14 8
Gwalior					6 2	6 1	6 14	6 13	18 8	13 2	17 8	16 13
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar					...	...	10 —	10 —	19 8	20 4	16 12	17 8
Ferozpur					...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Central—												
Lahore					...	...	8 8	8 8	17 8	20 8	19 8	19 1
Gujranwála					...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	22 —	20 —	21 —
Gujrát					...	...	10 8	11 —	20 —	23 —	20 —	22 —
Jaslam					...	...	8 —	9 —	20 —	26 —	15 —	20 —

ate the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee).

Half month of report	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) Previous half-month	Gram, chunna, chola, kadalan, or channa (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram, chunna, chola, kadalan, or channa (*Cicer arietinum*) Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Previous half-month	Arhar or tur, urjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Half-month of report	Arhar or tur, urjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*) Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												N.W. Provinces—continued
...	...	25 —	25 —	22 8	23 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	14 12	15 12	Shahjehanpur
...	...	16 —	16 —	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	Etah
...	...	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	24 4	24 4	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 9	Budaun
...	...	15 —	16 8	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	12 6	12 6	14 —	14 —	Moradabad
...	15 12	...	...	16 5	19 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	18 2	21 14	20 14	21 —	11 —	11 —	13 8	13 8	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	15 8	17 —	22 9	23 —	10 12 (a) 9 12 (a)	10 12 (a) 9 12 (a)	13 4	11 4	Saharanpur
26 14	26 14	21 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	27 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Dehra Dún
17 —	18 8											
												Hill States—
				12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	Garhwál
...	...			13 —	12 8			10 —	10 —	8 8	8 —	Almora
14 8	14 8	...	...		8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	Tehri
25 —	25 —											
												Oudh—
												Gonda
				24 —	24 —			10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Gonda North
...				24	24			10 12 (a)	11 — (a)	12 —	11 —	Gonda South
						23 —	22 —	10 — (a)	10 — (a)	12 —	11 —	Bahraich
27 —	27 —	18 —	18 —	24	24	24 —	24 —	15 — (a)	15 — (a)	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad
...	...	26 —	26 —	23	23			11 — (a)	11 — (a)	10 12	10 12	Gonda
		30 —	30 —	22	22			16 — (a)	16 — (a)	11 —	11 —	Sultanpur
												Nepal—
												Bahraich
28 —	27 —	18 —	19 —	14 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	15 8 (a)	15 8 (a)	10 8	10 8	Gonda
		15 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	15 — (a)	15 — (a)	10 —	10 —	Bahraich
16 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	20 12	26 8	27 12	14 4	14 12	11 12	10 12	Gonda
32 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	27 8	27 8	14 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Bahraich
26 —	25 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	25 —	16 — (a)	16 — (a)	10 8	10 —	Sultanpur
22 —	22 —	11 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	28 —	25 —	14 4	13 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
				11 2	11 2	14 4			9 —		13 12	Bharatpur
...				11 —	11 —	12 1	12 1			10 —	13 —	Dholpur
...	...	5 12	5 —	11 —	11 6	15 —	15 7	11 2	35 11	10 —	10 10	Alwar (Lalpur)
...	...											Native States of Mewar
		4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	..	..	9 —	9 —	(Jowaigar)
...		13 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 4	12 4	..	9	11 —	11 —	Sirohi
...				13 12	14 12							
...	...	1 —	15 —	16	17	16 —	16			12 —	12 —	Kishangarh
...	...	..	..	13 11	13 11	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Ajmer
...	...									11 9	11 9	Alwar
				16 —	16 8	18 —	17 8					
...	...			13 11	13 8	21 —	21 —			14 12	13 12	Banswara
...	...			20 —	20 4	20 4	20 4	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	Bundi
...	...			14 8	16	20 —	20 —	7 11	7 10	10 2	10 2	Kotah
...	...			16 8	15 9	17 8	15 —	..	..	9 13	9 9	Partabgarh
...				17	17 2					13 14	13 8	Tonk
...	...	13 1	1 6	and	and	17 15	18 3	18 3	6	13 8	13 2	Jaipur
...	...			17 —	17 —							
...	...	22 8	23 8	14 —	14 —			16 14	16 11	10 10	10 10	Jhalawar
...	...	13 8	13 8	20 4	19 —			15 —	15 1	11 8	11 8	Dholpur
...	...	13 1	13 4	19 —	20 2	19 8	21 —	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 12	Bharatpur
...	...	14 8	14 13	18 9	17 11	19 8	19 8	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 10	Alwar
				16 15	16 4	15 11	15 12			12 4	12 4	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —			10 3	10 —	13 —	13 —	Narwar and
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 6	..	..	..	..	13 8	13 8	Bijawar
...	...	..	..	13 1	13 7	14 —	14 —	7 —	...	12	12	Sirohi
...	...	..	..	14 3	14 3	14 12	14 12	...	...	11 9	11 9	Shahpura
...	...	..	..									*Western—*
...	...	...	...	11 6	14 —	15 10	15 5	9 12	9 12	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	..			21	21	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	15 10	15 8	..	..	9 —	9 —	11	11 1	Bikanir
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	15 10	14 14	15 10	15 7	9 10	8 11	11 —	11 —	Indore
...	...	..	..	16 —	16 —			10 —	9 12	11 12	11 12	Nowgong
...	...	...	...									
...	...	12 8	12 2	20 3	19 13	19 13	19 10	14 8	13 10	11 —	10 15	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11	Hissar
...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	10 —	10 —	12	12 —	Ferozpur
				20 —	22 —							
												Central—
...	...	20 8	19 8	19 2	20 14	22 8	26 8	10 —	16 4	12 12	12 12	Lahore
...	...	20 —	22 —	18 12	21 2	21 —	22 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	Gujránwála
				17 —	19 —	20 —	22 —			13 —	13 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 —	19 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1902—*continued.* (*The figures*

District	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	14 4	14 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 8	22 8	18 —	18 4
Delhi	14 12	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	21 8	20 8	17 8	17 8
Rohtak	15 —	15 8	20 —	22 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	19 8	17 —	17 —
Karnál	14 —	15 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	16 —	17 —
Submontane—												
Ambála	14 12	17 —	20 —	23 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	20 —	25 —	17 —	18 —
Ludhiána	16 —	18 —	23 —	28 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 8	17 —	19 8
Jalandhar	16 —	18 8	22 —	26 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiárpur	16 —	18 4	20 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdáspur	16 —	19 —	20 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	...	...
Amritsar	16 —	17 —	26 —	29 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	17 —	19 —	19 —	20 —
Siálkot	13 2	16 8	24 —	29 —	...	...	11 8	12 3	21 —	24 —	21 —	...
Hills—												
Simla	10 —	11 12	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	15 —	16 —	11 —	11 8
Kángra	13 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	14 —	16 —	22 —	25 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	22 —	25 —	17 —	21 —
Western—												
Shahpur	14 4	19 8	24 —	30 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	16 —	24 —	18 —	24 —
Jhang	16 —	17 8	23 8	26 —	...	...	9 —	10 8	27 —	30 8	20 —	24 —
Multan	12 12	15 4	23 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	24 —	17 —	21 —
Montgomery	16 12	18 —	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	..	29 —	...	23 —
Muzaffargarh	16 4	16 12	23 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 8	21 —	21 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 10	15 15	23 12	23 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 8	25 —	20 —	23 2
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hazára	12 8	14 12	17 —	21 12	4 8	4 8	9 —	10 8	14 4	19 —	16 —	19 —
Peshawar	13 —	16 —	22 —	27 —	6 —	6 3	8 4	8 13	21 —	27 —	15 —	19 —
Kohát	11 8	13 11	17 14	21 11	5 6	5 6	10 3	10 3	..	..	17 14	21 11
Bannu	12 8	16 14	20 15	22 8	11 14	11 14	12 3	13 2	15 —	17 8	16 4	20 10
Dera Ismael Khan	12 13	13 12	21 4	21 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	17 5	21 4	15 —	18 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	14 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	16	20 —	14 8	16 —
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	13 —	14 —
Shikárpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	18 —	20 —	16 —	18 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	16 8	15 8	16 8	18 8
Quetta	12 13 to 13 13	13 8 to 14 8	16 1	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	17 8	13 —	15 12	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 2	13 2	12 6	12 6	12 11	12 11
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 6	11 6	...	..	12 9	12 9
Alibág	7 10	7 10	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 12	10 12	...	...	10 15	10 15
Bombay	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	12 14	12 14	11 15	11 15
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	..	9 4	10 3	10 3	11 2	...	...	12 2	12 10
Deccan—												
Dharwar	10 —	9 8	..	..	10 6	10 6	12 4	12 4	18 13	20 3	16 9	16 9
Belgaum	9 2	10 2	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 10	13 10	18 10	18 10	16 9	16 9
Satara	8 5	7 15	..	...	9 13	11 7	10 8	11 15	19 1	19 1	17 11	18 1
Sholapur	9 12	9 12	..	...	8 10	8 10	10 4	10 4	18 12	20 9	17 14	18 12
Bijapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 6	11 6	18 2	15 2	19 13	19 13
Poona	9 8	8 5	..	..	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	14 15	15 13	14 15	14 15
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	8 11	8 11	..	...	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	17 3	17 3	16 1	16 1
Násik	9 2	8 6	...	...	7 5	7 5	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 —	15 6
Dhulia	9 3	9 3	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	14 —	16 10	12 11	15 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	7 6	..	...	6 8	6 8	10 3	10 3	13 7	13 7	13 3	13 3
Broach	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 8
Kaira	7 4	7 4	..	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8
Baroda	10 —	9 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	..	11 8	12 4
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	11 —	10 8	14 —	14 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	13 —	13 8
Dísa	11 8	12 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 3	9 8	12 8	12 12	12 4	12 8
Káthiáwár—												
Rájkot	12 13	12 13	..	...	5 15	5 15	10 11	10 11	14 8	14 8	12 13	12 13
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	10 10	10 10	...	...	5 13	5 13	10 1	10 1	15 5	15 5	...	...
Khandwa	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 —	9 6	14 15	13 7	...	...
Betul	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	9 10	9 10	18 11	16 5	...	...
Chhindwara	12 —	12 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 8	15 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Nagpur	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 8	11 4	16 1	19 9	...	...
Wardha	10 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	25 —	...	...

(State the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—continued
												South-Eastern—
...	..	...	...	19 8	19 12	20 —	21 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11	Gurgaon
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 8	19 —	21 8	21 8	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi
...	..	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	Rohtak
...	..	16 —	16 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	23 —	12 —	11	10 8	10 8	Karnal
20 —	22 —											
												South-Western—
		...	...	18 —	21 8	18 8	22 8	12 —	11 —	12 12	12 12	Amballa
...	...	16 —	17 —	20 —	22 8	20 —	23 8	8 8	14 8	12 —	12 —	Ludhiana
...	...	13 —	20	18 —	22 —	19 —	24 —			13 —	13 —	Lyallpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	17 8	20 —	18 —	23 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiarpur
16 —	16 —			14 —	20 —	20 —	24 —			13 —	12 —	Gurdaspur
...	...	18 —	18 —	16 —	22 —	21 —	24 —	10 —	..	12 —	12	Amritsar
...	...			17 4	20 —	21 —	22 —			13 12	13 12	Sialkot
...	...	...	..									
												Hills—
				..	13 8	12 8	14 —	7 —	8	9 14	9 8	Simla
14 —	15 —	13 —	14 —	17	17 —	17 —	18 —	15 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kangra
...	..	...	...									
												Northern—
...	..	14 —	14 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	23 —	10 —	11	13 12	13 12	Rawalpindi
												Western—
				20 8	22	16 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	13	13 8	Shahpur
16 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	19 8	25 —	27 12	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 4	Jhang
80 —	50 —	30 —	30 —	27 4	17 8	23 —	24 —	...	...	12 4	8 4	Montgomery
...	...	24 —	22	24 —	25	...	...	8	8 —	12	...	Muzaffargarh
...	...	..	...	18 —	..	..	..	7 —	7 —	12	12	Mooltan
...	...	...	..	16 14	16 2	...	...	...		11 4	11 9	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	.	..										
												N.-W. Frontier Province—
		14 —	16 —	13 8	15 6	20 —	24 12	8 —	9 —	13 —	11 8	Hazara
...	...	17 —	18 —	15 —	17 —	21 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	15	Peshawar
...	...	..	..	13 9	16 4	18 8	23 —			13 13	9 2	Kohat
...	...	..	..	15	17 —	17 —	25 12	7 8	7 8	9	9 —	Bannu
...	...	6 4	6 4	15 10	16 14	19 —	20 —	9 4	9 4	15 —	15 —	Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	...										
												Sind and Baluchistan—
												Karachi
				15 —	15 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	13	13	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	8 —	8	13 —	13	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...			12	12	Shikarpur
...	...	..	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11	11 —	11	11	Upper Sind Frontier
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	11 —	14 —	
...	...	..		13 2	13 8	15 —	17 —	8 —	7 8	10	10 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
				10 9	10 9	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	Kolaba
14 6	14 6	...	..	11 11	11 11	...	..	8 2	8 2	13 —	13 —	Ratnagiri
12 15	12 15	...	...	11 14	11 14	..	..	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	Alibag
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 5	8 5	9 11	9 11	Bombay
10 2	10 2	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	.	9 2	9 2	12 4	12 4	Tanna
...	...	..	...									
												Deccan—
				13 2	13 2	...		10 2	10 2	13 6	13 6	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 12	10 12	Belgaum
21 —	21 —	...	...	11 4	13 12	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 4	12 4	Satara
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 4	10 12	11 4	11 4	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 7	10 7	12	12	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	..	9 13	9 13	11 13	11 13	Poona
												Khandesh—
				11 13	13 14	...	.	11 3	11 3	13 1	13 1	Ahmednagar
...	..	...	...	13 11	12 4	...	...	10	8 9	11 13	11 13	Nasik
17 2	17 2	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	9 9	9 9	11	11 —	Dhulia
...	...	...	..									
												Gujarat—
				9 4	9 4	...	...	8 5	8 5	12 —	13 —	Surat
...	..	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	11 5	10 8	12 12	12 12	Broach
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 —	13 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9	9	12	12	Panch Mahals
14 8	14 8	...	..	14 8	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	13 5	13 5	Ahmadabad
15 —	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	13 —	13 —	Godhra
...	16 —	...	...	13 4	13 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	1 —	Dhas
15 —	...	...	..									
...												*Kathiawar—*
				12 5	12 13	...	.	9 7	9 7	1.5 —	110 —	Rajkot
...	...	...	...									
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
				15 11	12 13	...	...	11 10	11 10	11 —	11 5	Nimar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 —	9 —	9 —	Khandwa
...	...	...	...	16 —	13 5	...	...	5 15	5 15	10 10	10 10	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	14 10	12 2	...	...	3	3	9 —	9 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9	9 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 12	...	...	11 4	10 —	10	10 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	..	11 6	11 6	..	...	11 6	11 6	10 10	10 10	Wardha
...	...	...	...									

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FEBRUARY 1902—*concluded* (*The figures*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*continued*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	13 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	19 3	16 —	..	..
Saugor	13 —	13					12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	..	..
Damoh	10 10	12 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 15	10 13	19 8	19 8	...	...
Jubbulpore	14	14 8			8 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	15 —	18 —	..	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	13	12 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	..	...
Seoni	14 —	14 —			8 —	8 —	14 —	14 8	19 —	19 —	..	...
Betul	11	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	..	..	..	..
Balaghat	10	10 —	..		9 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	..	..	..	...
Bhandara	9 12	11 —			11	11 —	12 —	12 9	15 3	19 —	...	...
Chanda												
Eastern—	16 —	16 —	..		5 —	8	16 —	16 —	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	14 —	14 —	..		10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	..	..	..	..
Raipur	13 —	13			9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	..	..	..	...
Sambalpur												
Berar—	7 4	8	..	..	7 11	6 —	8 4	7	15 4	20	14 —	13 8
Buldana	8 10	8 10	..	..	6 3	6 3	8 10	8 10	18 1	21 14		
Basim					6 —	6 —	9 9	9 —	17 2	17 2	14 5	15 —
Akola	7 —	7 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	15 —	16 8	12 —	13 —
Ellichpur	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	20	22	16 —	17 —
Amraoti	9 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	26 —	13 —	13 —
Wun	8 8	8	..	..								
Nizam's Territories—	5 15	6 —	10 4	10 4	5 5	4 11	9 10	9 4	14 10	13 13	17 3	17 11
Secunderabad	6 5	6 6	...		5 2	5 3	10 5	10 2	20 4	19 9	..	..
Bolarum	5 10	6 3	...		5 10	5 10	9 —	9 —	15 12	16 14	19 2	19 2
Chadarghat												
Madras—							8 14	8 14				..
Malabar Coast—							12 2	11 6	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...			..	...						
S. Canara												
South, central—							10 13	10 5	21 13	21 6	22 5	21 10
Coimbatore						...	8 3	8 3	...	...	..	..
Nilgiris							11 11	11 11	19 3	19 —	14 —	14 6
Salem	..	..										
Central—							8 10	8 10	15 5	15 5	...	..
Bellary			...	...		...	10 13	10 13	16 5	17 5	..	..
						...	9 14	9 14	15 5	15 11	17 2	17 2
Anantapur	..		...				10 6	10 6	15 2	17 14	...	...
Cuddapah			...			...						
Kurnul	...	...	...	...								
East Coast, north—							9 10	9 10	..	..	..	...
Ganjam	..		...	..	..	..	8 11	9 —	..	..	19 8	19 8
Vizagapatam	..		...				11 14	11 14	16 5	15 5	..	...
Godavari	..	..	..									
East Coast, central—							13 3	13 3	25 —	25 —	...	..
Kistna			..		..	...	12 11	11 11	18 —	18 —	17 2	17 2
Nellore	..		..		...							
East Coast, south—							9 14	9 6	..	...	..	...
Madras			..		...	..	11 11	11 11		...	...	...
Chingleput			..			..	14 —	15 —		..	..	...
N. Arcot					..	..	15 2	12 11		..	15 13	15 13
S. Arcot	..	..	...				15 9	15 9		..	15 10	19 —
Tanjore			...		..	..	12 —	10 11	15 2	16 2	17 2	15 2
Trichinopoly			..			...						
Southern—							11 9	10 10	15 11	18 6	14 3	13 8
Tinnevelly					..		12 11	12 11	15 6	14 8	13 14	13 14
Madura			..	..								
Mysore—		7 2				9 2	9 2	11 2	14 2	21 1	20 1	...
Mysore		9 6	7 2		...	8 10	9 13	10 1	9 13	..	..	...
Bangalore			9 5		...	7 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...
Kolar		6 —	6 —		7 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	...
Tumkur		6 8	6 8		7 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	14 —	..	..	...
Hassan		7 8	8		8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	...
Kadur		6 —	6 —		6 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 2	...	...	...
Shimoga		6 —	6 —	6	6	9 7	9 7	13 12	13 2	20 5	14 —	14 —
Chitaldrug		6	6 —	7	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9	13 —	13 —	14 —
Coorg—		6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...
Coorg		7 —	7 —			6 2	6 2	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 4
Area												

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*)		KANGNI OR SAMAI, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SENAGA (*Cicer arietinum*)		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN DHA (*Cajanus indicus*)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous year's half-month	Half-month of report	Previous year's half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Chutia —
				16 —	12 15	...	...	19 10	19 10	9 2	9 2	Nagpur
...	..	..	...	19 —	19 —		...	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
...	..	..	...	14 7	14 7		...	10 12	10 10	9 2	9 2	Damoh
...	...	..	..	17 8	16 —	...	..	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	Tiblamoora
...	...	..	..	17	17 —	..	..	10 —	11 —	9 5	9 —	Mandla
...	...	..	...	14	14	..	..	10	10 —	10 —	10 —	,,
...	...	..	..	11	11 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Betool
...	...	...	..	12 8	12 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Chindwara
...	...	...	..	14 —	9 5	...	..	9 6	9 6	9 —	9 5	Bhanda
												Raipur —
				15 5	14 5		..	20 10	19 11	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur
...	..	...	..	17 —	17		..	19 —	19 8	9 —	9 —	Raipur
..	..	...	..	15 —	15 —		..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Sonbalpur
												Berar —
				16 4	12 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Buldana
..	...	..	..	12 4	11 12	..	..	9 1	9 1	10 —	10 —	Akola
...	..	...	..	15 8	15 3	..	..	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Amraoti
..	...	...	...	16 8	10 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
...	..	..	..	15 —	15 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti
...	...	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
												Nizam's Territories —
18 2	17 11	..	..	12 7	11 7	..	...	17 5	14 7	9 2	8 5	Secunderabad
...	..	...	...	12 —	11 9	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	Bolarum
...	...	..	..	13 5	13 8	...	..	13 8	12 6	9 —	9 —	Chutarghat
												Madras —
												Malabar Coast —
										12 14	12 14	Malabar
...	.	..	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	12 11	12 11	S. Canara
...	..	..	..		...	...	...	.	...			
												South, central —
										11 2	11 2	Coimbatore
21 2	20 3	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	10 10	10 13	Nilgiris
..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	11 13	11 13	Salem
18 10	19 6	.		.	..	...	...	.				
										12 10	12 10	*Ceded* —
												Bellary
19 6	19 6	..	.	.		...	..	.				
										12 10	12 2	
												Anantapur
14 8	16 8	...	...	...		..	.	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah
17 11	17 11	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	11 9	10 11	Karnul
15 11	15 11	..	.	...	.	.	...	..	...			
												East Coast, north —
										11 5	9 11	Ganjam
16 6	15 11	...	.	.	...	..			...	13 3	13 —	Vizagapatam
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	12 10	12 10	Godavari
21 5	21 5	...	...	..	..	..	...		..			
												East Coast, central —
										13 3	13 3	Kistna
23 13	20 14	..	..	.	...	...	..	.		12 13	12 13	Nellore
19 —	18 —	...	..	..	..	...	...		...			
												East Coast, south —
										13 5	13 5	Madras
15 6	15 13	..	.	...	...	.	..		...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput
17 5	17 5	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	11 10	11 10	N. Arcot
18 —	18 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	13 5	13 5	S. Arcot
18 —	18 —	...	...	..	.	..	.		...	13 5	13 5	Tanjore
20 14	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	13 5	13 5	Trichinopoly
20 11	20 —	...	.	..	..	...	...		..			
												Southern —
										14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly
19 3	18 14	...	.	..	...	..	...	.		13 2	13 2	Madura
20 6	18 2	..	..	..	..	...	...		.			
												Mysore —
								7 14	7 —	11 —	11 —	Mysore
19 13	15 2	.	.	11 8	10 6	...	..	7 4	7 4	11 8	11 8	Hassanad
18 —	15 12	..	..	10 —	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur
16 —	20 —	.	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
18 —	14 —	.	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	Tumkur
24 —	20 —	.	..	11 —	10 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
20 —	18 —	..	...	14 —	13 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	Shimoga
20 4	22 15	..	.	12 —	10 8	...	..	9 7	9 7	11 —	11 9	Chitaldrug
20 —	20 —	18 —	1 —	4 —		...	..	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	
												Coorg —
												Coorg
27 8	25 —	..	.	21 —	21 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	
...	...	...	..	11 6	9 3	...	.	8 —	7 —	32 —	32	Aden

J. E. O'CONOR
Director-General of Statistics

J. F. FINLAY

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1902.

No. 350-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta at 5·3 P.M., Calcutta time, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1902.

His Excellency will visit Hyderabad, Ajunta Caves, Agra, Delhi, Malakand, Chakdara, Khar, Peshawar, Landi Kotal, and Dehra Dun, and arrive at Simla on or about the end of the first week in May.

His Excellency's departure from Calcutta and arrival at Simla will be private.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:

Her Excellency Lady Curzon	Till arrival at Umballa on 29th
Miss Pelly	Do. do.
H. S. Barnes, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.	From 27th March to 1st April and from 19th April to end of tour.
W. R. Lawrence, Esq., C.I.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.	From 27th March to 1st April.
H. W. C. Carnduff, Esq., Officiating Private Secretary to the Viceroy.	Will join His Excellency the Viceroy at Umballa on 21st April.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy.	Will join at Delhi on 19th April.
Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy.	
Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S., Officiating Surgeon to the Viceroy.	
Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.	
Captain Lord Suffolk, A.-D.-C.	
F. W. Latimer, Esq., C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.	Till arrival at Umballa

All communications, connected with business of a mere routine nature, should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

R. G. T. BAKER-CARR, *Captain*,
Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1902.

No. 996.—WHEREAS the territories under the dominion of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, now designated and known as the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are respectively administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and a Chief Commissioner;

AND WHEREAS the said territories, though separate in name and style, are united in fact for administrative purposes, the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner being filled by the same person, and it is expedient that the said territories should henceforth be regarded as, and form, one province under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor;

AND WHEREAS it was contemplated by section 38 of the Government of India Act, 1833 (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85), the provisions of which section were and now remain suspended by virtue of the provisions of the India (North-Western Provinces) Act, 1835 (5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 52), and of section 15 of the Government of India Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., c 95), that the North-Western Provinces, then under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, should be known as the Presidency of Agra;

KNOW ALL MEN, AND IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED, that, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Government of India Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict., c. 17), and with the sanction of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, signified by His Majesty's Secretary of State in Council of India, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall henceforth form part of, and be subject to, the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, and that the Lieutenant-Governorship so constituted as aforesaid shall be designated the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy
and Governor-General of India in Council,

A. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOD Save the KING-EMPEROR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1902.

No. 197.—Mr D. L. M. Mackay has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd February 1902.

No. 202.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for six months, with effect from the 5th April 1902.

No. 203.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 5th April 1902:—

Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, to officiate as Private Secretary.

No. 208.—The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Copleston is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 11th April 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 18th March 1902.

No. 188.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2429, dated the 19th December 1889, the following revised Regulations, under which a limited number of members of the Indian Civil Service and officers of the Indian Army in civil or political employ (whether temporarily or permanently) will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough, are, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information:—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. The maximum marks obtainable at an examination will be 800, divided as follows:—

Dictation	50
Translation from Russian into English	100
Translation from English into Russian	200
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight, and translation in writing from Russian into English, and from English into Russian, from *ex tempore* reading	300
	800

3. Officers who obtain ·5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain 8 will be noted as qualified to be "Interpreters" in Russian.

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—(*a*) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (*b*) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted only to those members of the Indian Civil Service and officers of the Indian Army in civil or political employ who seem likely to be employed, before their active service comes to an end, in situations where a knowledge of Russian may be of advantage to the State, and to no one who will not be able to attend the preliminary examination, and also the final one, should he proceed to Russia for a course of study, and to return to duty in India, without exceeding the amount of leave which he may have to his credit, or which may be admissible to him if subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps. The Government of India reserve to themselves full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by obtaining not less than 200 marks (·25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. After passing the elementary test, and receiving permission to proceed to Russia, he must start from England within a fortnight from the date of the India Office letter conveying such permission unless specially authorized to defer his departure. He must on no account start for Russia until he has received a letter of instructions on the subject from the India Office. No officer on leave on medical certificate will be permitted to proceed to Russia under these rules unless reported fit to do so by the India Office Medical Board.

8. On starting for Russia, he will be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding 100*l*. Such advance will only be granted to an officer who draws his furlough pay from the India Office, and will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

9. Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported. In the case of an officer of the Indian Army, he is required to report himself, on arrival, to the Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, whether he chooses that city or another as his place of residence.

10. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, an officer shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. Two months before his final examination, he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

12. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office, in writing, his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

13. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of 200*l* and a further consolidated sum of 32*l*. or 42*l*. in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of 200*l*. shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an interpreter, but he may earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an interpreter.

14. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. If, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate, it will be necessary for him as usual to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

15. A member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia. The whole time passed in the course of study and until the date of his return to duty in India will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and he will be entitled to the usual furlough pay.

16. A Military Officer in civil employ, but subject to the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension the period spent in Russia, and to draw for such period the equivalent, at the privileged rate of exchange, of the Indian pay and allowances of his rank, and the half staff salary of his substantive appointment: provided that, if the sterling amount be less than his leave pay under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, then leave pay shall be allowed. He will be considered as on leave before arrival in Russia, and from the date of quitting Russia until he rejoins his appointment in India, under the conditions of Regulation 14. The period spent in Russia will not be considered as part of the two years' maximum absence from duty allowable under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

17. A Military Officer, subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 or 1875, will be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period from the date of his receiving permission to go to Russia after passing the elementary test until his arrival in India within two months after his final examination. For any part of such period of duty not spent in Russia, he will draw the English pay of his rank, and for the part of it spent in Russia he will draw the equivalent, at the privileged rate of exchange, of "two-thirds of his pay and allowances in India" (*see* Civil Service Regulations, article 104). He will, however, have the option of counting the whole or a portion of such period as furlough and drawing furlough pay accordingly, so far as he is eligible for such furlough under the furlough regulations to which he is subject.

18. The half-yearly examinations in India are held in January and July, and the names of the officers who are recommended by the Government of India for permission to proceed direct from India to Russia will be communicated to the India Office as soon as the result of the examination is known. The names of the officers who are finally

selected will be communicated by the India Office to the Government of India, who will give authority to each officer to take up his residence in Russia, to which country he should proceed about May or November, so as to be on the same footing as the officers of his batch who proceed from England. If more than 18 months have elapsed since an officer passed the preliminary test, he will be required to undergo a fresh examination before receiving permission to proceed to Russia.

19. The passport of an officer proceeding direct from India to Russia will be issued either by the Governor General of India, or by the Governor of Madras, or of Bombay. The necessary *visé* should be procured by the officer at Teheran, or any other place on the route where there is an accredited Russian Agent.

MEDICAL.

The 14th March 1902.

No. 355.—The services of Captain A. W. R. Cochrane, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 21st March 1902.

No. 402.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to grant Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., R.A.M.C., Surgeon to the Viceroy, privilege leave for three months with special leave out of India for three months in continuation, with effect from the 21st March 1902.

No. 405.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S. (Madras), Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, to officiate as Surgeon to the Viceroy during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., R.A.M.C., or until further orders.

SANITARY.

The 21st March 1902.

No. 633.—Major J. Chaytor White, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 1st Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed sub. *pro tem.* to be Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 21st March 1902.

No. 635.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Sydney, the 14th March 1902.

From—The Deputy Lieutenant Governor,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Bubonic plague in Sydney. My Minister advises me that following is summary of cases since first case of present outbreak to 1st instant, namely, total number of cases forty-four, total number of deaths thirteen. Discharged recovered four.

No. 640.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 18th March 1902.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine on arrivals from Egypt reduced to two days.

No. 645.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Meerut in the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Anantapur districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Delhi divisions, and the Patiala, Kapurthala,

Nabha, Malerkotla, Bahawalpur, Jind, and Kalsia States in the Punjab, Bengal, the Nimar district of the Central Provinces, the Akola and Buldana districts in Berar, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad, Lingsagur, and Naldrug districts of the Hyderabad State, the Jaipur and Alwar States in Rajputana, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nauchandi fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Muradnagar, Begamabad, Muhiuddinpur, Meerut City, Meerut Cantonment, Sardhana, and Khatauli on the North Western Railway shall be sold from the 28th March to the 7th April 1902 (both days inclusive) within the Salem, Bellary, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Anantapur districts of the Madras Presidency, the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Delhi divisions, and the Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Malerkotla, Bahawalpur, Jind, and Kalsia States in the Punjab, Bengal, the Nimar district of the Central Provinces, the Akola and Buldana districts in Berar, the Mysore and Baroda States, the Aurangabad, Lingsagur, and Naldrug districts of the Hyderabad State, the Jaipur and Alwar States in Rajputana, and the Jammu Province of the Kashmir State to any pilgrim or other person intending, or believed to be intending, to proceed on pilgrimage to the Nauchandi fair at Meerut.

JAILS.

The 17th March 1902.

No. 141.—The services of Captain C. M. Mathew, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st March 1902.

No. 472.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. White, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, to be a Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, consequent on the retirement from the service of the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Copleston.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased, under the provisions of section of the same Act, to appoint Mr. White to be the Chief Judge of the Chief Court.

POLICE.

The 21st March 1902.

No. 207.—The services of Mr. A. B. Barnard are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of the duties of Assistant at Head-quarters to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

No. 209.—The services of Mr. J. N. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his special duty under the Foreign Department.

No. 211.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*), of the Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 336, dated the 15th June 1892, the Governor General in Council is pleased to create a general police district embracing all the lands for the time being occupied by the North Western Railway, including the portions situate in the North-West Frontier Province and in the States of Patiala, Nabha, and Kapurthala, but excluding the portions situate in British Baluchistan and in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, all lands occupied by stations or outbuildings or for other railway purposes being included, to order the enrolment under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), of a police force for service therein, and to direct that the police force enrolled in pursuance of the said notification shall be deemed to have been enrolled in pursuance of this notification.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to discharge within the general police-district aforesaid the functions of the Local Government under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1 61), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and any other enactment relating to Police for the time being in force in the said lands or in any part thereof.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th March 1902.

No. 120.—The Ven'ble A. E. Stone, Archdeacon of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary, is granted privilege leave for one month and sixteen days, with furlough out of India for nine months and thirteen days in continuation, with effect from 1st April 1902 or subsequent date.

A. WILLIAMS,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1902.

No. 635-92.—The officers named below have been appointed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the 1st March, 1902, and are posted for training to the provinces indicated opposite their names:—

Mr. Stewart Stockman, Punjab.
Mr. Thomas Rennie, Burma.
Mr. Kenelm Hewlett, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

The 20th March, 1902.

No. 935—6-13.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr J. H. Marshall to be Director-General of Archæology in India. Mr. Marshall assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd February, 1902.

GENERAL.

The 20th March, 1902.

No. 938—88-2.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, Officiating Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to discharge the functions of Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, with effect from the 19th March, 1902, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. C. Hill, or until further orders.

The 21st March, 1902.

No. 959—22-5.—With reference to Notification No. 315—22-2, dated 30th January 1902, Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Bombay Presidency, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India during the absence on combined leave of Mr. H. C. Hill, or until further orders.

J. B. FULLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st March, 1902.

No. 1168-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as substituted by section 1, sub-section of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1891 (II of 1891), th Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant licenses to the following Ministers c the Methodist Episcopal Church to solemnize marriages within the territories of Hi Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, namely :—

The Reverend William E. Robbins ;
" " Albert E. Ayers ;
" " Robert C. Ward ;
" " Yusaf Dhanjibhai ;
" " Gangu Dhanjibhai ;
" " Lakshman Danabhai ; and
" " Henry Narottamdas.

The 18th March, 1902.

No. 477-G.—With reference to Notification No. 37-G., dated the 9th January, 1902, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. John Bathgate as Consul for Mexico at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 19th March, 1902.

No. 484-G.—Captain V. deV. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

No. 486-G.—Captain A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 488-G.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

The 21st March, 1902.

No. 501-G.—Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras) Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, officiated as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, in addition to his own duties, from the, 14th February to the 17th March, 1902, both days inclusive.

No. 502-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate temporarily as Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1902.

No. 1607-P.—Mr. J. Davidson, having been appointed a Probationer in class VII o the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, is attached to the office of the Comptroller Assam, with effect from the 11th of March, 1902.

The 21st March, 1902.

No. 1662-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following entry shall be inserted after entry (*k*) in Appendix A to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 786-S.R., dated the 17th February, 1899 :—

"(*kk*) Mortgages of crops . . . . . 41"

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st March, 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF

No. 246.—Colonel A. R. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B., appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated 10th March, 1902.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 247.—Captain C. C. Palmer, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill a vacancy, with effect from the 1st March, 1902.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS

No. 248.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following sub-sections be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 211 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, as amended by the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 849, dated the 20th September, 1901, namely :—

"(2) Save where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers immediate action to be necessary, he shall, before making an order under sub-section (1), obtain the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

(3) Where an order is made under sub-section (1) without the previous sanction referred to in sub-section (2), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith send to the General Officer of the Command a copy of the order together with a statement of the reasons therefor."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 249.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st February, 1902, page 1119.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 21st February, 1902

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

1st Battalion.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant J. G. Griffith, Indian Staff Corps, to be Captain, with the temporary rank of Captain in the Army. Dated 1st January, 1902.

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"*London Gazette*," dated the 25th February, 1902, page 1202.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 25th February, 1902.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-General Horace Moule Evans, C.B., to be General. Dated 9th November, 1901.

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ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 250.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 837, dated the 13th September, 1901, the following official designations of corps of the Native Army are published for information and guidance :—

Full designations for use in notifications in G. G. Os.	Designations for use in G. O. C. C., Command Orders and official correspondence.	Abbreviated designations.
	Bengal Command.	
17th Musalman Rajput Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).	17th Rajputs	17th Rajputs.
18th Musalman Rajput Infantry	18th do.	18th do.
	Madras Command.	
1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles	1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles	1st Moplah R.
2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles	2nd ditto ditto	2nd ditto.

The present numerical designations of the 17th and 25th Madras Infantry, which have been reconstituted as the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Moplah Rifles, will now be discontinued.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 251.—With the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the following changes in the Supply and Transport Corps will have effect from the 1st April, 1902 :—

I.—*New administrative appointments*—

(*a*) The appointment of a Deputy Director-General of Supply on the Staff of the Director-General, Supply and Transport, with a consolidated salary of R1,800 a month.

(*b*) The appointment of a Deputy Inspector General, Supply and Transport, on the head-quarters staff of each of the four Commands, on a consolidated salary of R1,800 a month. These officers will take the place of the present Senior Assistant to the Inspector-General of the Punjab Command, and the places of the Assistants to the other three Inspectors-General.

II.—The appointment of a Deputy Director-General of Transport on the Staff of the Director-General, Supply and Transport, will in future be an administrative appointment, with a consolidated salary of R1,800 a month, instead of the present rate of pay.

III.—*Increments of pay, etc.*—

(*a*) The pay of Inspectors-General, Supply and Transport, will be raised to R2,200 a month.

(*b*) The pay of the administrative officer in Burma will be raised to R1,800 a month (exclusive of the special monthly allowance of R200 at present drawn by him). He will be designated Deputy Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Burma.

(*c*) The staff pay of Supply and Transport Officers, 6th class, will be raised to R250 a month.

2. The additional administrative appointments mentioned above will involve no increase in the complement of the Supply and Transport Corps, nor will promotions from the lower grades be made in the places of officers selected to fill them. The appointments of Deputy Directors-General and Deputy Inspectors-General will be vacated at 52 years of age. Officers officiating in them for absentees will receive the usual officiating pay.

No. 252.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

15th March, 1902.

Hugh Stewart.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 253.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Henry Williams, Assistant Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor Arthur T. Petri, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor Andrew Charles Chisholme, Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor William John Ramsay, Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor John Phillip Sydenham, Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, *seconded*, to be Conductor, *seconded* ;

Sub-Conductor John Perry to be Conductor ; and Store Sergeant William Davison to be Sub-Conductor, —

with effect from the 31st January, 1902, *vice* Conductor Henry Collis, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 254.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

(45th Rattray's) Sikh Infantry.

Jemadar Sangat Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Prem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishan Singh killed in action, with effect from the 6th December, 1901.

2nd Battalion. Moplah Rifles.

Havildar Mahomed Salaha to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, promoted, with effect from the 11th June, 1901.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 255.—Major Chetwynd Rokeby Alfred Bond, Indian Staff Corps, Double Company Commander, 35th Sikh Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th May, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 256.—Captain W. Henvey, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay, with effect from the 4th March, 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 257.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions under the provisions of paragraph 1513, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, with effect from the dates specified in recognition of services with the China Expeditionary Force, 1900-1901.

Military Works Services.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Alexander Watt to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 29th November, 1900.

Bengal Miscellaneous List.

Conductor Charles Edward Donaldson to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 29th November, 1900.

Conductor Harry Watts to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 26th November 1901.

No. 258.—The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March, 1903, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 589, Colour Havildar Ramasami, 8th Madras Infantry, *vice* No. 1564, Colour Havildar Venkatasami, pensioned, 16th September, 1901.

„ 1030, Colour Havildar Akbar Husain, 21st Madras Pioneers, *vice* No. 705, Havildar Major Ganes Singh, pensioned, 8th September, 1901.

„ 649, Havildar Kadir Sharif, 22nd Madras Infantry, *vice* No. 597, Havildar Narayanasami, pensioned, 3rd May, 1901.

„ 1260, Havildar Abdur Razak Khan,* 28th Madras Infantry, *vice* No. 1051, Havildar Muhammad Sahib, pensioned, 6th July 1901.

„ 29, Havildar Kutab Din, 32nd Burma Infantry, *vice* No. 23, Havildar Ghulam Din, pensioned, 1st March, 1901.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No.	287,	Private	Wali Ahmad, 1st Madras Lancers.
„	1435	„	Shamsul-din, 1st Madras Lancers.
„	1392	„	Shaikh Husain, 2nd Madras Lancers.
„	1447	„	Ram Singh, 2nd Madras Lancers.
„	224	„	Shaikh Hamid, 3rd Madras Lancers.
„	245	„	Sayyid Ahmad, 3rd Madras Lancers.
„	919,	Sapper	Rayappan, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
„	1000	„	Venkatasami, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
„	391,	Private	Ramanna, 1st Madras Pioneers.
„	396	„	Muhammad Usman, 1st Madras Pioneers.
„	1270	„	Shaikh Ahmed, 2nd Madras Infantry.
„	2076	„	Narayanasami, 2nd Madras Infantry.
„	989	„	Muhammad Saleh, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry
„	1198	„	Ramulu, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry
„	1456	„	Padmanabhudu, 4th Madras Pioneers.
„	1464	„	Muhammad Kasim, 4th Madras Poineers.
„	429	„	Durga Singh, 5th Madras Infantry.
„	3246	„	Audinarayadu, 5th Madras Infantry.
„	1773	„	Chinnasami, 6th Madras Infantry.
„	2248	„	Appanna, 6th Madras Infantry.
„	883	„	Ramasami, 7th Madras Infantry.
„	892	„	Virappan, 7th Madras Infantry.
„	1659,	Naick	A. Michael, 8th Madras Infantry.
„	916,	Private	Ghulam Muhiuddin, 8th Madras Infantry.
„	1147	„	Guddayya, 9th Madras Infantry.
„	1591	„	Subba Raju, 9th Madras Infantry.
„	671	„	Muhammad Kasim, 11th Madras Infantry.
„	1085	„	Shaikh Ibrahim, 11th Madras Infantry.
„	109,	Naick	Sunder Singh, 12th Burma Infantry.
„	97,	Private	Sahib Singh,* 12th Burma Infantry.
„	1308	„	Narrayya, 13th Madras Infantry.
„	42,	Drummer	George Jennings, 13th Madras Infantry.
„	2985,	Private	Krishnama, 14th Madras Infantry.
„	2991	„	Sayyid Ahmad, 14th Madras Infantry.

* Annuity only; this non-commissioned officer received the extra meritorious service medal *v* gratuity, sanctioned by G. G. O. No. 680 of 1897.

No. 917, Private Ambaji, 15th Madras Infantry.
" 980 " Rahman Khan, 15th Madras Infantry.
" 1538 " Manual, 16th Madras Infantry.
" 2129 " Shaikh Miran, 16th Madras Infantry.
" 2849 " Virasami, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles (late 17th M. I.).
" 2854 " Ramasami, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles (late 17th M. I.).
" 3605 " Innasimuttu, 19th Madras Infantry.
" 3607 " Lazar, 19th Madras Infantry.
" 831 " Alvarsami, 20th Madras Infantry.
" 922 " Shaikh Madina, 20th Madras Infantry.
" 1043 " Virasami, 21st Madras Pioneers.
" 1050 " Mustan Khan, 21st Madras Pioneers.
" 985 " Laksmayya, 22nd Madras Infantry.
" 1830, Drummer J. Lewis, 22nd Madras Infantry.
" 1294, Private Damodaram, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
" 2136 " Kanakayya, 23rd (Wallajahbad) Madras Light Infantry.
" 518 " Antony David, 24th Madras Infantry
" 1298 " Muhammad Pahlwan, 24th Madras Infantry.
" 1213 " Abdul Nawaz, 2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles (late 25th M. I.).
" 1215 " Daud Beg, 2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles (late 25th M. I.).
" 2078 " Adinarayadu, 26th Madras Infantry.
" 52, Drummer James Vital, 26th Madras Infantry.
" 917, Private Shaikh Ismail, 27th Madras Infantry.
" 925 " Lakshmanan, 27th Madras Infantry.
" 1742 " Nanu Meyan, 28th Madras Infantry.
" 1780 " Appanna, 28th Madras Infantry.
" 383, Naick Ami Chand, 30th Burma Infantry.
" 1126, Private Zaman Shah, 30th Burma Infantry.
" 403, Naick Abbas Husain, 32nd Burma Infantry.
" 39, Drummer G. Gurton, 32nd Burma Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 1245, Private Kadir Sharif, 2nd Madras Infantry.
" 1315, Private Musician H. R. Buonaparte, 3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
" 1659, Private Narayanasami, 4th Madras Pioneers.
" 713 " Vasantarayadu, 8th Madras Infantry.
" 1110 " Govindarajulu, 15th Madras Infantry.
" 1800 " Narayanasami, 21st Madras Pioneers.
" 523 " John Francis, 24th Madras Infantry.
" 808 " Ali Sahib, 26th Madras Infantry.
" 1103 " Appalanarasayya, 27th Madras Infantry.
" 1598 " Shaikh Ali, 28th Madras Infantry.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 259.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned individual:

Zafar Khan, late Jemadar, Border Military Police, and now Political Assistant, Dera Ghazi Khan, for conspicuous gallantry in the Tochi Valley on the 13th March, 1896, when he, on the occasion when Mr. Casson, Political Officer, Tochi, was attacked and wounded by a fanatic, seized the would-be murderer at great personal risk, and by his prompt action saved Mr Casson's life.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1902.

No. 87.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 3, of that establishment, from the forenoon of the 28th January to the afternoon of the 27th February, 1902.

No. 88.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 80, dated 6th March, 1902, Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

No. 89.—Mr. S. C Tomkins, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with leave on private affairs for three months, under articles 264A, 291, and 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th April, 1902, or subsequent date.

No. 91.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under section 16, sub-section (*t*) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway.

The 18th March, 1902.

No. 92.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 39, dated 30th January, 1902, Mr. W. E. Curry, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

No. 93.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is appointed Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 94.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 57, dated 18th February, 1902, Mr. J. A. Ryan, Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway.

No. 95.—Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days, combined with furlough for six months, under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April, 1902, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 96.—Mr. C. Muirhead, Officiating Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months and eleven days, under articles 264A, 291, and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd May, 1902, or subsequent date.

The 19th March, 1902.

No. 97.—Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months, in combination with furlough for six months, under articles 264A and 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May, 1902, or subsequent date.

No. 98.—Mr. F. P Dunne, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

No. 99.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, to that of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 100.—Mr. A. R. Kälberer, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

The 20th March, 1902.

No. 101.—Mr. W. B. Gray, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Public Work, Department, for Inspection Duty, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 102.—Mr. D. W. McPherson, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for Inspection Duty.

No. 105.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 16, sub-section (*1*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the extension of the Ganges-Gogra-Doab System of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Ghazipur to Ballia.

No. 108.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 112.—Mr. S Finney, Manager, North Western Railway, special class, is granted privilege leave combined with special leave on private affairs for six months (privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days and special leave for the remaining period) under articles 264A and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th April, 1902, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 113.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 112, dated 20th March, 1902, Mr. E. F. Jacob, C.I.E., Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that railway.

No. 114.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 113, dated 20th March, 1902, Mr. C. J. Keene, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of that railway, until further orders.

Mr. Keene will officiate in class I, grade 1, for one month and twenty-five days, and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

No. 115.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 114, dated 20th March, 1902, Mr. G. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway in class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, until further orders.

No. 116.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 115, dated 20th March, 1902, Mr. V. H. Boalth, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of that establishment, until further orders.

The 17th March, 1902.

No. 90.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 242 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1902

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47, and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4805, dated the 30th October, 1890, and the Government of India resolution No. 730 R T., dated the 17th October, 1890, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January, 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January, 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter No. 718, dated the 22nd February, 1902, from the Engineer-in-Chief, Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public

carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November, 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890, on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November, 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Engineer-in-Chief Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 20th March, 1902.

No. 104.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 245 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1902.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890, and the Government of India Resolution No 736 R T., dated the 17th October, 1890, published thereunder.

Memorandum from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No 835 T., dated the 22nd February, 1902, forwarding letter from the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No. 1496, dated the 3rd February, 1902.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has applied for leave to adopt on the extension of the Ganges-Gogra-Doab system of that Railway from Ghazipur to Ballia the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November, 1890, under Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the extension of the Ganges-Gogra-Doab system of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Ghazipur to Ballia, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November, 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the Engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a Notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 106.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 244 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1902.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, and the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March, 1895, published thereunder.

Government of India Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May, 1896, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May, 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 371, dated the 10th September, 1896, and the Government of India resolution No. 696 R. T., dated the 7th September, 1896, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February, 1897, and the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February, 1897, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March, 1898, and the Government of India circular No. I Railway, dated the 3rd March, 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March, 1898, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March, 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 236, dated the 23rd May, 1898, and the Government of India resolution No. 519 R. T., dated the 16th May, 1898, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 298, dated the 14th July, 1899, and the Government of India circular No. V Railway, dated the 3rd July, 1899, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 432, dated the 26th October, 1900, and the Government of India circular No. XII Railway, dated the 17th October, 1900, published thereunder

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 142, dated the 27th March, 1901, and the Government of India circular No. II Railway, dated the 19th March, 1901, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 143, dated the 27th March, 1901, and the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 22nd March, 1901, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 34, dated the 29th January, 1902, and the Government of India circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 16th January, 1902, published thereunder.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 35, dated the 29th January, 1902, and the Government of India circular No. II Railway, dated the 21st January, 1902, published thereunder.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 291 Railway, dated the 15th February, 1902, forwarding letter from the Agent of the South Indian Railway Company, No. 159, dated the 11th February, 1902.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March, 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May, 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February, 1897, I Railway, dated the 3rd March, 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March, 1898, V Railway, dated the 3rd July, 1899, XII Railway, dated the 17th October, 1900, II Railway, dated the 19th March, 1901, III Railway, dated the 22nd March, 1901, 2 Railway, dated the 16th January, 1902, and II Railway, dated the 21st January, 1902, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May, 1896, 55, dated the 5th February, 1897, 104, dated the 10th March, 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March, 1898, 298, dated the 14th July, 1899, 432, dated the 26th October, 1900, 142 and 143, dated the 27th March, 1901, and 34 and 35, dated the 29th January, 1902 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May, 1896, 6th February, 1897, 12th March, 1898, 26th March, 1898, 15th July, 1899, 27th October, 1900, 30th March, 1901, and 1st February, 1902), may be made applicable to the Madura-Pamban extension and Travancore (Tinnevelly-Quilon) branch of the South Indian railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic cited in the foregoing observations to the Madura-Pamban extension and to such portions of the Travancore (Tinnevelly-Quilon) branch of the South Indian railway as are situate in British territory, with effect from the date or dates on which the said extension and branch or portions thereof may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules, cited in the forgeoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered also that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras, for information and guidance.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1902.

No. 103.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 478, dated the 29th November, 1901, Mr. T. Butler will continue to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in the Public Works Department, Bengal, until further orders.

No. 109.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified, in supersession of the promotions and reversions notified in Public Works Department Notifications No. 500, dated 11th December, 1901, No. 510, dated 13th December, 1901, No. 16, dated 16th January, 1902, and No. 20, dated 20th January, 1902:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mackenzie, N. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	25th September, 1901.
Joscelyne, D.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, *temporary.*	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	23rd October, 1901.
Palmer, C. G., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Perram, G. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Murray, F. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	29th October, 1901.
Boyce, H. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	...	Ditto.
Watts, G. K.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Ivens, J. H. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	...	Ditto.
Nicolls, J. R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th November 1901.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mars[illegible] H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	18th November 1901
Jacob, L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	Ditto.
Algie, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Atkinson, R. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto
Higgins, A. F.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	...	24th November 1901.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	...	Ditto.
Algie, W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Benton, J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.		11th December 1901.
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mullaly, J. J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.		Ditto.
Smithe, E. du C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Colebrook, H. W. V.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	...	Ditto.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	8th January, 1902
Hatten, J. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Palmer, C. G., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	14th January, 1902
Groves, H.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Officiating Chief Engineer.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Coles, G. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Farrant, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto	Temporary	Ditto.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	30th January, 1902
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto	Temporary	Ditto.
Abbott, Lt.-Col. H.E. S., D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Colebrook, H. W. V.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	5th February, 1902
Smithe, E. du C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Ditto	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd February, 1902.

No. 110.—Mr. N. F. Mackenzie, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, s. *p. t.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as Sanitary Engineer to that Government in addition to his own duties from the 25th September to the 5th November, 1901, both days inclusive. From the 6th November, 1901, he is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer in the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, s. *p. t.*

Public Works Department Notification No. 526, dated 23rd December, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

No. 111.—Mr. W. Mason, covenanted temporary engineer, Bengal, is, at his own request, permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March, 1902.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th March, 1902.

No. 107.—Mr. J. G. Berrie, Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd February, 1902, and until further orders.

C. W. ODLING,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1902.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 10th March, 1902.

From the 5th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 29th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 20th March 1902.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1069 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th March 1902:—

No. 100 of 1902.—Bhagat Ram Sawhney, chief medical officer, Jammu province, Kashmir state. *A desiccator for destroying plague germs.*

No. 101 of 1902.—Gustav Amberg, professor of physics, of 4, Spener strasse, Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany. *A new and improved telephone system.*

No. 102 of 1902.—Ralph Hugh Page, gentleman, of 169, McDougal avenue, in the city of Detroit, state of Michigan, United States of America. *An improvement in process for making organic peroxides.*

No. 103 of 1902.—Charles Arthur Bush, bicycle mechanic, No. 7, Alfred street, Richmond town, Bangalore, south India. *A portable bicycle rest.*

No. 104 of 1902.—Franz Johan Emil Johansson, mechanic, Ipsalagatan 12, Stockholm, Sweden. *Improvements in steam engines or the like.*

No. 105 of 1902.—Joseph Allen Baker and William King Baker, engineers, of 58, City road, London, England. *Improvements in, or relating to, refuse destructors and the like.*

No. 106 of 1902.—James Couston, engineer and contractor, and William Porritt, engineer and contractor, both of Perth, in the state of Western Australia, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *Improved method for jointing iron plates used in the manufacture of pipes and in connecting plates used for any purpose.*

No. 107 of 1902.—G. Ahmed Cumroodin Sitware, gentleman, of Murood Janjira, district Kolaba, now residing in Byculla, Bombay. *An apparatus for aerating beverages.*

No. 108 of 1902.—Sven Carlson, doctor of philosophy, of Valhallavagen 93, Stockholm, Sweden. *Improvements in petroleum lamps.*

No. 109 of 1902.—Sven Carlson, doctor of philosophy, of Valhallavagen 93, Stockholm, Sweden. *An improved cleaning-device for illuminating apparatus, operating with vaporised hydrocarbon.*

No. 1070 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 400 of 1901.—Priyanath Nandi, medical practitioner, an inhabitant of village Swalpabahirdia, thana and district Khulna, and at present residing at No. 11, Upper Circular road, in the town of Calcutta. *A process of curing hydrocele by the application of electricity and certain instruments called collectively the "Painless permanent hydrocele curer."* (Specification filed 13 March 1902.)

No. 421 of 1901.—Frederick Gale, engineer, of High street, Lanciefield, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in simultaneous sowing, manuring and harrowing attachments to ploughs.* (Specification filed 3 March 1902.)

No. 465 of 1901.—Gomer Emens Higbley, capitalist, of the Temple, Chicago, Illinois one of the United States of America. *Improvements in the ar of condensing steam and cooling fluids.* (Specification filed 11 March 1902.)

No. 5 of 1902.—Heinrich Christian Schlichter, chemist of Singen am Bodensee, Baden, Germany. *A water filtering and cleaning plant.* (Specification filed 8 March 1902.)

No. 1071 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 134 of 1888.—Frederick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugarcane mills.* (From 23 March 1902 to 23 March 1903.)

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham. *Improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives.* (From 20 March 1902 to 20 March 1903.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull. *Improvements in burning bricks and tiles.* (From 13 March 1902 to 13 March 1903.)

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson and George Sanderson. *An improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed-water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (From 12 March 1902 to 12 March 1903.)

No. 132 of 1894.—William Henry Castelourve. *A process of manufacturing pipes, junctions, bends and other things from dry or powdered portland, Roman and other artificial and natural cements.* (From 31 October 1902 to 31 October 1903.)

No. 319 of 1894.—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1902 to 25 March 1903.)

No. 295 of 1896.—Charles Edward Middleton Francis Philip Middleton and Arthur Thomas Middleton. *Improvements in dyeing apparatus.* (From 17 March 1902 to 17 March 1903.)

No. 419 of 1897.—Aerators, Limited. *Improved closing device for capsules designed to contain gas or other fluid under high pressure.* (From 4 April 1902 to 4 April 1903.)

No. 1072 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 51A of 1897.—Harry Morrison. *Improvements in chain driving wheels.* (Specification filed 22 November 1897.)

No. 51B of 1897.—Harry Morrison. *Improvements in brakes.* (Specification filed 22 November 1897.)

No. 83 of 1897.—Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston. *Improvements in sewing machines.* (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

No. 196 of 1897.—George Henry Grundy and George Arthur Lingard. *Improved method or means of decorating tiles, plates and other articles of ceramic ware.* (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

No. 202 of 1897.—Alfred Martin. *An improved method of, and devices for, producing embossed or bas-relief photographs.* (Specification filed 25 November 1897.)

No. 259 of 1897.—H. Sydney Jones and Frank Jones. *A link to interlock the levers used to actuate the points and signals of railways.* (Specification filed 29 November 1897.)

No. 346 of 1897.—Sijndicaat tot Exploitatie der Patenten C. C. van der Valk. *A method and apparatus for stamping or marking paper and other thin combustible materials by the aid of heat.* (Specification filed 17 November 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 47 of 1896.—Hari Anandrao Kulkarni. *A warping reel for making warps of cotton or silk yarn for country weavers.* (Specification filed 16 November 1896.)

No. 48 of 1896.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improved portable sugarcane crushing mills, improvements therein and improved appliances connected therewith.* (Specification filed 1 December 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March, 1902.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 28th February, 1902	1,58,07,400	2,25,68,900	11,93,24,300	3,14,13,000	1,29,76,600	100	9,93,400	18,72,76,300	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,31,85,134
Add—																			
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 6th March, 1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 10th March, 1902	3,500	1,000	9,500	20,000	5,000	...	...	35,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	39,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1902	9,000	...	1,19,000	10,000	...	...	500	1,39,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,38,500
	1,58,19,900	2,25,69,900	11,94,52,800	3,14,43,000	1,29,81,600	100	9,93,900	18,74,41,300	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,33,59,534
Deduct—																			
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	12,000	70,800	3,000	29,500	...	...	1,15,300	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	1,15,300
Balance on 15th March, 1902	1,58,19,900	2,25,57,900	11,93,82,000	3,14,40,000	1,29,52,100	100	9,93,900	18,73,26,000	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	29,500	34,500	20,32,44,334

Note.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Jan., 1902, enfaced from India 11,055 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,3.4 lakhs
" 15th " 1892, " 31st " " ditto 11 " ditto 8 "
" 1st Feb., " " 13th Feb., " ditto ... " ditto 1 "
" 15th " " " 28th " " ditto 3 " ditto 1 "
" 1st Mar., " " 15th Mar., " ditto 2 " ditto 1 "

11,071 lakhs, 10,395 lakhs.
10,395 "
Balance against India . 676 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 18th March, 1902.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th March, 1902.

LIABILITIES	₹	a	p	ASSETS	₹	a.	p
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities .	86,21,008	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	74,66,056	0	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,37,77,609	1	4
	₹ a p			Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,92,82,580	6	7
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,83,506 15 3			Bills discounted and purchased	2,16,79,429	3	8
		1,51,01,271	1 9	Balances with other Banks	13,06,911	4	8
Public Deposits at Branches	79,17,764 2 6			Bullion	5,294	0	0
				Dead Stock	16,21,800	10	0
				Stamps	14,779	8	6
				Sundries	9,20,857	7	7
					9,46,96,325	10	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches .	7,14,52,122	2	4				
				₹ a p			
Bank Post Bills, etc	4,85,124	14	11	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* 1,15,22,527 8 6			
Sundries	15,74,362	3	2	Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† 1,33,94,027 3 4	2,49,16,554	11	10
RUPEES	11,96,12,880	0	2	RUPEES	11,96,12,880	6	2

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 1 2,43 0 0
† Do do do „ 88,09 0 0
₹ 2,70 525 0 0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th March, 1902

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent
Percentage 28 11

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874

Name of deceased	Place of death	Date of death	By whom death reported and when	REMARKS	
T. J. C. Roy, Signaller Government Telegraph Department	Agra . .	5th October, 1901	District Judge, Agra, on 20th January, 1902	No Will	No application.
Guard, Mr. C. Pullock.	Ajmer . .	10th December, 1901 .	Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, on 18th January, 1902		Ditto
Gregory Wyatt 2 Chandney 2nd Lane	Presidency General Hospital.	21st January, 1902 .	District Judge, 24 Parganahs, on 28th January, 1902		No application.
Edward Webb, 5, Marquis Street	Ditto .	21st January, 1902	Ditto .		Ditto
E. C. Saunders, a Taxidermist and formerly an employé in the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited	Mandalay . .	3rd December, 1901 .	Additional District Judge, Mandalay, on 22nd January, 1902	No Will	Mr. Graham, Agent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Mandalay, applied for Letters of Administration as Creditor of the deceased

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 20th March, 1902.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1902.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. E. Hildreth, on return from leave, to resume his appointment of Superintendent, Public Debt Office, relieving Mr. Hewett, proceeding on furlough.

Mr. W. McIntosh to act as Agent at Allahabad, *vice* Mr. Spicer, proceeding on furlough.

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell to act as Agent at Patna, *vice* Mr. Atkinson, granted leave to Europe.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1902.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March, 1902.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	3,94,50,000	10,61,15,445	14,55,65,445	3,07,63,594	5,21,71,872	...	...	8,29,35,466
Allahabad	...	1,45,36,375	1,45,36,375	1,80,48,834	15,03,585	...	...	2,04,52,419
Lahore	...	2,32,52,170	2,32,52,170	1,30,88,590	20,30,895	...	...	1,51,25,485
Bombay	98,10,085	6,82,71,845	7,80,81,930	1,48,52,004	3,38,41,335	...	...	4,86,93,399
Karachi	...	80,91,915	80,91,915	25,74,955	22,82,535	...	...	48,57,490
Madras	16,97,555	3,07,88,260	3,24,85,815	1,32,31,950	66,64,605	...	..	1,98,96,555
Calicut	...	10,39,555	10,39,555	5,78,705	16,080		...	5,94,785
Rangoon	...	1,10,00,795	1,10,00,795	1,78,68,480	27,93,975	...	...	2,06,62,455
	5,09,57,640	26,30,96,360	31,40,54,000					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,36,000					
TOTAL ₹			31,32,18,000	11,19,07,172	10,13,10,882	...	...	21,32,18,054
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								*Nil*
NET TOTAL ₹								21,32,18,054
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL								31,32,18,000

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 13th March, 1902.

No. 816-S.—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to sanction seven months' furlough to Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Superintending Engineer on special duty, Famine Protective Works, with effect from 15th April, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. Of the seven months, four months will be furlough on full pay under the terms of the Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 5217-P., of 16th October, 1900, and three months' ordinary furlough under article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India in the P. W. D.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 13th March, 1902.

No. 1423.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Ernest Vosper Paget of the Wesleyan Mission in Bangalore to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ;

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Ernest Vosper Paget authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 1424.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2252 I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased :—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Ernest Vosper Paget of the Wesleyan Mission in Bangalore to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Ernest Vosper Paget authorising him to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty

"By order,"

C. L. S. RUSSELL,
First Assistant to the Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 1602.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (2), clause (*a*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prohibit absolutely the cultivation of the hemp plant in any part of British Baluchistan.

No. 1603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (2), clause (*c*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prohibit the import and transport of intoxicating drugs (other than intoxicating drugs in the personal possession of the importer in quantities not exceeding those specified in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*n*), of the said Act), into and within British Baluchistan except by the routes and under the conditions specified in the rules made under section 19 of the said Act and published with Notification No. 1606, dated the 21st February, 1902.

No. 1604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to establish a bonded warehouse at Sibi for the storage of intoxicating drugs and to direct that the levy of the import duty imposed on the said drugs by Notification No. 1605, dated the 21st February, 1902, under section 13 of the said Act shall be postponed until the removal of the drugs from such bonded warehouse in accordance with the provisions of rule 22, sub-rule (1), clause (*b*), of the rules published with Notification No. 1606 of this date.

No. 1605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13, clause (*b*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to impose the following duties on the intoxicating drugs set forth below together with any preparation or admixture of the same, when imported into British Baluchistan subject to the restrictions imposed by Notification No. 1606, dated the 21st February, 1902, namely:—

(1) ON CHARAS.

(*a*) Imported from another Province of British India, R80 per maund.
(*b*) Imported from Foreign territory, R160 per maund.

(2) ON BHANG.

(*a*) Imported from another Province of British India, R4 per maund.
(*b*) Imported from Foreign territory, R8 per maund.

(3) ON GANJA.

(*a*) Imported from another Province of British India, R4 per seer.
(*b*) Imported from Foreign territory, R8 per seer.

Duty at the above rates will be calculated on the gross weight of each package of ganja, charas or bhang, or preparation or admixture of the same, as deposited in the bonded warehouse in accordance with the provisions of rule 7 of the rules published with the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1606 of this date, less an allowance on account of weight of packing material of one-half seer for every complete ten seers of gross weight.

No. 1606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as extended to British Baluchistan, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the bonded warehouse at Sibi, and the import, transport, storage and possession of intoxicating drugs (other than intoxicating drugs in the personal possession of the importer in quantities not exceeding those specified in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*n*), of the said Act):—

PART I.—DEFINITIONS.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Deputy Commissioner" includes an officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to exercise all or any of the powers or to perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a Deputy Commissioner by these rules; and

(*b*) "Farmer" means a person who has obtained a contract from the Deputy Commissioner for the exclusive right to sell intoxicating drugs by retail in any specified area in British Baluchistan.

PART II.—IMPORT.

2. A farmer or a person holding a license for the wholesale vend of intoxicating drugs may import such drugs into British Baluchistan, provided that a pass is obtained by him from the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf.

3. Import passes shall be granted to farmers by the Deputy Commissioner on application. The application shall specify the place from, and the route by, which the intoxicating drugs are to be brought.

4. Every such import pass shall be in Form No. 1 annexed to these rules and shall be in duplicate. The pass shall specify the place from, and the route by, which the intoxicating drugs are to be imported. One copy of the import pass shall be given to the person in charge of the consignment or to the person intending to import intoxicating drugs, the other copy being retained in the office of the officer granting it.

5. All charas or ganja, and all preparations or admixtures of the same, imported shall be in packages of not less than ten and two seers, respectively, in weight each and of the form regularly used and recognised by the trade.

6. All bhang, and all preparations or admixtures of the same, imported shall be in quantities of not less than one maund at a time, and shall be in packages weighing one maund or multiples of one maund each.

7. All intoxicating drugs so imported shall be under bond for payment of the duty leviable thereon under Notification No. 1605, dated the 21st February, 1902, and shall be conveyed forthwith to the bonded warehouse at Sibi, if from British India by rail *viâ* Ruk and Jacobabad, if from foreign territory by rail from the railway station which may be nearest to the point at which such drugs are imported, or if such station be Sibi, then by the most direct route to Sibi.

8. No package of any intoxicating drug shall be opened or broken in bulk on its way to the bonded warehouse.

PART III.—MANAGEMENT OF, AND CONTROL OVER, THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.

9. The bonded warehouse established at Sibi under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1604, dated the 21st February, 1902, shall be under the immediate control of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and under the general control of the Commissioner of Revenue.

10. The Commissioner of Revenue may appoint an officer to be in charge of the bonded warehouse and such other establishment as may be necessary.

11. The officer in charge of the bonded warehouse and the members of his establishment shall discharge the duties required of them by these rules and such other duties (consistent with the Excise Act, 1896, as extended to British Baluchistan, and these rules) as the Commissioner of Revenue may from time to time, by directions given in that behalf, require.

12. The officer in charge of the bonded warehouse shall maintain, or cause to be maintained under his orders, a daily register (Form No. II) and a personal register (Form No. III) of deposits and removals of intoxicating drugs and such other registers, accounts, statements and records of intoxicating drugs deposited in the bonded warehouse as the Commissioner of Revenue may from time to time prescribe.

13. The daily register of deposits and removals shall be written up daily as may be required.

14. The personal register of deposits and removals shall be written up under the supervision of the officer in charge, the entries herein being made at the time when any intoxicating drug is deposited in, or removed from, the bonded warehouse in accordance with these rules.

PART IV.—RECEPTION INTO, CUSTODY IN, AND REMOVAL FROM, BONDED WAREHOUSE OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

15. On the arrival of any intoxicating drugs at the bonded warehouse under the provisions of these rules, the depositor shall deliver up to the officer in charge the import pass, and if he is importing from a bonded warehouse in another Province in British India, the transport-in-bond pass granted by the authorities of such Province, together with all the intoxicating drugs in his possession, for the purpose of their being examined, weighed and registered.

16. (1) Intoxicating drugs brought to the bonded warehouse shall forthwith be taken over by the warehouse officials, and shall, under the supervision of the officer in charge, be examined, weighed and registered in the personal register maintained under rule 12.

(2) On the outer covering of each package shall at the same time be plainly marked in red ink,—

(i) the name of the drug,
(ii) the gross weight of the package,
(iii) its registered number,
(iv) the name of the depositor, and
(v) the date of arrival.

17. Intoxicating drugs registered in the bonded warehouse, as provided by rule 16, shall either be stored in the warehouse in the manner hereinafter provided, or removed, either in bond or out of bond, in accordance with the rules applicable to such removal but not otherwise.

18. No package of intoxicating drugs shall be opened or broken in bulk in the bonded warehouse except so far as may be necessary for taking out to show purchasers the quality of the contents.

19. Storage in the bonded warehouse shall be made under lock and key in such manner that no person can have access thereto without permission of the officer in charge.

20. (1) On intoxicating drugs being stored in the bonded warehouse, the depositor thereof shall be furnished by the officer in charge with a pass book free of charge, in which each consignment stored shall be entered separately, package by package, with the date of each arrival.

The form of pass book is annexed and marked Form No. IV.

(2) Before supplying any depositor with a pass book under this rule, the officer in charge shall record therein, in full, the name and description of the depositor to whom it is to be supplied.

(3) On satisfactory proof of the loss of such pass book a duplicate may be issued by the officer in charge on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

21. (1) When intoxicating drugs are removed from the warehouse, the number and description of packages removed, their gross weight, and the date of their removal shall be recorded in the depositor's pass book.

(2) All entries in the pass book shall, at the time of storage or removal, be attested by the signature of the officer in charge of the bonded warehouse.

22. (1) Intoxicating drugs admitted into, and registered in, the bonded warehouse shall not be removed therefrom except as provided below, namely :—

(*a*) under a transport-in-bond pass authorising conveyance in bond of the intoxicating drugs described therein to another bonded warehouse in another Province; or

(*b*) under a pass authorising removal of the intoxicating drugs described therein to the vend premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale or retail in British Baluchistan or in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, or in a Native State.

(2) The passes and transport-in-bond passes required under this rule shall be granted in accordance with the rules made by the Chief Commissioner under section 20 of the Excise Act, 1896, as extended to British Baluchistan, to regulate the grant of transport passes under that section.

23. All removals of intoxicating drugs from a bonded warehouse, whether in bond or out of bond, shall be recorded at the time of removal in the personal register of deposits and removals and in such other registers as may be maintained for such record in the bonded warehouse with the sanction of the Commissioner of Revenue.

24. The officer in charge shall not permit any intoxicating drugs to be removed from the bonded warehouse until the warehouse dues at the rates fixed by the Chief Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 15, sub-section (1), of the Excise Act, 1896, as extended to British Baluchistan, and other dues payable thereon, have been realised and credited in the Government Treasury.

PART V.—CONDUCT OF DEPOSITORS IN BONDED WAREHOUSE.

25. No depositor of intoxicating drugs shall enter, or remain in, or do any act within, the precincts of the bonded warehouse contrary to any orders which may be issued by the Commissioner of Revenue in that behalf.

26. A depositor shall produce the pass book prescribed in rule 20 whenever any fresh consignment of his is deposited in the bonded warehouse, or whenever any intoxicating drug recorded in the pass book is removed, or whenever the officer in charge demands the production of the pass book.

27. (1) No depositor shall transfer his pass book to the possession of another otherwise than with the permission of the officer in charge, who shall attest the fact of such transfer and note in the pass book the circumstances under which the transfer was made.

(2) A depositor shall not alter or manipulate in any way the entries in his pass book.

28. When the stock of intoxicating drugs entered in any depositor's pass book is exhausted, the depositor shall forthwith deliver up his pass book to the officer in charge.

PART VI.—TIME, PLACE AND MANNER OF PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

29. The duties on intoxicating drugs imposed under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1605, dated the 21st February, 1902, shall be paid when the said drugs are

Form No. III

Personal Register of Deposits and Removals of Intoxicating Drugs maintained in the Bonded Warehouse at Sibi.

Name and parentage of depositor _____

Address of depositor and nature of his license (if any) _____

1	2	3			4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Date of deposit.	Number and date of pass under which consignment was brought to the bonded warehouse.	Registered number of packages			Registered weight of packages.	Signature of officer in charge.	Number and date of pass granted for removal.	Place of destination entered in the pass	Last ascertained weight before removal.	Duty paid (if any)	Signature of officer in charge.
		Charas.	Bhang.	Ganja.							

Form No. IV.

Pass-book of Intoxicating Drugs deposited in the Bonded Warehouse at Sibi.

Name and parentage of depositor _____

Place of Residence _____

Registered number of package.	Description of intoxicating drugs	Registered weight of package.			Date of deposit.	Initials of officer in charge.	Date of removal.	Initials of officer in charge.
		Charas.	Bhang.	Ganja.				

The 10th March, 1902.

No. 2120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend to British Baluchistan the enactments set forth in the schedule to this Notification.

SCHEDULE.

Year.	Number.	Short title or subject.	Whether whole or part extended.
1901	IX	The Indian Articles of War Amendment Act, 1901.	The whole.
1901	X	The Court-fees Amendment Act, 1901	Ditto.

By order,

C. JACOB, Captain,
Offg. First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 21st February, 1902.

No. 1607.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (2), clause (*a*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to prohibit absolutely the cultivation of the hemp plant in any part of the said territories.

No. 1608.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (2), clause (*c*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to prohibit the import and transport of intoxicating drugs (other than intoxicating drugs in the personal possession of the importer in quantities not exceeding those specified in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of the said Act) into and within the said territories except by the routes and under the conditions specified in the rules, made under section 19 of the said Act, and published with Notification No. 1011, dated the 21st February, 1902.

No. 1609.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (2), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to direct that, for the purposes of the said section, the bonded warehouse established at Sibi by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan for the storage of intoxicating drugs shall be deemed to have been established by him, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of the said section, the said Agent is further pleased to direct that the import duty imposed on the said drugs by his Notification No. 1610, dated the 21st February, 1902, shall be payable on the removal of the drugs from such bonded warehouse in accordance with the provisions of rule 22, sub-rule (1), clause (*b*), of the rules published with the said Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 1606 of this date.

No. 1610.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13, clause (*b*), of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the

Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to impose the following duties on the intoxicating drugs set forth below, together with any preparation or admixture of the same, when imported into the said territories, subject to the restrictions imposed by Notification No. 1611, dated the 21st February, 1902, namely :—

(1) ON CHARAS.

(*a*) Imported from British India, R80 per maund.
(*b*) Imported from Foreign territory, R160 per maund.

(2) ON BHANG.

(*a*) Imported from British India, R4 per maund.
(*b*) Imported from Foreign territory, R8 per maund.

(3) ON GANJA.

(*a*) Imported from British India, R4 per seer.
(*b*) Imported from Foreign territory, R8 per seer.

Duty at the above rates will be calculated on the gross weight of each package of ganja, charas or bhang, or preparation or admixture of the same, as deposited in the bonded warehouse in accordance with the provisions of rule 7 of the rules published with the Agent's Notification No. 1611 of this date, less an allowance on account of weight of packing material of one-half seer for every complete ten seers of gross weight.

No. 1611.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the said Agent is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of the import, transport, storage and possession of intoxicating drugs (other than intoxicating drugs in the personal possession of the importer in quantities not exceeding those specified in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*a*), of the said Act) :—

PART I.—DEFINITIONS.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Political Agent" includes an officer authorised by the Political Agent to exercise all or any of the powers or to perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a Political Agent by these rules ; and

(*b*) "farmer" means a person who has obtained a contract from the Political Agent for the exclusive right to sell intoxicating drugs by retail in any local area.

PART II.—IMPORT.

2. A farmer or a person holding a license for the wholesale vend of intoxicating drugs may import such drugs into the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, provided that a pass is obtained by him from the Political Agent in that behalf.

3. Import passes shall be granted to farmers by the Political Agent on application. The application shall specify the place from, and the route by, which the intoxicating drugs are to be brought.

4. Every such import pass shall be in Form No. 1 annexed to these rules and shall be in duplicate. The pass shall specify the place from, and the route by, which the intoxicating drugs are to be imported. One copy of the import pass shall be given to the person in charge of the consignment or to the person intending to import intoxicating drugs, the other copy being retained in the office of the officer granting it.

5. All charas or ganja, and all preparations or admixtures of the same, imported shall be in packages of not less than ten and two seers, respectively, in weight each and of the form regularly used and recognised by the trade.

6. All bhang, and all preparations or admixtures of the same, imported shall be in quantities of not less than one maund at a time, and shall be in packages weighing one maund or multiples of one maund each.

7. All intoxicating drugs so imported shall be under bond for payment of the duty leviable thereon under Notification No. 1610, dated the 21st February, 1902, and shall be conveyed forthwith to the bonded warehouse at Sibi, if from British India by rail *vid* Ruk and Jacobabad, if from foreign territory by rail from the railway station which may be nearest to the point at which such drugs are imported, or if such station be Sibi, then by the most direct road to Sibi.

8. No package of any intoxicating drug shall be opened or broken in bulk on its way to the bonded warehouse

PART III.—WAREHOUSING.

9. The rules made by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan and for the time being in force under section 19 of the Excise Act, 1896, as extended to that Province, in respect of warehousing in the bonded warehouse at Sibi, and of payment of duty on intoxicating drugs removed from the said bonded warehouse, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply in the case of all intoxicating drugs conveyed to and from the said bonded warehouse.

PART IV.—TRANSPORT OF INTOXICATING DRUGS FROM VEND PREMISES.

10. Intoxicating drugs shall not be transported in quantities exceeding those specified in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (*n*), of the Excise Act, 1896, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, from one shop for retail vend to another, unless the two shops are situated within the limits of the same farm of monopoly of vend.

11. Intoxicating drugs may be transported within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, in quantities exceeding those referred to in rule 10, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) if such drugs are transported from the vend premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale in such territories to the premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale or by retail in such territories, then—

(i) where the vend premises from which such drugs are being transported, and those to which they are being transported, are within the limits of the same district, such drugs may be transported without a transport pass;

(ii) in any other case, such drugs may be transported under cover of a transport pass signed by an officer empowered by the said Agent under section 20 of the Excise Act, 1896, as applied to such territories;

(*b*) if such drugs are consigned from the vend premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale in such territories to the premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale or by retail in British Baluchistan, then such drugs may be transported under cover of a pass signed by an officer empowered by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan under section 20 of the Excise Act, 1896, as extended to that Province, and countersigned by the Political Agent of the district from which such drugs are being removed;

(*c*) if such drugs are consigned from the vend premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale in such territories to the premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs in a Native State, then such drugs may be transported under cover of a pass signed by an officer of the Native State who has been authorised to issue such passes, and countersigned by the Political Agent of the district from which such drugs are being removed;

(*d*) if such drugs are consigned from the vend premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale in British Baluchistan to the premises of a person licensed to sell such drugs wholesale or by retail in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, then such drugs may be transported under cover of a pass signed by the officer empowered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan under section 20 of the Excise Act, 1896, as applied to such territories, and countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the district from which such drugs are being removed.

By order,

A. McCONAGHEY, Captain,
First Assistant.

Form No. I.

Pass authorising the Import of Intoxicating Drugs into the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent from _____ *viâ* _____.

Serial Register No. of Pass.	Name of person in charge of consignment covered by this pass.	Name of owner of consignment.	Description of drugs covered by this pass.	Number of packages and their gross weight.	Limit of time for which this pass is to remain in force.	Place from and route by which the drug is to be imported.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Name of place at which this Pass is granted.

Date of issue of Pass.

Signature of officer issuing this Pass.

Full designation of officer.

Ditto.

The 11th March, 1902.

No. 2176.—Under section 93 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner for Settlement, with all the powers of a Political Agent under the said Law, and to declare that the said powers shall be exercised only within the limits of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division, *i.e.*, the Tahsils of Bori and Hindubagh including Killa Saifulla, and only in respect of original suits relating to land or water, or the rent or revenue of land and appeals in such cases.

FORMATION OF DISTRICTS AND TAHSILS.

The 13th March, 1902.

No. 2274.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to divide the territories administered by him as such Agent into four districts, namely :—

(1) The Quetta District,
(2) The Zhob District,
(3) The Bolan Pass District,
(4) The Sinjawi and Railway District,

and the above-named districts into the following tahsils, respectively, namely :—

District.	Tahsils.
Quetta	Quetta.
Zhob	(1) Fort Sandeman. (2) Musakhel. (3) Bori. (4) Hindubagh. (5) Killa Saifulla.
Bolan Pass	Bolan Pass.
Sinjawi and Railway	(1) Sinjawi. (2) Barkhan. (3) Kohlu. (4) Railway.

(*N. B.*—This is for the Railway from Sibi to Jacobabad and from Nari to Spin Tangi).

II. Notification No. 4363, dated the 23rd July 1892, is hereby cancelled, and the reference to Notification No. 290-C., dated the 19th April, 1890, in Notification No. 291-C., dated the 19th April 1890, shall be read as if made to this Notification.

No 2275.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, and in supersession of Notification No. 604-F.C., dated the 30th July 1890, as subsequently amended and Notifications Nos. 4360 and 5803, dated, respectively, the 23rd July 1892 and 26th October 1893, the Agent to the Governor General, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to constitute the undermentioned Courts, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such Court as follows :—

Name of Court.	Local limits of Jurisdiction.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	The Zhob District.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	Ditto.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
Ditto. ditto, Musakhel	The Musakhel Tahsil.
Ditto. ditto, Hindubagh	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
Ditto. ditto, Killa Saifulla	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
The Court of the first Naib Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil
Ditto. second ditto, ditto.	Ditto.
Ditto. Naib Tahsildar of Musakhel	The Musakhel Tahsil.
Ditto. ditto, Hindubagh	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
Ditto. ditto, Killa Saifulla	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
Ditto. ditto, Barkhan	The Barkhan Tahsil
Ditto. Munsiff of Kohlu	The Kohlu Tahsil.

The 15th March, 1902.

No. 2351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 3 of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. Appleton, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta-Peshin Sub-District, to be a member of the Quetta Municipal Committee during 1902.

No. 2357.—Captain R. S. Paul, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Loralai, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March, 1902, *vice* Lieutenant D. J. Pritchard, 4th Bengal Lancers, relieved.

By order,

A. L. JACOB, Captain,
Officiating First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th March, 1902.

No. 23.—In modification of paragraph 5 of the Notification No. 13, dated the 21st February, 1902, it is hereby notified that the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be closed from the 14th April to the 24th May, 1902, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By order of the Court,

H. CHENNAYA,
Registrar.

THE HONOURABLE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th March, 1902.

No. 759-S.—The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to grant two months and twenty one days' privilege leave and three months and nine days' special leave to Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway, under articles 291 and 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 18th March, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India in the P. W. D.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th March, 1902.

No. 9.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's notification No. 32, dated 26th August, 1901, Mr. A. C. Crighton, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade I of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March, 1902.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1902.

No. 180.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 5th March 1902, *vice* Mr. B. R. Hughes, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on furlough.

Munshi Rahmatulla, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

The 19th March, 1902.

No. 181.—Mr. A. B. Hunter, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months and fifteen days under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 14th February, 1902.

The 20th March, 1902.

No. 182.—Mr. S. O Madras, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd March 1902.

F. B. LONGE, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th March, 1902.

No. 532 *Ap.*—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 1st March, 1902, during the absence on deputation of Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. Wilson, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade;
Mr. Safdar Hussain, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;
Mr. J. Home, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;
Mr. S. N. Devadasen, B.A., to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

No. 541-*Ap.*—Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Officiating Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 6th February, 1902, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chapgar, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade.

No. 547-*Ap.*—Mr. J. M. Gorman, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough out of India for three months, with effect from the 15th April, 1902, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the tombstone of Cornelia, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Farquha son, late Commandant of the VIIth Bengal Cavalry, is in a ruinous state; and as all efforts to find relatives have proved fruitless, the tombstone will be demolished.

I. MIDDLETON MACDONALD,
Chaplain of Nowgong.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Saugor, this 11th day of March 1902

Number, Rank, and Name,—2376, Private Thomas Walker.
Age,—36 years. Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, florid; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd November, 1887.
Place of Enlistment,—Howe, N. Warrington.
Date of desertion or absence,—7th March, 1902.
Place of desertion or absence,—Saugor, Central Provinces.
Marks,—Tattao T forearm; badly pockmarked.

A. W. OSBORNE, Captain,
Officer Commanding Detachment, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee of the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, dated Hyderabad, the 15th March 1902.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6208, Private Paterson.
Age,—27 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—4th July, 1895.
Place of Enlistment,—Peterhead.
Parish and County in which born,—St. Nicholas, Aberdeen,
Date of Desertion,—11th March, 1902.
Place of Desertion,—Hyderabad, Sind.
Marks,—Sailor and flag (right forearm).

J. S. BARTRUM, Captain,
Commanding Detachment, 1st West Yorkshire Regiment.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th March, 1902.

No. 11.—Mr. F. G. Royal-Dawson, Executive Enigneer, 3rd grade, is granted, under articles 264-A, 277, 291 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for seven months, *viz.*, privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period, with effect from the 15th March, 1902, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th March, 1902.

No. 9.—No. 604, first class Military Hospital Assistant Saiyid Turab Ali, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, attached to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, is granted 15 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th February, 1902.

No. 357, first class Senior Hospital Assistant Pati Ram, Rai Bahadur, will carry on, in addition to his own work, the duties of Hospital Assistant Saiyid Turab Ali, during the latter's absence on privilege leave.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, I.M.S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.
5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

IE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 1st March, 1902.

'0-A.—Under the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Frontier Crimes Regulation 901, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, and does nt. M. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, ional District Magistrate in the Dera Ismail Khan district.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

The 14th March, 1902.

No. 52.—Lieutenant E. L. Ward, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties the Hazara district on the forenoon of the 3rd of March 1902, relieving Major C Gilbert, I.M.S.

No. 53.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., made over charge of duties of the Superintendent of Abbottabad Jail to Lieutenant E. L. Ward, I.M.S, on the forenoon of the 3rd March, 1902.

The 18th March, 1902.

No. 56.—Under the provisions of section 15, Act V of 1861, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the villages of Ahmadzai Bokhmal, Ahmadzai Bachakan, Beraggi, Khan Khel, Gurzar, Akali Khel, in the Ahmadzai Police Station, of the Bannu District, shall be charged for

a period of two years, with effect from the 1st January, 1902, with the cost of maintaining additional Police, as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
No.	Rank.	Grade.	Pay of grade.	Monthly pay.	Annual cost.
				₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
2	Mounted Constables . . .	...	22	44 0 0	528 0 0
8	Foot Constables . . .	1st .	7	56 0 0	672 0 0
				TOTAL .	1,200 0 0
		Contingent Allowances .	Clothing . . .		50 0 0
			Equipment . . .		14 0 0
			Contingencies . .		125 0 0
			Pensionary Charges .		100 0 0
			Hutting . . .		600 0 0
				TOTAL RUPEES .	2,089 0 0

By order, etc.,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

The 15th March, 1902.

No. 54.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Hazara district on the forenoon of the 10th of March, 1902, relieving Lieutenant E. L. Ward, I.M.S.

The 18th March 1902.

No. 55.—Lieutenant E. L. Ward, I.M.S., made over charge of duties of Superintendent of Abbottabad Jail to Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 10th March, 1902.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 13th March, 1902.

No. 295—*M.-I.*—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Harnam Das doing general duty at Egerton Hospital, Peshawar, was attached to the camp of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the forenoon of 11th to the forenoon of 28th February, 1902, on which date he was again placed on general duty at Egerton Hospital.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 22nd February, 1902.

	Districts.	Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.								Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	7,764	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
2	Hazara	Nawashahr	4,114	2	4	6	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	76	13	2
3	Hazara	Buffa	7,029	4	...	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	30	45	3
4	Hazara	Haripur	5,578	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	9	19	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	95,147	15	16	31	48	28	20	...	1	...	25	1	10	...	11	4	6	10	17	26	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	30,762	3	1	4	8	5	3	...	1	...	2	...		...	5	3	...	3	7	14	6
7	Bannu	Edwardesabad	14,291	6	6	12	5	4	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	44	18	7
8	Bannu	Lakki	5,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	31,737	13	5	18	34	19	15	...	2	...	25	1	...	...	6	3	3	6	30	56	9
10	Dera Ismail Khan	Kulachi	9,125	4	1	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	29	17	10
		Total	210,765	48	33	81	108	66	42	...	4	...	57	3	10	...	34	17	9	26	20	27	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday the 22nd February 1902.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 81 births were registered (48 males and 33 females), giving a birth-rate of 20 per mille of population, 108 deaths were registered (66 males and 42 females), giving a death-rate of 27 per mille of population.

Peshawar, dated 12th March, 1902.

W. A. SYKES, Major, I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

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Corrigendum slip for Act XIII of 1900. 1*a*.

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Report on the Condition of the Colaba Observatory for the year ended 31st March 1901. By N. A. F. Moss. Quarto. Paper cover.

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